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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME I.—PART II.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1868-9.

For Sessional Papers of First Session, See Journals 1867-8.



SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 1. PART II.

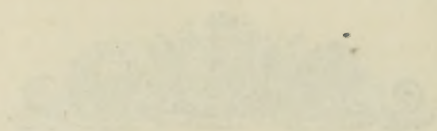
SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Session 1888-9

For Session 1888-9, Volume 1, Part II, see page 127



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TORONTO

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- No. 17... Correspondence between the Government of Ontario and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the order of Official Precedence: (to which is appended correspondence with respect to the saluting of Lieutenant-Governors.)
- No. 18... Copy of the Petition presented to the late Parliament of Canada, by John T. Ross, M. P., from numerous Agriculturists residing in the different Townships of the County of Dundas, praying for aid to deepen the Nation River; Also, Report of the Committee upon said Petition, with all correspondence appertaining thereto.
- No. 19... Correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Canada, touching the power of the Legislature of Ontario to enact laws punishing by imprisonment breaches of Provincial Laws, and generally touching the powers of the Legislature of Ontario.
- No. 20... Return shewing the number of persons who have located in the respective Townships, under the provisions of the Free Grant system, together with the additional number of acres, if any, purchased by such locatees.
- No. 21... Return of the Principal and Interest due on Crown, Clergy, Grammar and Common School Lands respectively; the Principal and Interest to be given in separate columns.
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- No. 28... Return of all moneys collected (to date) from the several counties of this Province by the sale of the Statutes of Ontario to Magistrates; (with which is embodied a statement of the distribution of Statutes generally.)
- No. 29... Return from the Principal, the Registrar and the Boarding House Superintendent, respectively, of Upper Canada College.
- No. 30... Correspondence between the Commissioner of Agriculture of this Province and the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Associations, or with any other person, in relation to the accounts of the said Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Associations, together with the receipts and expenditure for the years 1866 to 1868 inclusive. [*Part of this Return printed with No. 12.*]
- No. 31... Return of the number of Tavern Licenses issued in each County, City, Town or Incorporated Village in detail: also, the name of the party to whom issued, and the name of the issuer for each County, with the amount received from such Licenses to date.
- No. 32... Correspondence between the Government and Mr. John Carroll, late Crown Land Agent of the Burleigh Road, since the 1st of January, 1867; and also, copies of all accounts, or memorandum of accounts, received from the said John Carroll during the same time.
- No. 33... Return shewing the amounts which have been received by the Crown in each year since the abolition of the Land Improvement Fund, for lands sold during the existence of that Fund: and also, the amounts which are still receivable by the Crown in respect of such sales; and also the sum which would, but for the abolition of the said Fund, be payable to each Municipality out of the said amounts for each year aforesaid, and for the future.
- No. 34... Copies of all agreements between the Canada Land and Emigration Company and the Government, respecting the purchase of ten Townships of Crown Lands; and all Orders in Council and correspondence respecting said agreement.
- No. 35... Returns from the Education Department:—
1. The memorandum referred to in the letter from the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the Provincial Secretary of Canada, dated April, 17th, 1861.
 2. The accounts, including the extra payments made to Messrs. Hodgins, Marling and Taylor, in 1863, sent by the Chief Superintendent to the Government, or to the Audit Office, and the explanations accompanying those accounts.
 3. The accounts, including the various extra payments made to the various employees of the Education Department, sent to the Government, or to the Audit Office, for each year since 1863, with any explanations which accompanied such accounts.
 4. Any communication made to the Government, or to the Auditor by the Chief Superintendent, or to the Chief Superintendent by the Government, or the Auditor since the year 1862, on the subject of the expenditure of the Education Department.
 5. The accounts sent to the Government, or the Audit Office, of the expenditure of the Normal and Model Schools, for each year, since 1863.
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| No. 36... | Copies of all applications made to the Crown Lands Department for the purchase of Mining Lands in Lake Superior District, under the Order in Council of 13th July, 1866, in respect of which patents have not issued, together with the dates of such applications, the amounts paid to the Department in respect thereof, the dates of such payments, and all correspondence in connection therewith. [<i>Not printed.</i>] |
| No. 37... | Return of Fees and Emoluments received by the several Registrars of Ontario, for the years 1868, made in accordance with the provision of 29th Victoria, Chapter 24, Section 72. |
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1868.

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honour, in conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the sale and management of the Public Lands, of submitting to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1867.

The usual information respecting the lands in Lower Canada for the half of the year which preceded Confederation is given, as this Province had an interest in them during that period.

LOWER CANADA.

CROWN LANDS.

The sales during the half-year ending on 30th June, 1867, amounted to 58,006 acres; the purchase money to \$31,084.00, and the receipts to \$37,354.95.

On the Colonization Roads 3,500 acres were located as free grants to actual settlers.

To the 6,276,215½ acres disposable at the commencement of the year, 114,457 acres were added by surveys, making a total of 6,390,672½ acres, from which, deducting the sales and free grants of the half-year 61,506 acres, a balance of 6,329,166½ acres remained for future disposal.

CLERGY LANDS.

9,749½ acres were sold previous to the 1st July, 1867, which, deducted from the quantity remaining unsold on the 1st of January, 257,708 acres, left a balance of 247,958½ acres, disposable at the end of the half-year.

The purchase money of the land sold during the half-year, is \$5,059.00—the collections, \$11,344.58.

JESUITS' ESTATES.

The sum of \$12,264.76 was received from these estates during the six months ending 30th June, 1867. \$3,381.48 capitals of sales and rents accrued prior to the Act 19Vic., Cap. 4, (Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 15) belonging under the provisions of that Act to the Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund, and the remainder, \$8,883.28 to the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

The expenses for the same period amounted to \$1,473.22, and consisted of agents' commission, disbursements, &c., besides a sum of \$200.00 advanced on account of survey in the Seignior of Batiscan, and another of \$50 paid to Mr. F. T. Judah, for special service in connection with the sale of the Government Garden, Montreal, to the Corporation of that city.

The net proceeds were \$10,791.54.

CROWN DOMAIN.

The amount collected from the Crown Domain was \$4,998.95. \$1,186.97 having been received for *Lods et Ventes*, of commutation money, &c., in the *censive* of Quebec, and \$3,811.98 on account of sales of Beach and Deep Water lots in the port of Quebec.

The expenses, consisting of agents' salaries, commission and disbursements, and a sum of \$60.30 for law costs, amounted to \$864.40, leaving a net revenue of \$4,154.55.

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

This property yielded during the six months to 30th June, 1867, the sum of \$15,757.30, of which \$13,600 were for four instalments due on the Etchemin mills, and paid on the completion of the deed of sale thereof.

The expenses include \$82.48 paid for some lots of land bought in by the agent, and \$336.06 refunded, and amounted to \$1,132.84.

SURVEYS.

The surveys performed during the half-year ending 30th June, 1867, extended over thirteen counties, and may be classified as follows:—

Eleven relate to the subdivision of lands for purposes of actual settlement; two were performed at the request and partial expense of Municipalities; six are surveys of outlines and rivers; one of the latter being a verification survey; and in one survey, that of the rear line of the seignior of St. Anne, the expense was divided, as customary, between the Crown and the Seignior.

The surveys of outlines and rivers give a total of 247½ lineal miles. 114,467 acres

were subdivided into farm lots at a cost of seven cents an acre. For details see Appendix No. 18.

GOLD MINES.

The amount collected in the Chaudiere Division, was \$49.00. The expenses, viz:—Inspector's salary and disbursements were \$906.75.

The quantity of Gold taken out cannot be exactly stated, but is estimated at \$20,000. In the St. Francis Division, there appears to have been nothing done.

CANADA.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The revenue derived from these lands during the half year ending 30th June, 1867, amounted to \$27,458.54. The disbursements, including the salaries of the Ordnance Lands Agent and staff, commissions, stationery and law expenses, were \$4,037.04.

The British North American Act, 1867, assigned the Ordnance Lands to the Dominion of Canada, and since the 1st of July, 1867, they have been under the charge of the Secretary of State for Canada.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Previous to Confederation separate accounts were not kept of the Woods and Forests revenue received from Upper and Lower Canada respectively. The amount collected during the half year ending 30th of June, 1867, from timber dues and ground rents for the whole of the Province of Canada was \$104,894.17, and from slide dues \$10,826.65—making a total of \$115,720.82—in addition to which the sum \$139.45 was collected for other services viz.: Clergy, School and Indian, and \$2,907 dues of timber cut under settlers' licenses.

The charges of management during the same period were \$15,842.76 for collecting timber dues, ground rents and slide dues.

These charges do not include the salaries of the Woods and Forests Branch at Head Quarters. The refunds amounted to \$4,569.55.

The collections from the Province of Ontario, for the latter half of the year were timber dues and ground rent, \$107,648.61. The amount collected as Slide Dues during that period, has not been reported to the Department, as it forms part of the Revenue of the Dominion.

\$26.35 were collected for timber dues on Clergy, and \$5,350.63 on Grammar School Lands, and \$3,981.73 dues on timber, cut under settlers licenses.

The payments for charges of management were only \$3,221.76, as the salaries and disbursements of the Collector of Crown Timber Dues at Quebec, and of the Upper and Lower Ottawa Crown Timber Agencies were paid by the Dominion, pending the decision of what proportion of each is to be charged to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and to the Dominion of Canada respectively. These agencies transact the Woods and Forests business for both Provinces, and collect the Slide dues for the Dominion.

The refunds were \$499.40.

UPPER CANADA AND ONTARIO.

CROWN LANDS.

There were 3,286,351½ acres of surveyed Crown Lands, disposable at the commencement of the year, of which 63,648 acres were sold, and 2,800 located as free grants on the Colonization Roads, during the first half; and 11,592 acres sold, and 6,400 acres located as free grants during the last half of the year. The purchase money of the former, is \$100,317—of the latter \$15,672.14. The amounts collected during those periods, were \$182,220.61 and \$34,007.21 respectively.

Deducting the lands sold and located during the year, (84,620 acres) from the above mentioned quantity on hand at its commencement, and adding the quantity surveyed (201,962 acres), a balance of 3,403,873½ acres remained for future disposal

CLERGY LANDS.

16,151 acres were sold previous to the 1st of July, and 4,030 acres subsequently. The price of the former being \$32,395, and of the latter \$9,469.60.

The collections in the former period were \$120,331.62, and the disbursements \$127.55, in the latter, \$37,984.34, and the disbursements, that is refunds, \$162.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

In the half-year ending 30th of June, 1867, the sales of the lands set apart for creating a Common School Fund, under the authority of the Act 12th, Vic. cap. 200, amounted to 2,210 acres, and to 1,461 acres in the latter half of the year, chiefly lots which had formerly been sold, but resumed for the non-performance of the conditions of sale.

The purchase money of the 2,210 acres is \$4,849.50, of the 1,461 acres \$3,491. \$92,125.14 were collected during the first-half of the year, and \$26,672.34 during the last half. There were no disbursements in the former, and \$60 in the latter period.

The total amount realized from these lands, up to the 30th of June, was \$1,415, 948.54, and to the 31st of December \$1,442,620.88.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

Of the balance (45,993 acres) on hand at the commencement of the year 1,615 acres were sold during the first six months, and only 609 acres during the latter half of the year. The purchase money of the first quantity is \$2,219—of the second \$1,581.90.

The receipts for the first six months were \$7,389.84, and for the remainder of the year \$6,704.02.

MINERAL LANDS IN UNSURVEYED TERRITORY.

Five thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres in the unorganized territory on the north shore of Lake Superior were sold and patented during the first half of the year, and two hundred acres on the north shore of Lake Huron.

The receipts up to 30th June were \$5,901.10. During the latter half of the year \$23,096.20 were deposited with applications to purchase mining tracts in the vicinity of

Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. The sales of these tracts have not yet been carried out. A payment of \$556.54 was made on account of a previous sale.

THE QUINTE GOLD MINING DIVISION.

Gold having been discovered in the Richardson Mine in the Township of Madoc, and in the townships adjacent, an Order-in-Council was passed on 8th of December, 1866, under the authority of the Act, 27th and 28th Vic., Cap. 9, declaring the County of Hastings to be a Gold Mining Division, under the name of "The Hastings Gold Mining Division;" and on further discoveries of gold beyond the limits of the Division, they were extended so as to include parts of the neighbouring Counties of Frontenac, Renfrew, Addington and Peterborough, and its name changed to "The Quinte Gold Mining Division," by Order-in-Council of the 21st of March, 1867. The price of the lands in the Division was raised to two dollars an acre, cash, with a proviso authorizing the renewal for three years of all existing timber licenses, and the reservation of the right to collect the Crown dues on all merchantable timber during that period.

As it was anticipated that a large number of persons would resort to the District for the purpose of prospecting and working for gold, a considerable number of whom would probably be men of violent character and habits, it was deemed necessary for the maintenance of order and the rights of property that a police force should be placed at the disposal of the Gold Mining Inspector and a troop of twenty-five mounted police was organized under the authority of an Order-in-Council of the 22nd March, 1867. They were discharged on the 30th September, 1867.

The proceeds of the sales of mining lands in the Division for the half year ending 30th June, 1867, were \$85,582.70, and for the latter half of the year \$5,366.80. The disbursements, including the salary of the Inspector, pay of the police force, cost of erecting barracks, and stables, &c., were \$8,020.33 for the former period, and \$357.13 for the latter.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were completed, and audited during the year 1867.

CROWN LANDS.

The township of Ryan and part of Vankoughnet, on Lake Superior. The townships of Cardwell and Humphry, and the outlines of the townships of Ferrie, Croft, Chapman, McKenzie; Ryerson, Brown, Wallbridge and Wilson, on the Maganetawan River for Timber Berths; also the lots on the Rousseau and Nipissing Road Line, in the County of Simcoe.

An exploring line from Michipicoten Harbour, on Lake Superior, to the Montreal River, a tributary of the Ottawa and the survey of the Montreal River.

The re-survey of part of the township of Portland, and of a town plot on St. Joseph's Island.

An examination survey of part of the township of Madoc, and an exploration of Lake Neepigon.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN LANDS.

Parts of the townships of Allan and Billings on the Manitoulin Island, and parts of Herrick and Vankoughnet on Lake Superior.

The town plot of Shingincouse on the River St. Mary, and an examination survey of the boundary between the townships of Delaware and Southwold.

The total area of Crown Lands sub-divided was 201,962 acres, of Indian Lands 63,680½ acres. The cost of the former was \$47,461.33, of the latter, \$6,221.76.

The payments made on account of Crown Lands surveys during the year were:—balances on surveys completed, \$32,410.55; advances on surveys in progress, \$1,820.65; total, \$34,231.20.

Eleven Municipal surveys were examined and confirmed, and instructions for eleven others were issued during the year.

For details see Appendix No. 19.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The balance of the Parliamentary grants, for the construction of Colonization Roads in Upper Canada, amounting to \$92,461 $\frac{7}{10}$, was appropriated for certain Colonization Roads, by orders in Council of the 29th March, 1867, and arrangements were made for carrying on the works on them accordingly; but they were afterwards suspended by the Government, and by Order in Council of the 18th June \$55,900 of the fund were devoted to improving the communication between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement, on the assumption that the amount so expended would form a claim of the Province of Ontario upon the New Dominion of Canada.

Subsequently, the works on the following roads were proceeded with, viz.:—

Twenty miles of the Bobcaygeon Road were repaired at a cost of \$3108 $\frac{2}{10}$.

The Frontenac Road was extended a distance of 4 miles by an expenditure of \$2117, and the Lavant Road, 3 miles by an outlay of \$2550. \$1999 were expended in repairing 35 miles of the Mississippi Road. 10 miles of the Northern Road were made by contract, for \$475 a mile, and 5½ miles of the Parry Sound Road for \$4,590. \$5,726.88 were expended in opening 8½ miles of the Rousseau and Nipissing Road, and \$2,156.90 on 3½ miles of the Korah Road. The survey of the Canonto Branch of the Lavant Road cost \$103.28.

THE RED RIVER ROUTE.

The works undertaken on this route, were the construction of a road from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Dog Lake, and building a dam on the discharge of the latter. They were commenced in the beginning of August, and closed for the season at the end of October. Six miles of the road were well made, a depot for the provisions and tools was erected, and three acres of land around it were cleared at the commencement of the road, the timber for the dam was prepared, and two barges built for transporting stones and other materials for the dam.

The expenditure for this service amounted to \$13,085.27, which includes a supply of provisions and tools remaining when the works were closed. The former have been since disposed of, and the latter kept for future use.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE COLONIZATION ROADS.

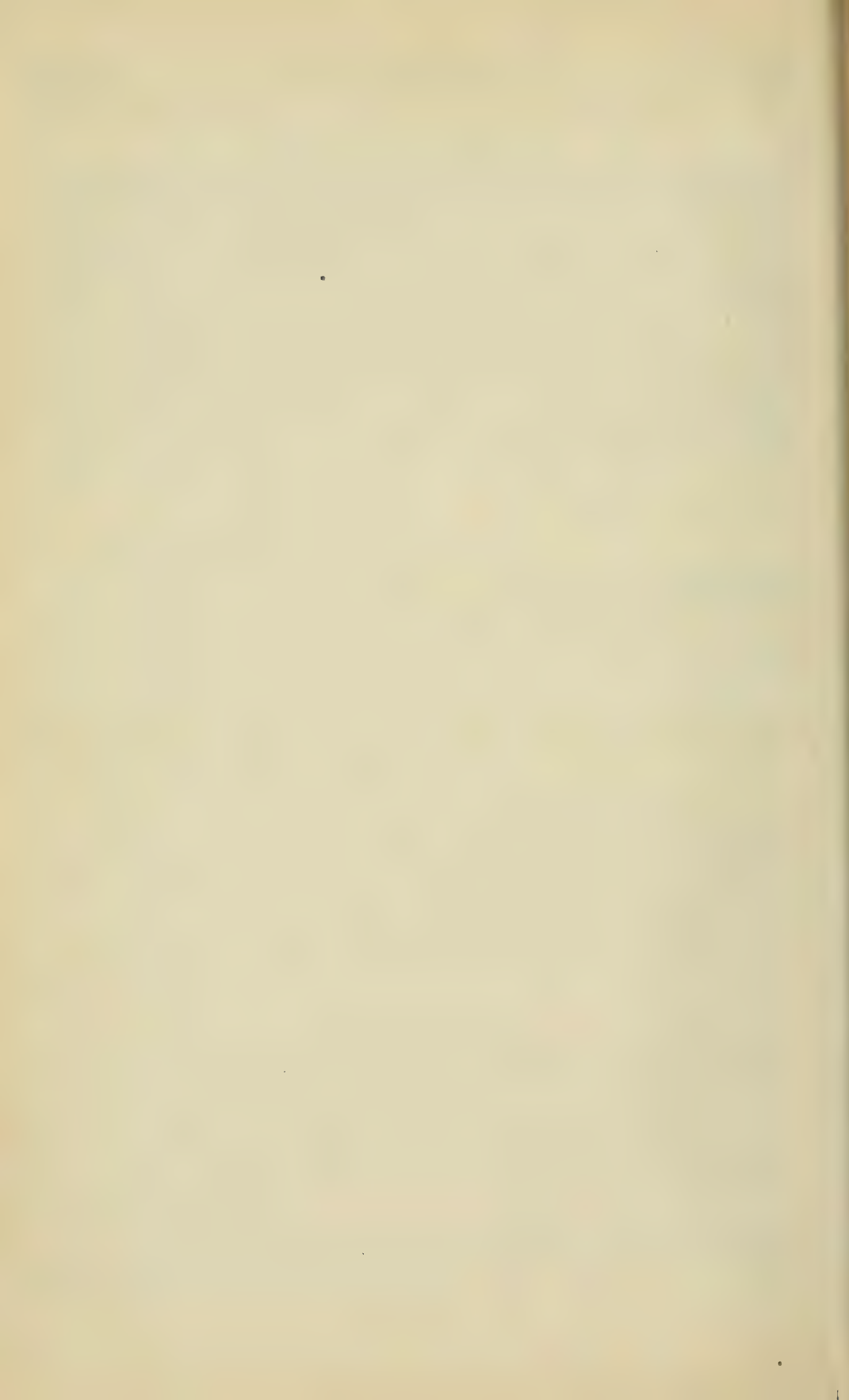
During the half year ending 30th of June, 1867, the following new locations and re-locations of lots which had been abandoned by the original locatees, were made, viz. :— On the Addington Road 35 re-locations, on the Bobcaygeon Road 1 new location and 7 re-locations ; on the Burleigh Road 1 new location and 1 re-location ; on the Frontenac Road 2 re-locations, on the Hastings Road none, on the Muskoka Road 1 new location and 3 re-locations ; on the Opeongo Road none, on the Parry Sound Road 23 new locations, and on the Peterson 2 new locations ; and during the latter half of the year there were 9 new locations and 23 re-locations on the Addington Road, none on the Bobcaygeon Road, 1 new location on the Burleigh Road, and two re-locations on the Frontenac Road, none on the Hastings Road, 3 re-locations on the Muskoka Road, none on the Opeongo Road, 53 new locations on the Parry Sound Road, and one new location on the Peterson Road, making a total of 92 new locations, and 77 re-locations during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

S. RICHARDS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, October, 1868.

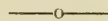


APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

DESIGNATION.	Name.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
Commissioner.....	Hon. Alex. Campbell.....	1864, March 30.....	Lord Sydenham.....	
Assistant Commissioner.....	Andrew Russell.....	1839, Nov. 22.....	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.....	
Deputy Surveyor General.....	Joseph Bouchette.....	1818, March 18.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	
Accountant and Cashier.....	William Ford.....	1852, April 10.....	Surveyor-General Parke.....	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. T. Fletcher.....	1841, Dec. 21.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	
Do.....	P. L. Morin.....	1845, May.....	do.....	
Head of Surveys, U. C.....	Thomas Devine.....	1846, July 11.....	do.....	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	G. G. Duplexie.....	1852, March 22.....	do.....	
Superintendent of U. C. Col. Roads.....	J. W. Bridgland.....	1856, Jan. 22.....	Governor in Council.....	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	Edward Fox.....	1857, Sept. 28.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	
Draughtsman.....	J. F. Bouchette.....	1854, Jan. 9.....	do.....	
Do.....	S. P. Bauset.....	1854, June 1.....	do.....	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. E. Tache.....	1851, April 3.....	do.....	
Draughtsman.....	Wm. Baron Von Koerber.....	1852, Oct. 1.....	do.....	
Do.....	Alex. L. Russell.....	1851, Oct. 30.....	do.....	
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.....	P. M. Partridge.....	1851, Feb. 19.....	do.....	
1st Class Clerk.....	Thomas Hector.....	1839, June 17.....	Sir George Arthur.....	
Do.....	Henry J. Jones.....	1846, Nov. 9.....	do.....	
Do.....	J. C. Tarbutt.....	1841, June 1.....	Governor General.....	
Do.....	W. F. Collins.....	1843, Aug. 7.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	
Do.....	F. T. Judah.....	1849, June 12.....	do.....	
Do.....	E. A. Genereux.....	1849, Nov. 1.....	do.....	
Do.....	Jeremiah Alley.....	1848, Feb. 6.....	do.....	
Do.....	John Morphy.....	1851, June 8.....	do.....	
Do.....	John Tolhuic.....	1853, Oct. 22.....	do.....	
Do.....	Thomas Hammond.....	1842, Jan. 24.....	do.....	
Do.....	F. A. Hall.....	1847, Jan. 1.....	Mr. Secretary Daly.....	
Do.....	John V. Gale.....	1846, Sept. 11.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	
Do.....	W. F. Whiteher.....	1847, April 1.....	do.....	
Do.....	Alex. Kirkwood.....	1854, March 21.....	do.....	
Do.....	A. J. Taylor.....	1854, Oct. 29.....	do.....	
Do.....	L. A. Robitaille.....	1855, April 1.....	do.....	
Do.....	J. A. Graut.....	1856, Aug. 1.....	do.....	
Do.....	J. J. Preudergast.....	1856, Aug. 1.....	do.....	
Do.....	G. B. Cowper.....	1857, Oct. 17.....	do.....	
Do.....	L. D. Lemoine.....	1858, April 27.....	do.....	
2nd Class Clerk.....	F. D. Dugal.....	1854, Feb. 18.....	do.....	

Dismissed 29th May, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Continued*

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS, in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending June 30, 1867.

DESIGNATION.	name.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
2nd Class Clerk.....	F. Classe.	1855, May 28.	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
Do	Thomas Morkill.	1858, April 24.	do	
Do	W. E. Collins.	1859, Nov. 28.	do	
Do	D. C. Mackenzie.	1860, Jan. 18.	do	
Do	G. E. Lindsay.	1860, Feb. 4.	do	
Do	Frank Norton.	1860, March 30.	do	
Do	John M. Grant.	1860, May 12.	do	
Do	George Van Telson.	1860, Oct. 8.	do	
Do	L. Berthelot.	1861, Sep. 23.	do	
Do	Worsley Ellis.	1862, April 3.	do	
Do	Richard Nettle.	1864, Feb. 22.	do	
Do	H. B. Dufort.	1864, June 7.	do	
Do	A. J. Scott.	1864, Oct. 24.	do	
Do	John Innes.	1868, Nov. 1.	do	
3rd Class Clerks.....	D. G. B. Russ.	1861, April 15.	do	
Do	R. H. Browne.	1862, May 14.	do	
Do	R. H. Temple.	1863, Sep. 4.	do	
Do	John Murphy.	1863, Sep. 16.	do	
Do	Jas. S. Thomson.	1863, Oct. 21.	do	
Do	Wm. S. Thomas.	1863, May 15.	do	
Do	W. J. Cooper.	1864, Aug. 22.	do	
Do	C. E. Dobbs.	1866, May 4.	do	
Do	W. A. Varin.	1866, May 21.	do	
Office Keeper.....	John Bradshaw.	1852, March 27.	do	
Messenger.....	George Fisher.	1844, Sept. 1.	do	
Do	P. Poyvin.	1859, Sept. 1.	do	
Do	P. Cahill.	1856, Sep. 2.	do	
Do	A. McDonald.	1864, Nov. 3.	do	
Do	C. Dumontier.	1864, March 26.	do	

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 1 (b),

ONTARIO.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary.	By Whom Appointed.	REMARKS.
Surveys	Thos. S. Richards.....	Commissioner.....	1867, July 1.....	3200 00		
	Andrew Russell.....	Assistant Commissioner.....	1839, Nov. 22.....	2600 00	Lord Sydenham.....	
	Thomas Devine.....	Head of Surveys.....	1846, July 11.....	1800 00	Com. of Crown Lands.....	
	Edward Fox.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	1857, Sept. 28.....	1280 00	Governor in Council.....	
	G. B. Kirkpatrick.....	do.....	1856, June 30.....	730 00	Com. of Crown Lands.....	
Land Claims and Sales in Old Townships.	Donald A. Grant.....	Bookkeeper and Clerk.....	1856, Aug. 1.....	1200 00	do.....	
	A. J. Scott.....	Clerk.....	1861, Oct. 24.....	900 00	do.....	
	Thomas Hector.....	Chief Clerk in charge.....	1839, June 17.....	1800 00	Sir George Arthur.....	
	R. A. Hall.....	Clerk.....	1847, Jan. 1.....	1400 00	Mr. Secretary Daly.....	
	George E. Lindsay.....	do.....	1850, Feb. 4.....	1930 00	Com. of Crown Lands.....	
Sales of Clergy and School Lands, and Crown Lands in new Townships.	C. W. Hunt.....	do.....	1857, Feb. 21.....	500 00	do.....	
	J. C. Tarbutt.....	Chief Clerk in charge.....	1854, June 1.....	1800 00	Governor General.....	
	A. Kirkwood.....	Clerk.....	1854, March 21.....	1240 00	Com. of Crown Lands.....	
	A. J. Taylor.....	do.....	1854, Oct. 29.....	1200 00	do.....	
	John M. Grant.....	do.....	1859, May 12.....	1020 00	do.....	
Letters Patent.	Henry J. Jones.....	Chief Clerk in charge.....	1849, Nov. 9.....	1400 00	Sir George Arthur.....	
	John Jones.....	Clerk.....	1848, Nov. 1.....	900 00	Com. of Crown Lands.....	
	R. H. Temple.....	do.....	1855, Sept. 4.....	730 00	do.....	
Woods and Forests.	G. B. Cowper.....	Chief Clerk in charge.....	1857, Oct. 17.....	1240 00	do.....	
	John Murphy.....	Clerk.....	1863, Sept. 16.....	730 00	do.....	Dismissed 31st Dec., 1867.
Accounts	William Ford.....	Accountant and Cashier.....	1852, April 10.....	1800 09	do.....	
	Worsley Elbbs.....	Book-keeper.....	1852, April 3.....	1060 00	do.....	
	D. G. B. Ross.....	Clerk.....	1861, April 15.....	760 00	do.....	
	R. H. Browne.....	do.....	1862, May 14.....	760 00	do.....	
	Jeremiah Alley.....	Senior Clerk in charge of Agents' Returns.....	1848, Feb. 6.....	1400 00	do.....	
	John Tolmie.....	Clerk.....	1853, Oct. 22.....	1400 00	do.....	
	Frank Norton.....	do.....	1860, March 30.....	1060 00	do.....	
	Richard Nettle.....	do.....	1864, Feb. 22.....	980 00	do.....	Dismissed 31st Oct., 1867.

APPENDIX No. 1 (b).—Continued.

ONTARIO.

RETURN of Officers in the Department of Crown Lands for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary.	By Whom Appointed.	REMARKS.
Registrar	John Morphy.....	Registrar	1851, June 8	\$1400 00	Comm. of Crown Lands..	...
Colonization Roads.....	J. W. Bridgland.....	Superintendent (Col. Roads).....	1856, Jan. 22	1300 00	do	Transferred to Dept. of Public Works, 31st Dec., 1867.
	Alex. L. Russell.....	Clerk and Draughtsman.....	1861, Oct. 30	700 00	do	Dismissed 31st Dec., 1867.
	C. E. Dobbs.....	Clerk	1866, May 3	500 00	do	...
	Thos. Hammond.....	do	1862, Jan. 24	700 00	do	...
	John Bridgway.....	Office Keeper.....	1852, March 27	500 00	do	Transferred to Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, 30th Sept., 1867.
	George Fisher.....	Messenger.....	1864, Sept. 1	415 00	do	...
Clerk, Unattached.....	Alex. McDonald.....	do	1864, Nov. 3	450 00	do	...

A. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Commissioner.*WILLIAM FORD,
*Accountant and Cashier.*DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1867

APPENDIX No. 2.

LOWER CANADA.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR LOWER CANADA, dates of their Appointments, and Commission allowed to each, on Collections made during the Half Year ending 30th June, 1867.

EASTERN SECTION.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
Bougeois, Jules	Bethune and Joliette	1858, Dec. 20.	\$ 654.	10 per cent. (Collections over \$2000, and 5 per cent. on all Collections over \$2000). DISTRIBUTION. and \$1000 per ann. as Rd. Agent.
Bouliane, R.	Seigney	1858, Sept. 10.	83 82	
Bouther, T. Z.	Chicoutimi	1856, Jan. 27.	1 82	
Daly, Alex.	Montcalm, Part of	1854, June 12.	81 65	
Dery, J. P.	Portneuf, Part of	1851, June 12.	18 60	
Dugas, F.	Kamouraska, Part of	1853, May 29.	167 28	
Dubord, L. A.	Beauchemin, Part of	1852, May 26.	34 28	
Eden, John	Gaspe	1857, May 24.	52 64	
Fournier, C. F.	Beauport and St. Maurice.	1855, April 8.	17 61	
Gauvreau, L. N.	Blain and Tache Road	1853, July 22.	25 65	
Levesque, L.	Témiscouata	1854, April 25.	19 46	
Laoutagne, F.	Beauce	1851, April 25.	70 35	
Lavallee, A. B.	Pelichasse, Part of	1852, Oct. 30.	55 57	
LeBel, J. F.	Two Montanas and Tenelonne, Part of	1853, Aug. 12.	18 68	
LeBel, J. A.	Wolfe, Part of	1852, May 31.	37 68	
Lacro, S. V.	Beauaventure, Part of	1855, March 25.	53 99	
Lesage, J. B.	Pelichasse	1852, Oct. 12.	23 27	
Lesage, J. B.	Bironski and Matapebia Ford	1855, Sept. 12.	35 25	
Marcotte, G.	Portneuf and Champlain	1856, January 3.	13 89	
Rouleau, F.	Dachester	1852, June 6.		
Roy, C. F.	Rimouski and Gaspe, Part of	1852, Aug. 6.	8 17	
Ross, Andrew	Memphie, Bercheter and Pelichasse	1853, June 30.	64 91	
Stewart, McLean.	Quebec	1853, Sept. 27.	4 62	
Téan, F.	Montmagny	1856, May 25.	6 30	
Verge, J. N.	Beauaventure, Part of	1851, May 27.	43 03	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LOWER CANADA.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR LOWER CANADA, dates of their Appointments, and Commissions to each on Collections made during the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

WESTERN SECTION.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
Bastien, F. N.	Ottawa, part of.	1845, Aug. 4.	8 cts.	10 per cent Commission on first, on all Collections over \$2,000. EMOLUMENTS. and \$400 per annum.
Bourgeois, G. A.	Nicolet, part of.	1846, March 23.	13 19	
Cameron, G. W.	Ottawa, part of.	1854, Dec. 12.	31 46	
Felton, E. P.	Sherbrooke, &c.	1855, March 6.	145 29	
Fahey, Robert.	Ottawa.	1854, Aug. 27.	125 27	
Farwell, Wm.	Compton.	1854, Sept. 29.	387 78	
Gagnon, Antoine.	Arthabaska.	1861, Jan. 12.	112 37	
Hume, John.	Megantic, part of.	1853, Jan. 21.	51 81	
Heath, E.	Pontiac, part of.	1864, Oct. 4.	67 50	
Kemp, O. B.	Stanstead, Missisquoi and Sheffield.	1855, April 15.	175 86	
McBean, M.	Ottawa, part of.	1859, Nov. 14.	167 34	
McMillan, D.	Two Mountains.	1859, Aug. 4.	161 01	
Rogers, G.	Argenteuil.	1860, Aug. 4.	16 33	
Smith, Terence.	Ottawa, part of.	1865, Dec. 5.	58 64	
Sleppard, Wm.	Drummond, part of.	1860, June 20.	96 20	
		1862, May 1.	97 13	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 3 (a.)

UPPER CANADA.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR UPPER CANADA, dates of their Appointments, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
Alexander, J.	Part of Simcoe.	1843, April 8.	8 cts.	1 per cent Commission as Crown Land Agent, and 85 per day as Gold Mining Inspector.
Carroll, J.	Burlingh Road, &c.	1863, Oct'r 27.	389 29	
Campbell, A. A.	Part of Hastings.	1866, Nov'r 20.	41 04	
			832 11	
Graham, J.	do Victoria, and Peterboro' and Bobcaygeon Road.	1865, March 31.	172 24	10 per cent Commission on the first 1,000. 5 per cent. Commission on the next 9,000. 2½ per cent. Commission on any sum exceeding 10,000.
Harris, Wm.	do Renfrew.	1851, June.	152 96	
Huber, H. S.	Waterloo.	1863, Nov'r.	463 07	
Holteman, C. F.	Part of Renfrew, and Ottawa and Opeongo Road.	1865, June 22.	86 34	
Jackson Wm.	Grey.	1854, Nov'r 3.	1,311 55	EXPLOREMENTS.
Macpherson, J.	Lennox, parts of Frontenac, and Aldington and Frontenac Roads.	1860, Feb'y 21.	257 28	
Moffatt, J. P.	Northern part of Renfrew.	1858, Nov'r 26.	106 02	
McNab, A.	Bruce.	1851, April 29.	1,486 80	
Oliver, R. J.	Parts of Simcoe and Victoria.	1859, July 22.	60 45	10 per cent Commission on the first 1,000. 5 per cent. Commission on the next 9,000. 2½ per cent. Commission on any sum exceeding 10,000.
Perry, E.	do Frontenac and Aldington and Aldington Roads.	1856, March 27.	220 21	
Roche, G. M.	Part of Victoria.	1858, Oct'r 22.	412 31	
Ross, James.	Wellington.	1865, June 16.	889 84	
Sharman, J.	Perth.	1853, April 27.	647 37	10 per cent Commission on the first 1,000. 5 per cent. Commission on the next 9,000. 2½ per cent. Commission on any sum exceeding 10,000.
Widder, C.	Huron.	1857, Jan'y 15.	848 23	
Wilson, J.	Part of Algonia District.	1845, July 25.	112 06	
Wakefield, N. P.	North part of Simcoe.	1866, Sept'r 20.	Nil.	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July 1867.

APPENDIX No. 3.

ONTARIO.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS, dates of their Appointments, and Commission paid to each on Collections made during the half year ending 31st December, 1867.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
John Alexander.....	Part of Simcoe.....	1843, April 8.....	8 cts.	NoTOLMENTS. Commission on the first \$1000. on the next \$20000. on any sum exceeding \$10,000.
John Carroll.....	Barlegh, Road, &c.....	1843, Oct. 27.....	59 45	
A. A. Campbell.....	Part of Hastings.....	1845, Nov. 20.....	32 42	
Joseph Graham.....	Part of Victoria and Peterborough and Bobcaygeon Road.....	1845, March 31.....	31 07	
Wm. Harris.....	Part of Renfrew.....	1851, June.....	57 54	
H. S. Huber.....	Waterloo.....	1842, Nov.....	134 20	
C. E. Holtermann.....	Part of Renfrew and Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	1855, June 22.....	30 72	
Wm. Jackson.....	Grey.....	1851, Nov. 3.....	246 21	
James Macpherson.....	Lennox, parts of Frontenac and Addington, and Frontenac Roads.....	1860, Feb. 21.....	110 89	
J. P. Moffat.....	Northern part of Renfrew.....	1858, Nov. 26.....	0 60	
Alex. McNabb.....	Bruce.....	1851, April 29.....	274 50	10 per cent. Commission do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do
R. J. Oliver.....	Parts of Simco and Victoria.....	1851, July 22.....	13 95	
E. Perry.....	do Frontenac and Addington, and Addington Road.....	1846, March 27.....	53 95	
G. M. Roche.....	Part of Victoria.....	1853, Oct. 22.....	107 85	
James Ross.....	Wellington.....	1855, June 16.....	197 84	
John Sharnan.....	Perth.....	1853, April 27.....	158 58	
Chas. Wilder.....	Huron.....	1857, Jan. 15.....	257 45	
Joseph Wilson.....	Part of Algoma District.....	1845, July 25.....	5 64	
N. P. Wakefield.....	North part of Simcoe.....	1866, Sept. 20.....	1 41	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 4 (a).

CANADA.

LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS, (in Upper and Lower Canada,) their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointment, and Salary allowed to each for their services, during the half-year ending on the 30th June, 1867.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Dates of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Upper Ottawa.....	A. J. Russell, Agent, and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada. C. S. McNutt, Assistant. J. Ritchie, Clerk.....	Ottawa City. do do	June, 1846. 13th April, 1858. 23rd June, 1864.	\$ 1840 00 1200 00 700 00	
	J. A. Russell, Draughtsman. E. T. Smith, Clerk. Robert Mills, Messenger. Chas. E. Belle, Agent. J. C. Courcelles, Clerk.	do do do Montreal. do	15th November, 1856. 23rd June, 1864. 23rd April, 1865. 4th May, 1864. 1st May, 1858.	600 00 550 00 160 00 1200 00 700 00	
Lower Ottawa.....	John E. Nash, Agent. F. W. Shayer, Assistant. J. F. Elliott, sub-Agent.	Belleville. do Toronto.	6th May, 1864. 23rd February, 1865. 30th September, 1865.	1440 00 800 00 500 00	
Ontario.....	Wm. Lamb, Clerk. G. J. Neale, Agent. Geo. Duboulet, Agent. Chas. T. Dawson, do Chas. T. Duboulet, do Jos. N. Vegee, do McLean Stewart, Collector. Wm. O'Rourke, Assistant. John McKay, Clerk.	Windsor. Three Rivers. St. Hyacinthe. Champlain. Fraserville, River du Loup, en bas. Trois Pistoles. Cardston, Bonaventure. Quebec do do	28th June, 1864. 18th August, 1864. 9th September, 1865. 26th May, 1859. 2nd September, 1861. 30th May, 1854. 30th May, 1854. 15th September, 1857. 15th March, 1855. 26th March, 1855. 24th September, 1845. 1st June, 1861. 27th May, 1864.	600 00 1200 00 1200 00 1200 00 1600 00 700 00 600 00 1800 00 1200 00 800 00	

G. B. COWPER,

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 4 (b).

ONTARIO.

LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, Dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for their Services, during the half year ending on the 31st December, 1867.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Dates of Appointment.	Salaries per Annum.	REMARKS.
Upper Ottawa	A. J. Russell, Agent and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada C. S. MacNutt, Assistant. J. Ritchie, Clerk J. A. Russell, Draughtsman E. T. Smith	Ottawa City do do do do	June, 1846. 13th April, 1858 22nd June, 1864 13th Nov., 1866 23rd June, 1864	\$ cts. 1840 00 1200 00 700 00 600 00 550 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of Slide Dues; the proportion of Salaries, &c., to be borne by the Provincial Governments, and the General Government not yet determined.
Lower Ottawa	Chas. E. Belle, Agent J. C. Coursolles, Clerk	Montreal do	6th May, 1854 1st May, 1858	1200 00 700 00	The Crown Timber Office, at Montreal, at present acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, proportion of Salaries, &c., chargeable to each Province not yet determined.
Ontario	Jos. F. Way, Agent J. A. MacInnes, Clerk J. B. Drevy, do J. A. G. Crozier	Belleville do do do	6th May, 1854 26th Feb., 1859 30th Sept., 1865 1st Dec., 1867	1440 00 800 00 500 00 500 00	Resigned 1st December, 1867.
Huron and Superior and Pen. of Canada West	J. R. Nash, Agent F. W. Stannor, Assistant J. F. Elliot, Sub-Agent	Toronto do Windsor	28th June, 1864 8th Aug., 1864 9th Sept., 1865	1400 00 800 00 200 00	
Collector at Quebec	McLean Stewart, Collector W. O'Keefe, Assistant John McKay, Clerk	Quebec do do	27th Sept., 1845 1st June, 1854 27th May, 1864	1800 00 1200 00 800 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa, respecting Salaries, &c., apply to the Collector's office at Quebec.

G. B. COWPER.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 5.
LOWER CANADA.

LIST OF AGENTS, &c., Jesuits' Estates, Seignior of Lauzon, Crown Domain and Gold Mines, Canada East, for the six months ended 30th June, 1867.

Name of Agent.	Nature of Agency.	Appointment.	Remuneration received during six months to June 30, 1867.	REMARKS.
Felix Fortier.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seignior of Lauzon, and Superintendent of Beech and Deep Water Lots, Lower Canada, save those under the direction and management of, and belonging to, Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and Montreal.	Appointed Collecting Agent for Lauzon and Beech and Deep Water Lot Superintendent for Port of Quebec, Sept., 1855. Duties as latter extended to Lower Canada, 12th June, 1860.	\$700 00	This sum paid him for salary as Collecting Agent for Lauzon and Beech and Deep Water Lot Superintendent. \$150 <i>per annum</i> is also allowed for office rent. As Commuting Agent he is entitled to a fee of \$6 for each commutation, but there were none in this half-year.
Joseph Laurin.....	Agent for Crown Domain, and Commuting Agent, Censive of Quebec.	Appointed September, 1865.	337 16	All this (\$250 salary and \$87.16 commission) received as Crown Domain Agent. Received nothing as Commuting Agent.
Valere Guillet.....	Communing Agent, Censive of Three Rivers.	do June, 1854.	.....	No commutations in this Censive this half-year.
J. B. Varin.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal.	do 1st April, 1840.	410 65	Commission on collections. Is also allowed \$48 per annum for office rent, &c. No commutations.
Hon. Louis Panet.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec.	do 1st October, 1827.	412 61	Commission on collections. Received nothing for commutations.
Valere Guillet and Flavien Lottinville	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Magdeleine and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers.	do June, 1855.	108 12	do do
Louis Guillet, Junr.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seignior of Batiscan.	do June, 1848.	120 22	do do do
Richard Pope.....	Gold Mining Inspector, Chaudiere Division.	do 25th April, 1865.	905 00	Pay at the rate of \$5 per diem, to include all travelling and office expenses.
James K. Gilman.....	do St. Francis Division.	do 20th April, 1864.	.....	Do but receives pay only when employed on actual service.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
OTTAWA, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 6 (a).

CANADA.

STATEMENT of Number of Acres Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount Collected in Upper and Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

SERVICE.	Acres sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	63648	100317 00	182220 61
Do Lower Canada.....	58006	31084 00	37354 95
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	16151	32395 00	120331 62
Do Lower Canada.....	9749½	5059 00	11344 58
Common School Lands.....	2201	449 50	92125 14
Grammar School Lands.....	1615	2319 00	7389 84
	151370½	\$170023 50	\$450766 74

W. FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 6 (b).

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of the Acres Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount Collected, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

SERVICE.	Acres sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Crown Lands.....	11592	15672 14	34007 21
Clergy Lands.....	4030	9469 60	37984 34
Common School Lands.....	1461	2491 00	24672 34
Grammar School Lands.....	609	1581 90	6704 02
	17692	\$30214 64	\$105367 91

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 7 (a).

CANADA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS by the Department of Crown Lands, which are considered as Revenue, for the half-year to 30th June, 1867.

	\$	cts.
Charges on Settlers' Timber	322	85
Fisheries, Lower Canada	5891	90
do Upper Canada	1919	50
Crown Domain	4388	44
Seignior of Lauzon	16959	10
Ottawa Slides	8827	35
Woods and Forests	104894	17
Ordnance Lands	27458	54
Patent Fees, Lower Canada	81	60
Casual Fees, East	2	50
do West	587	20
Huron Land Claims	97	75
Mines, Upper Canada	5901	10
Gold Mines, Lower Canada	49	00
Old Ledger Accounts	1873	02
Crown Lands, East	37354	95
do West	182220	61
Surveyor's Fee Fund, East	7	85
do West	14	18
St. Maurice Slides	618	20
Saguenay Slides	1381	10
Gold Mines, Upper Canada	245	00
	401095	91

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 7 (b).

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of the Receipts by the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867, which are considered as Revenue.

	\$	cts.
Crown Lands	34007	21
Woods and Forests	107648	61
Mines	23652	74
Charges on Settlers' Timber	323	32
Casual Fees	137	22
Gold Mines	189	00
Huron Land Claims	75	00
Location Fees	86	00
Colonization Roads, Refund	630	00
	166749	10

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 8 (a.)

CANADA.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

	\$	cts.
Ordinance Lands.....	4104	74
W. Farwell.....	300	00
Compensation Land Scrip, redeemed.....	19074	04
Bolton and Magog do do.....	2781	78
Matapedia Road.....	724	00
Elgin and Tache Road.....	500	00
Land Scrip Deposits, West.....	80	00
J. C. Lepage.....	16	50
A. Baird, Compensation.....	100	00
Culler's Office.....	14734	24
Timber Deposits, East.....	2096	49
Do West.....	3112	21
Crown Sus. Sales, West.....	253	20
Do East.....	36	00
Clergy Sus. Sales, West.....	540	07
Do East.....	50	00
Commission Agents, West.....	12427	60
Do East.....	4851	56
Deposits, Woods and Forests.....	2463	58
Deposits, East.....	14284	35
Do West.....	10635	39
Surveys, East.....	14060	46
Do West.....	31280	51
Colonization Roads, West.....	17547	66
Refunds.....	2274	56
Fishery Bounties.....	8174	00
Fisheries, Lower Canada.....	12727	06
Do Upper Canada.....	3440	66
Jesuits' Estates.....	1901	11
Crown Domain.....	971	37
Seignor of Lauzon.....	923	19
Woods and Forests.....	21212	93
Gold Mines, Lower Canada.....	1792	90
Old Ledger Accounts.....	467	33
Registration Service.....	4401	89
Marston Road.....	123	04
Board of Examiners' Surveyors, East.....	30	00
Do do do West.....	80	00
Clergy Lands, West.....	162	00
Do East.....	562	14
Grammar School Lands.....	159	00
Common do.....	162	40
Ontario and Quebec Suspense Account.....	1214	99
Gold Mines, Upper Canada.....	8020	33
	230853	28

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
OTTAWA, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 8 (b).

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

	\$ cts.
Gold Mines.....	3570 13
Colonization Roads.....	16637 51
Red River Colonization Roads.....	8085 27
Surveys.....	2950 69
Board of Examiners' Land Surveyors.....	65 00
Woods and Forests.....	3721 16
Compensation Land Scrip redeemed.....	775 00
Office Postages.....	136 22
Commission.....	1746 27
Contingencies.....	1796 22
Old Ledger Accounts.....	331 77
Advertising, Province of Canada.....	176 89
Contingencies, Province of Canada.....	262 50
Refunds.....	490 50
Deposits, West.....	3743 10
Timber Deposits, West.....	271 67
Crown Suspended Sales, West.....	40 00
Clergy Lands, refunds.....	127 55
Common School Lands, refunds.....	60 00
	\$44987 45

A. RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 9 (a).

CANADA.

STATEMENT of Gross Collections of Department of Crown Lands for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

	\$ cts.
Charges on Settlers' Timber.....	322 85
Fisheries, Lower Canada.....	5891 90
do Upper Canada.....	1919 50
Crown Domain.....	4388 44
Seignior of Lauzon.....	16959 10
Ottawa Slides.....	8827 35
Woods and Forests.....	104894 17
Ordnance Lands.....	27458 54
Patent Fees, L. C.....	81 60
Casual Fees, East.....	2 50
do West.....	587 20
Huron Land Claims.....	97 75
Mines, Upper Canada.....	5901 10
Gold Mines, Lower Canada.....	49 00
Old Ledger Accounts.....	1873 02
Crown Lands, East.....	37354 95
do West.....	182220 61
Surveyor's Fee Fund, East.....	7 85
do West.....	14 18
St. Maurice Slides.....	618 20
Saguenay do.....	1381 10
Gold Mines, U. C.....	245 00
Clergy Lands, East.....	11344 58
do West.....	120331 62
Grammar School Lands.....	7389 84
Common do.....	92125 14
Culler's Office.....	9244 91
Indian Timber.....	18 00
do Lands.....	37149 18
Jesuits' Estates.....	15886 83
Surveys, East, Refund.....	200 00
Woods and Forests, Refund.....	8018 27
Compensation Scrip, Refund.....	400 00
Timber Deposits, West.....	1038 42
do East.....	1869 07
Deposits, Woods and Forests.....	1441 86
Deposits, East.....	13358 91
do West.....	20111 99
	741024 63

A. RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

OTTAWA, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 9 (b).

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT—Department of Crown Lands—Gross Collections for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

	\$ cts.
Crown Lands.....	34007 21
Clergy Lands.....	37984 34
Common School Lands.....	26672 34
Grammar School Lands.....	6704 02
Woods and Forests.....	107648 61
Mines.....	23652 74
Charges on Settlers' Timber.....	323 32
Casual Fees.....	137 22
Gold Mines.....	189 00
Huron Land Claims.....	75 00
Location Fees.....	86 00
Colonization Roads, Refunds.....	630 00
	238109 80

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 10 (b).
ONTARIO.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements of Clergy Reserves, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.						
Date.	Acres.	Amount of Sales.	Principal. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Rent. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Inspection. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Timber Duties.	Licenses Settlers' Timber.	Principal. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Rent. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Inspection. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Timber Duties.	Licenses Settlers' Timber.	Disburse- ments.
1867. December 31.		£ cts. 9469 60	£ cts. 24689 47	£ cts. 12911 66	£ cts. 336 86	£ cts. 12 00	£ cts. 26 35	£ cts. 8 00	£ cts. 24689 47	£ cts. 12911 66	£ cts. 336 86	£ cts. 12 00	£ cts. 26 35	£ cts. 8 00	£ cts. 127 55

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Amount.		Amount.	
Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2.....	\$ 24689 47	Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2.....	\$ 24689 47
Interest, do.....	12911 66	Interest, do.....	12911 66
Rent, do.....	336 86	Rent, do.....	336 86
Inspection, do.....	12 00	Inspection, do.....	12 00
Timber Duties.....	26 35	Timber Duties.....	26 35
Licenses Settlers' Timber.....	8 00	Licenses Settlers' Timber.....	8 00
	\$37984 34	Disbursements.....	\$127 55
			\$37984 34

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 11.
LOWER CANADA.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Rent. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Inspection 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Clergy Instal- ments, Lower Canada.	Principal. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Rent. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Inspection. 18 Vic., cap. 2.	Clergy Instal- ments, Lower Canada.
1867. June 30.....	9749½	\$ cts. 5059 00	\$ cts. 8749 94	\$ cts. 2493 64	\$ cts. 80 00	\$ cts. 18 00	\$ cts. 3 00	\$ cts. 8749 94	\$ cts. 2493 64	\$ cts. 80 00	\$ cts. 18 00	\$ cts. 3 00
RECAPITULATION.												
RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.					Amount.				
Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2			Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2					\$ cts.				
Interest, do			Interest do					\$749 94				
Rent, do			Rent, do					2493 64				
Inspection, do			Inspection, do					80 00				
Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.....			Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.....					18 00				
								3 00				
			\$11344 58					11344 58				
			Disbursements					\$562 14				

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
OTTAWA, 1st July, 1867.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 12 (a).

UPPER CANADA LANDS.

RETURN of Number of Acres sold, and the Amount received on Sales of Common School Lands, under 12 Vic, cap. 200, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
Date.	Acres.	Amount of Sales.	Principal.	Interest.	Inspection.	Timber Dues.	Licenses Settlers' Timber.	Principal.	Interest.	Inspection.
1867. June 30	2201	\$ cts. 4849 50	\$ cts. 55206 13	\$ cts. 30886 26	\$ cts. 3 00	\$ cts. 25 75	\$ cts. 4 00	\$ cts. 55206 13	\$ cts. 30886 26	\$ cts. 3 00
										\$ cts. 25 75
										\$ cts. 4 00

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Amount.		Amount.	
Principal	\$ cts. 55206 13	Principal	\$ cts. 55206 13
Interest	30886 26	Interest	30886 26
Inspection	3 00	Inspection	3 00
Timber Dues	25 75	Timber Dues	25 75
Licenses Settlers' Timber	4 00	Licenses Settlers' Timber	4 00
	92125 14		92125 14

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 12 (b).
ONTARIO.

RETURN of the Number of Acres Sold and the Amount Received on Sales of Common School Lands, under 12 Vic, cap. 200, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		
Date.	Acres.	Price per Acre.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Disbursements.
1867. December 31.....	1461	\$ cts 2 00	\$ cts. 16031 01	\$ cts. 10641 33	\$ cts. 16031 01	\$ cts. 10641 33	\$ cts. 60 00

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Amount.		Amount.	
Principal.....	\$ cts. 16031 01	Principal.....	\$ cts. 16031 01
Interest	10641 33	Interest	10641 33
	\$26672 34	Disbursements.....	\$60 00
			\$26672 34

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 13 (a).

UPPER CANADA.

Return of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Grammar School Lands, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Date.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1867.						
June 30.....	1615	\$ cts. 2319 00	\$ cts. 5215 01	\$ cts. 2174 83	\$ cts. 5215 01	\$ cts. 2174 83
RECAPITULATION.						
RECEIPTS.		Amount.	PAYMENTS.		Amount.	
Principal		\$ cts. 5215 01	Principal		\$ cts. 5215 01	
Interest		2174 83	Interest		2174 83	
			Disbursements	\$159 00		
		\$7389 84				\$7389 84

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 13 (b).
ONTARIO.

RETURN of the number of Acres Sold, and the Amount Received on Sales of Grammar School Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
Date,	Acres.	Price per Acre.	Principal.	Interest.	Timber Duties.	Principal.	Interest.	Timber Duties.
1867, December 31.....	609	\$ 2 00	\$ cts. 898 75	\$ cts. 454 64	\$ cts. 5350 63	\$ cts. 898 75	\$ cts. 454 64	\$ cts. 5350 63

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
		Amount.	Amount.
Principal.....		\$ cts. 898 75	\$ cts. 898 75
Interest.....		454 64	454 64
Timber Duties.....		5350 63	5350 63
		\$6704 02	\$6704 02

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 31st, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 14.
LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT shewing Receipts and Expenses on account of the Jesuits' Estates, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1867.

LOCALITY.	GROSS RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.	NET REVENUE.	
	<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	Commu- tation Money.	<i>Rentes 'Foncières, &c.</i>	Moneys received on Judgments and <i>Recon- naissances.</i>	Mills and Farms and Deeds and Survey re- imbursed.	Timber dues and Ground Rent.	Total Receipts from each locality.	Total Gross Receipts, \$ cts.
Sillery.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Gabriel.....	0 44	33 89	43 43	1870 48				1870 92	77 32
Notre Dame des Anges.....	8 67	127 20			41 51	1990 65		8 67	179 64
Belair.....	10 93							1990 65	12264 76
Estates in Quebec.....									
Estates in Lauzon.....									
Batiscan.....	39 04	613 70	9 17		400 72	469 70	1266 84	4030 98	
Cap de la Magdeleine..	8 59	922 36			300 86			4106 58	
Laprairie.....	16 52	3939 03			1051 03				
	75 08	4745 29	52 60	1870 48	1493 26	2761 21	1266 84	12264 76	
									1473 22
									10791 54

Of the above amount of \$12,264.76, the sum of \$3,381.48 is on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," and that of \$8,883.28 on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund," in accordance to the Act 19 Vic., Chap. 4 (Cons. Stat. Lower Canada, Chap. 15).

The Expenses include a sum of \$200 advanced on account of Surveys in the Seigneurie of Batiscan, and another sum of \$50 paid to Mr. F. T. Judah, for special service in connection with the sale of the Government Garden, Montreal, to the Corporation of that City.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 15.

LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses on account of the Seigniori of Lauzon, for the six months ended 30th June, 1867.

GROSS RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.	NET REVENUE.
<i>Lods et Ventres.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	<i>Capitals of Cens et Rentes.</i>	<i>Sales of Mills and Farms, and of Emplacements in Aubigny.</i>	<i>Commutation Money, Interest on Sales, Rents of Mills, Wharves, &c.</i>	<i>Timber, Survey, and cost of Deeds reimbursed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$ cts. 40 00	\$ cts. 511 65	\$ cts. 157 71	\$ cts. 13929 21	\$ cts. 1097 38	\$ cts. 21 35	\$ cts. 15757 30
						1132 84
						14624 46

A. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
OTTAWA, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 16 (a).

LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses on account of the Crown Domain, for the six months ended 30th June, 1867.

GROSS RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.	NET REVENUE.
LOCALITY.	<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	Capitals of Commutation Money.	Interest on Commutation <i>Constitutions.</i>	Law Costs, Copies of Deeds, and Survey re-imbursed.	Instalments on Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Interest on Sales of Deep Water Lots.	Patent Fees.	Total.	\$ cts. 399 86	\$ cts. 787 11
Censive of Quebec.....	691 11	\$ cts. 19 95	\$ cts. 400 21	\$ cts. 51 02	\$ cts. 24 68	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 1186 97	}	
Censive of Three Rivers.											
District of Three Rivers.											
Port of Montreal.....											
Port of Quebec.....						3070 89	511 00	230 00	3811 98	464 54	3347 44
									4998 95	864 40	4154 55

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
OTTAWA, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 16 (b).

LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENT shewing Amounts received and expended on account of Gold Mines,
Canada East, for the six months ended 30th June, 1867.

DIVISIONS.	RECEIPTS. Private Lands Gold License Fees.	EXPENSES.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chaudiere.....	49 00	906 75
St. Francis.....		

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 17.

CANADA.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Ordnance Lands, for the
half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

1867.	RECEIPTS.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
June 30	Amount of Collections for half-year ending 30th June.....		27458 54
	EXPENDITURE.		
March 18	J. Hope, Stationery	28 74	
do	J. Lovell, Printing.....	23 00	
April 10	J. Lowe, advertising in <i>Montreal Gazette</i>	7 84	
May 18	T. J. Park, Commission	46 61	
do 17	J. Hope, Stationery	23 42	
June 17	J. Douglas, Commission and Travelling Expenses.....	18 88	
do 29	J. Stewart, certain repairs.....	65 61	
do do	R. H. Law, Commission.....	57 40	
do do	Montreal Telegraph Company.....	1 68	
do 24	Cameron & Scott, professional services.....	479 85	
do do	do do	134 85	
do 31	W. F. Coffin, Salary to self and Staff, and Disbursements, half-year to 30th June, 1867	3149 16	
			4037 04

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier;

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 18.

LOWER CANADA.—RETURN of Surveys from 1st January to 30th June, 1867.

No.	SURVEYOR.	SURVEY-S.	Cost of Survey.	Number of Acres Survey'd.	Outlines of Acres & Rivers Miles.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
1.	F. L. Prudrier.	{ Township of Cabano, part of } { do } { do }	\$ 780 81	7701	5	Temiscouata.	
2.	James Roney.	Chaplain, part of.	1200 00	18714		Megantic.	
3.	R. Kauscher.	Wabassece do.	1020 00	15099		Pontiac.	
4.	Frs. Tatu.	Bourlages do.	736 00	13251		Ottawa.	
5.	John Johnston.	Ladbury do.	2530 55	24500		Montigny.	
6.	S. T. A. Evans.	Sleen do.	868 04	14553		Ottawa.	
7.	L. J. D'Anteuil.	Lepage do.	1047 77	20839		Pontiac.	
8.	F. Legendre.	Township of Shenley, verification of part of	*163 52	17239		Rimouski.	* Balance, viz.: \$333 05 paid by the Municipality.
9.	J. O. Fremblay.	do St. Johns, do road ranges	506 92	11232		Beauce.	
10.	F. P. Quinn.	do Kilkenny, (Gore of	88 25	450		Chicoutimi.	
11.	L. J. D'Anteuil.	do Casapensill, verification of part of	217 32	6300		Montcalm.	
12.	W. Wagner.	Upper Waters of the River "Jean de Terre"	*573 33		1023	Pontiac.	* Balance, viz.: \$520 67, paid by parties interested.
13.	V. Desrochers.	Rear Lines of the Seigneurie of Ste. Anne.	*1116 84		14	Champlain.	* Being one-half the cost of Survey.
14.	L. J. D'Anteuil.	Seigneurial Line of Lake Matapedia.	62 55		8	Bonaventure.	do do
15.	James McArthur.	Line between Cameron and Northfield.	58 73		3	Ottawa.	Verification Survey.
16.	P. H. Dumais.	Lake St. John Road Line.	653 36		115	Quebec & Montmorency.	
			10653 89				

114457 Acres sub-divided into Farm Lots, @ 7 cents per acre.

NOTE.—The foregoing quantities and amounts exhibit the Surveys completed and paid up to date, apart from the Surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

A P P E N D I X N o. 19 (a).
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instructions.		
1	Henry Creswick.....	247 14th January.....	Lots Nos. 12 to Northern Boundary; 4th Concession of Essa. Nos. 15 to 35 in the 1st Concession of Darlington do do and Nos. 15, 16 and 17 in the 5th Concession of Darlington.....	Confirmed 20th Sept., 1867. do 28th June, 1867. do 15th Nov., 1867.
2	Charles G. Manning.....	248 8th March.....		
3	do	249 15th March.....		
4	John Shier.....	250 10th April.....	Nos. 32 and 33 in the 1st Concession of Pickering. Nos. 31 and 22 in the 2nd Range of Broken Front, Pickering. Nos. 15, westerly to No. 3, 1st Concession of Percy. No. 17, in the 9th Concession of Cartwright. North-westerly and South-westerly angles of Lot No. 19, and North-easterly and South-easterly angles of Lot No. 20, in the 5th Concession of Pickering. To plant monuments at certain angles of lots (per schedule) in the Township of Blanshard Front and rear angles of Lots Nos. 18 to 25, South Boundary, and Lots Nos. 37 to 42, Thomas Concession of Blanshard.....	
5	do	251 10th April.....		
6	David Williams.....	252 16th May.....		
7	William E. Yarnold.....	253 3rd June.....		
8	John Shier.....	254 21st June.....	Lots Nos. 2 to 10 in the 5th Concession of Brighton To plant monuments at certain angles of lots (per schedule) in the Township of Blanshard Front and rear angles of Lots Nos. 18 to 25, South Boundary, and Lots Nos. 37 to 42, Thomas Concession of Blanshard.....	
9	E. C. Caddy.....	255 27th June.....		
10	Alex. Niven.....	256 25th October.....		
11	do	257 1st November.....		

APPENDIX No. 19 (b).

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

No.	No.	Date.		
		1865.		1867.
1 John Shier.....	219	22nd March.....	Lots Nos. 11 and 15 in the 4th Concession of Pickering.....	Confirmed 15th November. |
2 David E. Brown.....	227	9th November.....	Part of line between the 7th and 8th Concessions, Finch, from East side of Lot No. 15 to the boundary between Finch and Roxborough.....	do 3rd December.
3 John Shier.....	237	17th May.....	Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the 2nd Concession of East Whithy, now forming part of the Village of Oshawa.....	do 15th May.
4 George A. Stewart.....	240	15th October.....	Lots Nos. 1 to 14 in the 3rd Concession of Clarke.....	do 30th March.
5 Charles J. Wheelock.....	241	10th September.....	The boundary line between the Townships of Nichol and Eramosa.....	do 4th March.
6 John Shier.....	243	19th October.....	Lots Nos. 6 to 17 in the 6th Concession of Uxbridge.....	do 17th December.
7 Charles G. Hanning.....	244	29th November.....	do 11, 12 and 13 in the 8th do Darlington.....	do 27th May.
8 John Shier.....	245	18th November.....	do 25 in the 2nd do Pickering.....	do 17th June.
9 Charles A. Hanning.....	248	8th March.....	do 15 to 35 in the 1st do Darlington.....	do 20th September.
10 do.....	249	15th March.....	do 1 to 7 do do and Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, in the 5th Concession of Darlington.....	do 28th June.
11 do.....	250	10th April.....	Lots Nos. 22 and 33 in the 1st Concession of Pickering.....	do 15th November.

THOMAS DEVINE,

*Surveyor-in-Chief.*A. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 19 (c).
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Surveys completed and closed during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	SURVEYS.	Cost of Survey.	No. of acres surveyed.	Miles.	REMARKS.
CROWN LANDS.							
1	9th Jan. 1866.	F. A. Baldwin.	Township of Cardwell.	\$	48241	6 1/4	Traverse of water on boundaries in miles.
2	18th Jan. 1866	T. F. Gibbs.	do Humphry	2841 08	49596		
3	17th May, 1865	Jas. Doune.	do Raglan	3506 46	69212		
4	4th July, 1866	Wilson & McFee	do Ryan (at Lake Superior)	4498 78	19621		
5	26th Apr., 1866	G. F. Austin	do Vankoughnet	1374 64	15292		Part of the Township Indian Lands.
6	24th Aug., 1866	A. B. Perry	Outlines of Ferric, Croft, Chapman, McKenzie, and Ryerson	1397 69			
7	24th Aug., 1866	M. Deane	do Brown, Wallbridge & Wilson	4510 65	141 1/2		
8	20th Aug., 1866	J. W. Fitzgerald	Rosseau and Nipissing Road Lots.	1551 95	39		
9	18 & 20 Sept. '66	A. G. Forrest.	Montreal River	5765 90	135		
10	18 & 19 Sept., '66	Duncan Sinclair.	Exploration between Lake Superior and Montreal River and the northern part of Montreal River.	3513 23	102		Traverse of River } The country for about 4 miles on each side of the river was also explored.
11	13 & 18 Sept., '66	A. P. Salter	Exploration between L. Superior and Montreal R.	4886 38	135		do of Lakes } The country on each side of the Main Line and River was also explored.
12	17 & 19 Sept., '66	R. Gilmore	do	5723 82	228		Main line of exploration. } Lateral explorations were also made for about 5 miles on each side of the main exploring line.
13	10th Apr., 1865	A. B. Perry	Re-survey of Cons. 11-14	5543 39	105		Traverse of River } River was also explored.
14	31st Aug., 1866	Wilson & McFee.	Portland	1098 22	135		Expln. for Lake Huron town line
15	25th Feb., 1867	H. A. F. MacLeod.	Resurvey of St. Joseph town plot into farm lots.	194 64	84		Main line of exploration.
16	15th Feb., 1867	Wm. Armstrong	Examination of lots 30-32, Madoc	1003 90			
			Expenses exploring at Lake Neepegon.	50 00			
				47461 33	201962		
INDIAN LANDS.							
17	15th Aug., 1866	Francis Bolger.	Parts of Allan & Billings' Manitoulin Island	2941 96	44586	7 5/6	Traverse of water on boundaries in miles.
18	27th Dec., 1865		Township of Herriek (at Lake Superior)	1297 82	7210		
19	26th Apr., 1866		do Vankoughnet	1047 50	11460		Traverse of Lake shore
20	26th Aug., 1866		Town plot of Shingwauconse	756 23	424 1/2		

APPENDIX No. 19 (c)—Continued.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Surveys completed and closed during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	SURVEYS.	Cost of Survey.	No. of acres Surveyed.	Miles.	REMARKS.
			INDIAN LANDS—Continued.	\$ cts.			
21...	7th Mar., 1867	William McMillan	Examined bound. between Southwold & Delaware	81 50			
22...	15th Aug., 1866	Thomas Weatherald	Expenses incurred of Survey of "Gordon"	46 75			
				*53683 09	265642½	1010½	

PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Balance on Crown Lands, completed as above.....\$32410 55
Advance on Surveys of Anglessea and Grimsthorpe (not yet completed).....1820 65

The payments for Indian Surveys were made by Receiver-General's Cheque (Canada), chargeable to Indian Funds.
\$34231 20

RECAPITULATION.

265218 acres sub-divided into farm lots of 100 acres, and at Lake Superior, ½ sections of 160 acres each, at 6.10 cts. per acre.
424½ do into town and park lots.....at \$1.78 do.
265642½
1010½ miles of explorations, outlines, &c.....at \$31.80 per mile.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 20 (a).

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CANADA.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE collected during the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell.....					40348 84	
Do do do do by McLean Stewart.....					9836 46	50185 30
Do Ontario do do by Jos. F. Way.....					20867 90	
Do do do do by McLean Stewart.....					170 78	21038 68
Do Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Territory Col- lections, by J. R. Nash.....					3413 50	
Do do do do by McLean Stewart.....					1321 48	4734 98
Do Lower Ottawa Territory Collections, by Chas. E. Bell.....					6375 04	
Do do do do by McLean Stewart.....					393 48	6768 52
Do St. Maurice do do by A. Dubord.....						7039 92
Do St. Francis do do by G. J. Nagle.....					2085 57	
Do do do do by McLean Stewart.....					29 94	
Do Saguenay do do by G. Duberger.....						2115 51
Do Chaudiere and Madawaska do by Chas. Dawson.....						5670 43
Do Lower St. Lawrence do by C. T. Dubie.....						2546 44
Do Baie Des Chaleurs do by Jos. N. Verge.....						4638 47
						155 92
Total Timber Dues and Ground Rent.....						\$104894 17
Amount of Ottawa Slide Dues.....					8827 35	
Do St. Maurice do					618 20	
Do Saguenay do					1381 10	10826 65
Total.....						\$115720 82

A. RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,

Ottawa, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 20 (a).

WOODS AND FORESTS.

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the half-year ending 31st December, 1867

	S cts.	S cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory collections by A. J. Russell.....	19237 93	
do do do by McLean Stewart.....	54715 46	
		73953 39
Amount of Ontario Territory collections by Jos. F. Way	18284 03	
do do do by McLean Stewart.....	5140 34	
		23424 37
Amount of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Territory collections by J. M. Nash	5697 81	
do do do by McLean Stewart	3795 22	
		9493 03
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory collections by Chas. E. Belle... ..	581 54	
do do do by McLean Stewart	196 28	
		777 82
Total Timber Dues and Ground Rent.....		\$107648 61

G. B. COWPER.

A. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

CAN

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and Amounts Collected for Timber

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.			White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.	
	Square Miles	White Pine.	Spruce	Other.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
A. J. Russell.....	7567	367984			13381	881216	5582	270852	6	142
Joseph F. Way.....	1195	186226		959	22	1580	120	6290	30	885
J. R. Nash.....	645	5375		74	1119	82929	190	11732	139	5995
Chas. E. Belle.....	1535	42651			660	31313	2	108	2	68
A. Dubord.....	303	19389	20874							
G. J. Nagle.....	19	11846	8133		1	70				
Geo. Duberger.....	981	50123	11835							
Chas. Dawson.....	209	445	10781		70	3155				
C. T. Dube.....		3588	99715							
Jos. N. Verge.....	.11	21	215		40	1600				
Totals.....	12465	687648	151553	1033	15293	1001863	5894	288982	177	7090

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER,

Agents' Names.	Spruce and Cedar.		Railway Ties and Sleepers	Boom Timber and Floats.	Oars and Knees.	Cedar Rails and Posts.	Cordwood.				Hop Poles.
	Pieces	Feet.					Cords Soft.	Cords Hard.	Cords Lath.	Cords Other.	
A. J. Russell.....											
Joseph F. Way.....			1523	145		4000				620	16221
J. R. Nash.....						1332	151			100	
Charles E. Belle.....					O 17						
A. Dubord.....											
G. J. Nagle.....			3150		K 241				132		
Geo. Duberger.....					K 2491	1100		363			
Charles Dawson.....											
C. T. Dube.....											
Jos. N. Verge.....	C30	360									
Totals.....	30	360	4673	145	2749	6432	151	363	132	720	16221

G. B. COWPER.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
TORONTO, 1st July, 1867.

N o. 2 0 (b).

FORESTS.

ADA.

Dues and Ground Rent during the half-year ending 30th June, 1867.

TION OF TIMBER, & c.

Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch. °		Basswood.		Hemlock and Maple.		Butternut and Walnut.	
Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
1	34			13	371			4	249	1	19M		
39	1524			43	1613								
162	9201			1	49								
26	872	19	826	134	3675								
				78	1463	911	17337						B 4619BM
				78	1656								
						120	3640						
228	11631	19	826	347	8827	1031	20977	4	249	1	19		4619

OF TIMBER, & c.—Continued.

&c.				AMOUNTS COLLECTED.					
Staves.		Bark.	Shingles	Trespass, Interest and Fractions.			On Timber Dues and Ground Rent.		Total.
Standard	W. I.	Cords		Trespass.	Interest.	Fractions.	Ground Rent.	Timber Dues.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
					624 04	6	8895 03	40666 17	50185 30
				177 07	701 54	3	1939 50	18220 54	21038 68
4902	5551	25000		603 13	45 93	1	2322 94	1762 97	4734 98
				122 43	25 48	1	2611 89	4008 71	6768 52
					39 72		4514 69	2485 51	7039 92
		47½		341 93	25 65		143 32	1604 61	2115 51
				90	176 99		505 62	4986 92	5670 43
				224 09	251 20		799 75	1271 40	2546 44
					184 64			4453 83	4638 47
				8 70			88 50	58 72	155 92
4902	5551	47½	25000	1478 25	2075 19	11	21821 24	79519 38	104894 17

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

ONTA

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber &c., and Amounts collected from Timber

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Areas under License.	Saw Logs.			White Pine.		Red Pine.	
	Square Miles	W. Pine.	Sp'uce	Others.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
A. J. Russell.....	4105	161456	.....	.....	94470	5922992	16112	710726
Joseph F. Way.....	6954	167389	.....	*563	6167	443562	421	21126
J. R. Nash.....	13454	33794	.....	99	2536	206721	243	10896
C. E. Belle.....	94	480	.....	.....	830	36184	.....	.....
Totals.....	61558	363119	.....	662	104003	6609459	16776	742748

GENERAL STATEMENT

*Basswood.

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Butternut.		Spruce and Hemlock.		Railway Ties.	Boom Timbers Binders & Floats	Oars.	Cedar Rails and Poles.	Cord Cords Hard.
	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.					
A. J. Russell.....	1	56	6	221	.....	.....	.....	2804	.....
Joseph F. Way.....	2	152	.....	.....	863	275	.....	C., 8	.....
J. R. Nash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
C. E. Belle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	208	6	221	863	275	15	3112	.....

G. B. COWPER.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

No. 20 (b).

FORESTS,

RIO.

Dues and Ground Rent, for the half-year from 1st July to 31st Dec'r, 1867.

TIONS OF TIMBER, &c.													
Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Basswood.		Hickory and Maple.	
Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
2	57	2	72	72	3737	268	9339			9	539	1	30
75	2801	701	20992	271	12370	141	4998	W.W. 2	112	13	702		
220	12324	144	5339	9	519	23	1117	do 78	6412			5	267
		135	3225	65	2992	32	894	Birch, 16	610	1	67		
297	15182	982	31628	417	19618	464	16348	96	7134	23	1308	6	297

OF TIMBER, &c.—Continued.

TIONS OF TIMBER, &c.									
Wood.		Staves.		Shingle and Stave Wood.	Trespass, Interest and Fractions.		Amounts Collected.		
Cords Soft.	Cords Lath.	Stand'd.	West India.	Cords.	Trespass and Interest.	Fractions.	On Timber Dues.	On Ground Rent.	Total.
					\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				26	1178 78	19	69799 99	2974 43	73953 39
		546	24809		1093 31	7	21519 98	811 01	23424 37
		23214	9956	10	1250 33	1	5912 48	2332 19	9493 03
					255 68		474 14	48 00	777 82
		23760	34765	36	3778 10	27	97706 59	6165 63	107648 61

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 21 (a).

CANADA.

STATEMENT of Letters registered during the half-year ending June 30, 1867.

[illegible]

Returned letters, not called for at their address, 58.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 21 (b).

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Letters registered during the half-year ending 31st December, 1867.

Correspondence Branch—Mr. Tarbutt.	1322	Late Surveyor-Generals—Mr. Hector.	652	Accountants—Mr. Ford.	994	Woods and Forests—Mr. Cowper.	527	Surveyors—Mr. Devine.	273	Colonization Roads—Mr. Bridgeand.	119	Commissioners on Miscellaneous Matters.	61	Transferred to other Departments.	72	Total.	4020	Names Indexed.	5400	Enclosures.	7500	Orders in Council.	2	Letters returned, not called for at their address.	84
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A. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Commissioner.*JOHN MORPHY,
*Registrar.*DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 1st July, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 22.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, in unsurveyed territory, patented during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

Date of Patent.	PATENTEE.	LOCATION.	Contents.	Price $\frac{p}{Acre}$.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1867.				$\frac{p}{Acre}$.	$\frac{p}{Acre}$.	
June 28	Chas. Menyweather.....	LAKE HURON. Location No. 3, North of Echo Lake.....	200	1 00	190 00	
March 11	Thomas Reynolds	LAKE SUPERIOR. Location No. 1, North of Thunder Bay (Herrick's plan)	400	1 00	380 00	
do	Thomas Morland	do 2, N. Shore do do	105	1 00	99 75	
do	E. M. Hopkins.....	do 3, do do do	400	1 00	380 00	
do	Thomas Morland.....	do 4, on do do	112	1 00	106 40	
do	George Stephen.....	do 5, N. Shore of do do	330	1 00	313 50	
do	Thos. W. Herrick	do 6, on do do	183	1 00	173 85	
do	Thos. Dick.....	do 8, North of do do	400	1 00	380 00	
do	Humphrey L. Hime.....	do E, West of Black Bay, do do	400	1 00	380 00	
April 25	Thomas Morland	do 7, on Thunder Bay, do do	171	1 00	162 45	
June 19	James E. Withers	do 1, North of do (Savigny's plan)	400	1 00	380 00	
do	James G. Gregg	do 2, do do do	400	1 00	380 00	
do	Sarah C. Hunt.....	do 3, do do do	400	1 00	380 00	
do	Ellen M. Hunt.....	do 4, do do do	400	1 00	380 00	
do 28	George F. Austin.....	do A, East of Township of Vankoughnet...	200	1 00	190 00	

A reservation of Five per cent. on the acreage of the Lands for Road allowances, is made in Patents issued since the 6th August, 1856, in accordance with an Order in Council of that date.

do	Isaac J. Moore.....	do	8, North of Thunder Bay (Savigny).....	400	1 00	380 00
do	Nathan C. Morse	do	do do	400	1 00	380 00
do	George A. McVicar	do	do do	400	1 00	380 00
do	Jennie E. Withers	do	do do	160	1 00	152 00
do	do	do	do do	160	1 00	152 00
do	do	do	do do	160	1 00	152 00
December 9	Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.....	Tract on the West end of Michipicoten Island				
				6400	80	5176 54
				12581		Interest inclusive (old sale).
						11048 49

Receipts up to the 30th June	\$ 6541 10
Receipts on account of Applications for Mining Tracts since 1st July	23096 20
Balance of Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.....	556 54
Total Receipts for the year	\$30193 84

THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 23.

ONTARIO COLONIZATION ROADS REPORT FOR 1867.

SIR,—I beg to offer you a brief report of the operations upon Colonization Roads during the year terminating 31st December, 1867.

On the 1st January, 1867, the Colonization Roads Fund balance, due to Upper Canada, amounted to \$97,546³⁷/₁₀₀.

This balance, I may premise for your information, consisted of the unexpended balances of the Parliamentary Grants during a series of eight or nine years, having been regularly carried on to the credit of Upper Canada every year since its first occurrence, and was at the date above given the amount due to Upper Canada by the Canadian Government for the purposes expressed in the Grant; and the reduced balance, shown in the conclusion of this report, is the amount now due the Province of Ontario by the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the like object.

The balance above referred to (\$97,546³⁷/₁₀₀) was further reduced by the payment of claims due, up to 29th March, 1867, to the sum of \$92,641⁷¹/₁₀₀.

At the latter date, upon my report to the Hon. Alex. Campbell, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, the whole of the said balance was appropriated by two separate Orders in Council, of the 29th March, 1867.

Early in the season all official arrangements were made for properly classifying the work, issuing notices, appointing overseers and preparing contracts.

The works, however, were principally arranged to be performed through the employment of labourers, under the supervision of overseers and foremen.

One new contract only was let, viz., ten miles of the Northern road, from Parry Sound Northward through the Township of McDougall.

The contract of the former season on the Parry Sound road, which had remained over unfinished, was also this year completed and closed.

On the 14th May, I received a telegraphic order from the Commissioner to stop all works immediately, which order I promptly obeyed by addressing circulars to that effect to all the overseers to whom letters of instruction had previously been sent.

Subsequently I received directions from time to time from the Commissioner, relative to some few of the suspended works, on which it was deemed expedient to resume and continue the improvements.

These works, and the amounts expended thereon, are set forth in the Schedule at the conclusion of this report.

On the 21st June, I received instructions to make immediate preparations for collecting and organizing a labouring force for the purpose of commencing a scheme of improvements recommended by Mr. Simon J. Dawson, extending from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Fort Garry on Red River.

I was directed to co-operate with Mr. Dawson, and to procure supplies of provisions, tools and general outfit sufficient for my own party, and also for the force to be employed by him.

This preliminary duty, together with various correspondence connected therewith, and intermediate visitations to the Parry Sound Northern and Muskoka roads, and also an examination of the Rousseau River and the Obijewanah Canal site, occupied me until the 6th August, at which date I left Toronto for the Red River road works, a full description of which may be found in my two reports of the months of October and December last respectively.

The Colonization roads upon which improvements have been made during the year 1867, are as follows,—

1ST.—BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

The improvement on this road consists of an extension of repairs from the intersection of the Peterson road northward to the Narrows on Trading Lake, at which point a

small settlement has been formed. The repairs have been distributed over a distance of nearly 20 miles.

Expenditure, \$3,108 $\frac{24}{100}$.

2ND.—FRONTENAC ROAD.

The extension of this road has been proceeded with, to a limited extent, from the intersection of the Mississippi road northward about four miles.

Expenditure, \$2,117.

3RD.—LAVANT ROAD.

This road was also allowed to be proceeded with, on the plea that provisions, tools and utensils had been transported to the ground, and also that the completion of the line was of special utility.

About eight and a half miles have been made in two seasons, under the direction of Mr. Taylor, at an average cost of \$810 per mile.

4TH.—MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

On the statement of Mr. Playfair, overseer on this road, that an expenditure of about \$2,000 was absolutely needed to make some necessary repairs to connect the improvements of former years and render the whole available, he was instructed to proceed with them, confining his outlay to the above amount.

Expenditure, \$1,999.

5TH.—NORTHERN ROAD.

A contract on this line, commencing at the village of Parry Sound, and extending northward through the township of McDougall, ten miles, were let to Messrs. J. & W. Beatty.

The work has been reported as completed, but at a period too late in the season to have the same examined. The sum of \$4,280 has been advanced upon the contract, the remainder of the gross amount has been reserved until an examination of the work shall have been made and the same approved and accepted.

This road passes for the most part through a fair arable tract of farming lands, and may be extended beneficially to the Maganetewan River which it intersects.

Expenditure, \$4,280.

6TH.—PARRY SOUND ROAD.

The contract on this road, existing from the season of 1866, has been this year fully completed, as stated in the beginning of this report.

The mail now passes between the above point and Orillia every week, a distance of 90 miles.

7TH.—ROUSSEAU ROAD.

This road, opening as it does towards the great Maganetewan and Nipissing tract, so favourably reported upon in P. L. S. Dennis' able report of the region in question, was also further extended. Mr. Cameron, the overseer, reports 12 miles of the road now nearly completed.

The road has cost (taking the above distance as correct) an average of \$756 per mile; but as it is admitted that two or three of the last miles will require some further expenditure to complete them, it may probably be fairly assumed to have cost \$800 per mile.

Expenditure, \$5,726 $\frac{88}{100}$.

8TH.—KORAH ROAD.

This road was not stayed, the amount appropriated for the season being small and the locality being remote, it was allowed to go on under the oversight of Mr. J. Wilson, Crown Lands Agent at the Sault Ste. Marie.

Some three or four miles are reported as worked over, but not yet completed for travel.

Expenditure, \$2,156.90,

9TH.—CANONTO BRANCH ROAD.

This is a new branch road passing through a part of Canonto township and joining the Mississippi road in the township of Palmerston.

The road line has been merely surveyed. No work has been done upon the road towards construction.

A small appropriation was made for this purpose of \$1,000, but the improvement was stopped in common with all others on the 14th of May, and not subsequently proceeded with.

Expenditure for survey, \$103.28.

The above respectfully submitted.

J. W. BRIDGLAND,

Superintendent of Colonization Roads, Ontario.

31st December, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 24.

BRIEF HISTORY OF COLONIZATION ROADS, ONTARIO.

ADDINGTON ROAD.

Extends from the Village of Clareview in Sheffield to Peterson Road in Brudenel, 73 miles made through all the way, cost about \$54,000. Has been repaired as far as Massanoga Lake, about thirty miles; unfit for summer travel generally any further. This Road traverses a pretty hard and barren section—some of the best land is on the upper section of about 16 or 17 miles.

BOBCEYGEON ROAD.

From the Village of Bobceygeon to the Muskoka River, in the Township of Franklin, 65 miles—cost about \$50,000. This road may be pronounced a good one, to a point about 4 miles above the Peterson—45 miles—some improvements are still required to render it fit for travel to Muskoka River.

BUCKHORN ROAD.

From Buckhorn Rapids or Hall's Mills in Harvey, the line is surveyed through to the south boundary of Dysart, 34 miles. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road are made at a cost of about \$1,000 per mile. We have spent on the above $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles \$6,187, and the last mile is not yet finished. We are under promise to complete this road through Harvey, when the town of Peterboro' deposit \$1,500 to our credit. Nearly 4 miles remain yet to make—generally rough country.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

From Burleigh Rapids in Burleigh, to the Monck Road Line in Cardiff, about 38 miles. About 34 miles have been made; a very fair road, except 6 or 7 miles through Burleigh, where it cannot be made good without thorough macadamizing. 20 miles from the starting point the land is tolerably fair, and some respectable advance is made in settlement. Cost about \$20,000.

This Road, as a Colonization Road, like the Addington and Frontenac, has been very injudiciously located.

CAMERON ROAD.

A short road from Balsam River in Fenelon, to the Monck Road in Digby, about 18 miles, 12 or 14 of which have been roughly made. There has been expended on it \$3,700. It answers no reasonable Colonization purposes.

CROW RIVER ROAD.

From the north boundary of Marmora to the north boundary of Wollaston; 26½ miles only surveyed; condemned.

FLINTON ROAD.

A cross road from Bridgewater, on the south boundary of Elzevir, to the Addington Road, in Kaladar, 15½ miles—a pretty fair road—all made, cost about \$7,992. Affords accommodation to settlers on the Addington road, north of the Bald Mountains, who much prefer this outlet to market, to going by Tamworth.

In 1865, \$1,088 $\frac{97}{100}$ were expended in repairs upon this road; making expended in all \$9,080 $\frac{92}{100}$.

CANONTO ROAD.

From Evans' clearing on the Lavant Road in Palmerston, to the line between Concessions 2 and 3, and between Lots 30 and 31 in South Canonto, a little over three miles. The survey of the line only is made—cost \$103. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made last year to open out the road, but the amount was not expended; of small local advantage.

FRONTENAC ROAD.

From Lot 10 in the 2nd Concession Hinchinbrooke, to the Madawaska River, in the Township of Matawatchan, upon Lot 20 in the 6th Concession, about 62 miles.

This road intersects the Mississippi road, near the boundary between Clarendon and Miller, between the 9th and 10th Concessions, from whence it is common with that road for about 6 miles: on Lot 19, in the 3rd Concession of Miller, it again, branches off northward, and continues to the above named point in Matawatchan, about 15 miles. About 41 miles of this road, to the Mississippi are pretty well made and improved. That part of the Mississippi which it traverses has been well repaired; and about 5 miles of the road has been made, from its upper divergence from the Mississippi; 46 miles in all. About 10 miles remain yet to complete it to the Madawaska, cost \$30,101 to date. A rough country is traversed by this road; some of the best land for settlement, lies in that part of the road still unmade.

HASTINGS ROAD.

From the south boundary of Tudor to the Opeongo Road, nearly 100 miles, expensively made as far as the boundary between Wicklow and Monteaule. The road was roughly made by original contract, about 5 miles further, some 60 miles in all—cost \$58,274. This is an extremely rough line of road. Large sums have been spent upon it, without effecting much permanent benefit. Two small appropriations were made last year to repair some broken parts; but, the expenditure was not made.

LAVANT ROAD.

From the south-west corner of Darling, westward to the Mississippi road in Palmerston, 17 miles long. Five miles of the east end of the road were made in 1860, and about 8½ miles during 1866 and 1867. Between 3 and 4 miles remain to be completed. Cost thus far, \$9,386.

MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

From the south-west corner of North Sherbrooke, near the east boundary of Palmerston, westerly to the intersection of the Hastings road, about 72 miles. About 42 miles of the line have been made, and of late years nearly the whole of this distance has been ex-

tensively repaired at a cost of \$14,083.⁹⁵/₁₀₀. The first cost of the 42 miles alluded to was \$18,882.⁵⁷/₁₀₀. Total expenditure on this part of the Mississippi road has been \$32,965.⁶²/₁₀₀. This road passes through some tolerable sections of arable land.

11 ¹ / ₄ miles have also been made on the west end of this road, from the Hastings road, cost.....	\$ 7,508 15
Add cost above.....	32,965 62
Total expenditure.....	\$40,473 77

MONCK ROAD.

From Lake Couchiching in Mara, eastward to the Hastings, about 100 miles, the whole line has been surveyed and located. About 8¹/₄ miles of the road in the western end have been made.

The expenditure thereon has been \$4,953.14.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

From the north end of Lake Couchiching to the north-east corner of the township of Stephenson, 46 miles; made throughout this entire length originally at a cost of \$18,951.⁷⁴/₁₀₀. There has since been expended in repairs on the first 30 miles of this road \$8,155.²⁴/₁₀₀. This is a very important road as having the interests of the best sections of new settlement lands immediately connected with it. The portion from Orillia or Couchiching to Muskoka Bay steamboat landing, especially, being now much out of repair is worthy of attention.

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

From Farrell's Landing on the Ottawa, north-westerly to Opeongo Lake, about 100 miles. About 78 miles of this road have been made, commencing from the Ottawa River. Thus, 6 miles to Renfrew village, 40 thence to the junction of the Peterson road, and 32 miles above the latter point towards Opeongo Lake. There have been expended in the first place in the opening of these 78 miles about \$33,545, and on about 55 miles of the above distance, \$10,069.52 have been expended in repairs of the road. My opinion of this road is that it has been advanced as far, at least, as it is profitable to carry it.

PARRY SOUND ROAD.

From the 9th mile on the Muskoka road, above North Falls, in a north-westerly direction to Parry Sound, about 45 miles. This road was completed last year. It is a very fair line of road.

The eastern and middle sections contain much good land, and it is available for settlement to a moderate degree throughout the whole length.

The total cost of the road has been \$28,154.59, including a bridge, which cost \$1,800. It is from a point on this road, about midway, at the head of Lake Rousseau, that the Nipissing road starts for the purpose of opening up the Maganetewan country, and also from its western extremity that the northern road commences, leading 20 to 25 miles further westward through the same belt of arable country.

PEMBROKE AND MATAWAN ROAD.

From Pembroke Village on the Ottawa River to the mouth of the River Matawan, running along the southerly bank of the first named River, 98 miles to the mouth of the River Matawan. Made through as a bridle road, that is, a road capable of being travelled with sleds in winter, and bearing cattle to be driven along it in the fall, cost \$20,405.⁶²/₁₀₀.

A portion of this road, commencing at the Petewawa River, was re-located in 1863. The deviation terminated at Point Alexander on the Ottawa, 20 miles. The object stated by the promoters of the scheme, was to open up some good tracts of land, lying in the

vicinity of Chalk River. This changed road was made by day labourers under T. Johnson, Esq., and has cost, including the Petewawa bridge, \$7,961.34; making the total expenditure on this road to be \$28,366.⁹⁶/₁₀₀.

This road, I consider of very little practical benefit for settlers or settlement; it seems chiefly to have been undertaken for the advantage of the lumberers.

PETERSON ROAD.

From the Muskoka Road at the South Muskoka Falls, nearly due west to the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudenel; 102 miles opened throughout, as reported by Mr. Gibson, at a total cost of \$42,259.97.

The road, as a whole, has been of very little practical utility, owing to the defective location and wretched construction thereof. Eight or nine miles of the western end were improved in 1866, as a cost of \$3,854.⁹⁵/₁₀₀, and this is the only part of the road that may be said to be travelable with loaded teams.

Between 30 and 40 miles of the road line now passes through the Canada Land and Emigration Company's Townships, a portion of which has been slightly improved by that Company, during the past season.

This is an important road, and should be made good throughout.

RENFREW AND ADDINGTON ROAD.

A cross road from the Madawaska Bridge on the Addington Road, eastward to the Opeongo Road in the 2nd Concession of Grattan, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This road was made in 1859-60 by A. B. Perry, cost \$9,259.⁷²/₁₀₀.

It is a rough and very imperfect road, very hilly, serving some local convenience.

ROUSSEAU ROAD.

From the Parry Sound Road, or from the head of the North Bay of Rousseau Lake, intersecting Parry Sound Road at the 22nd mile—to Lake Nipissing 67 miles.

About 12 miles of the road from the Lake, are reported as finished by the overseer, A. Cameron, Esq., at a cost of \$9,070.¹¹/₁₀₀.

There is an extensive tract of good land lying on both sides of this road. About 80 per cent. of the country throughout the whole line is reported eligible for agricultural purposes. The best land lies on the Maganetawan River. The soil is pronounced excellent, free from stones, and covered with fine hardwood timber.

20 miles of this road should, if possible, be built this season.

VICTORIA ROAD.

From Lot 20, Fenelon West Town line north to the Peterson road in Oakley, near the bridge on latter road, over the Black River, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, made throughout at a cost of \$13,277.⁸⁴/₁₀₀. During the years 1864 and 1866, \$4,189.⁸⁸/₁₀₀ were expended on the first 20 miles of the road to repair damaged bridges and make general improvements.

Total expenditure on the road, up to the present time, is \$17,467.⁷²/₁₀₀.

The upper section of this road being poorly built much needs repair; about \$2,000 would put it in a tolerable state of repair.

SOUTH BRANCH PETERSON ROAD.

From a sharp angle in the Peterson road in the township of Draper, about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Muskoka Grand Falls, then west to the intersection of the Muskoka road, about 5 miles. This is a very necessary improvement for the benefit of the settlers, which I recommended in 1866. The road was chopped and grubbed nearly throughout. It was the intention that it should have been finished last year, but after its stoppage with the rest of the works—14th May—it was not resumed. \$2,000 will complete it.

SAULT STE. MARIE ROADS.

These roads consist of—1st. The Trunk line, called the Great Northern, connected with which are the following branches :—

1. St. Mary's and Korah Branch.....	10 miles.
2. Goulais Bay Branch.....	5 "
3. Bruce Mines Branch.....	5½ "
4. Queen and Front Street Branch.....	4 "

Total length of branches.....	24½ miles.
Great Northern S. E. of Garden River.....	26½ "
Do N. W. of do	12½ "

Total length of roads is..... 63 miles.

These roads were made under A. P. Salter, Esq., as local superintendent, and cost together, including Mr. Salter's pay and allowances, \$76,094 $\frac{73}{100}$, an average of about \$1,200 per mile. The work was done from 1860 to 1863. These Roads have been the subject of complaint from various persons, as to their inefficiency and impassable character. Scarcely any settlement has resulted from their opening. The country they intersect, although glowingly described in several reports, has proved upon further investigation, barren and unattractive for farming purposes.

A good deal of mineral wealth is said, however, to exist in the district, yet scarcely any development of it has yet been made.

Beside the above amount, \$3,754 $\frac{81}{100}$ have been expended upon some general repairs, and the formation of part of a short road leading from the village in a North-west direction through a part of the Township of Korah, some 4 or 5 miles. Total expenditure in this Section, \$79,849.54.

NORTHERN ROAD.

From Parry Sound Village, northward to Spanish River, to join the line located by Mr. Salter, called and described above as the Great Northern, 150 miles.

Ten miles of this road have been made from Parry Sound, northward, cost \$4,750, not yet examined and received. Good land lies on this road, and a further opening of the line this season is desirable.

APPENDIX No. 25.

REPORT OF THE GOLD MINING INSPECTOR—QUINTE GOLD MINING DIVISION.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Department, that I have just returned from a visit to the North Riding of this county.

Owing to the bad weather and the state of the roads my observations were necessarily limited, but I hope to make a more thorough inspection as soon as it is possible to do so.

In the Township of Madoc indications of gold are reported in many different places, and mining operations are being carried on more or less on the following lots :—

Lot 18	in the 5th Concession,	owner—Mr. Richardson.
Do 17	5th do	do Moore.
Do 16	7th do	do
Do 20	6th do	do Best.
Do 18	7th do	do A. Gonsolus.
Do 3	9th do	do Duggan.
Do 21	15th do	do Solmes.
Do 4	10th do	do Plato.

In the Township of Huntingdon also, on lot 14 in the 14th Concession.

I was unable to examine the working on lot 18 in the 5th Concession. The owner, a Mr. Richardson, has agreed for the sale of the mine, and until the time for the payment of the purchase money is out or the money is paid, he refuses to allow any one to enter it. To effect his purpose he has built a board shanty over the excavation and put it under lock and key. I have however, from some of the material previously thrown out of the excavation, washed out a small sample [marked 1] which I enclose. Mr. Yeomans of Belleville, also, in my presence picked up here a very fine specimen of gold quartz [marked 2], which I send you. At this working gold was first struck, I understand, at a depth of about twenty feet, and from my own personal knowledge I should judge that there has been from \$1,500 to \$2,000 taken from it.

Very good indications of the metal exist on lot 17 in the 5th Concession. Gold is said to have been found on this claim on washing out, but I was unable to procure a sample.

On lot 18 in the 7th Concession, owned as above stated by a Mr. Gonsolus, I "panned out a shew" of gold, as also at Buck Island, 16, in the same Concession.

But it is not alone to the localities I have visited, where the sinking of shafts as well as digging is in progress that attention is being directed. Prospecting is being carried on more or less through the whole of the back Townships, and from the specimens of quartz I have seen in different Townships I should say that there are indications of gold throughout the North of Rawdon, and more or less through the whole of Madoc and Elzevir, and some parts of Marmora and Tudor. From these specimens, in fact, it seems very evident that the whole formation of the Northern portion of this County is much the same.

As yet, however, operations are as it were in their infancy. None of the excavations that I have visited exceed in depth six or seven feet; in the case of the Richardson mine, however, as I have mentioned, it was at a depth of twenty feet that gold was first found. In my opinion it will be six or seven months before the gold-bearing qualities of the country can be fully ascertained.

I may add that as shewn by the returns of the hotel registers, the number of visitors to this locality has been within the last month from 2,500 to 3,000.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of
Crown Lands, Ottawa.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Belleville, May 6th, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that I have just returned from a tour through the Gold Region of Madoc. That I find, owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather, it having rained incessantly for the past three weeks, miners have been unable to continue work,

the surface water filling up most of the excavations, and in my opinion, nothing much can be done for the next three weeks. There has been, however, about one hundred shafts sunk in Madoc and adjoining Townships, and every preparation is being made to continue the work as soon as the weather will permit. Prospecting is going on to a large extent, there having been no less than from three to four thousand strangers who have visited Madoc during the last month, a large proportion of whom remain to prospect. Gold has been found to some extent on lot 29 in 4th Concession of Madoc, at Downie's Rapids in Hungerford, and also in Tudor, but whether in paying quantities remains to be seen. There are at present four (four-horse) coaches, and two covered stages, besides numerous private conveyances leave Belleville for Madoc daily; also, a line from Brighton by way of Trenton and Stirling to Madoc; a daily express has also been established. The work of erecting a telegraph is also rapidly pushed forward.

At El Dorado, where last Fall there was only one solitary log shanty, there have been already erected some eighty buildings, with many more going up; in Madoc some eighteen new buildings are also being erected. Messrs. Gilbert and Turley are importing a steam quartz-crushing machine, to be put up either at El Dorado or Bannockburn, which they expect to have in active operation in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. I have issued some thirty Mining Licenses, and as soon as the weather will permit the whole country will be thoroughly explored, when I hope to be able to report more fully and satisfactorily, that gold exists in paying quantities, in localities other than the Richardson Mine. This latter promises to be one of the richest mines as yet discovered in any country.

Messrs. Lombard and Hardin commenced operations at the mine on Friday, the 26th ultimo, but on Wednesday were served with an order from the Court of Chancery, in consequence of which they have suspended all further work. I have also to report an unlawful organized attempt on the part of some one hundred miners and others to effect an entrance into the Richardson mine, at present in possession of Messrs. Lombard and Hardin, not for the purpose of plunder, but merely to satisfy themselves that gold existed in paying quantities, and that the whole affair was not a humbug. Two of the party were allowed to examine the mine, and were quite satisfied with the result. This sort of organized intimidation is much to be regretted as it may lead others less scrupulous to follow the same precedents, and may lead to acts of injustice and robbery. Happily, however, in this instance, owing entirely to the good sense of Mr. Hardin, bloodshed has been averted and quiet restored.

The Police were sent for, and they, together with myself, were promptly on the spot. Their services, however, were not required, as matters had been amicably arranged before their arrival. I have, however, thought it prudent to station a force at El Dorado. This I think has proved the necessity that exists for the organized Police Force which has been established for this division.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of
Crown Lands, Ottawa.

QUINTE GOLD MINING DIVISION.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

BELLEVILLE, August 26th, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that since the opening of the Richardson Mine the prospects of this Gold Division have been looking up. Vast numbers of shafts are being sunk in all parts of the country, and hundreds of men are being employed. As yet, however, none of the quartz has been crushed in consequence of there being no mill at present in active operation, but if I may judge from the assays made by Dr. Ottway and Messrs. Wykcoff and Bell, the whole or nearly so of the quartz that are being excavated

will pay handsomely for crushing, and will I trust prove a source of commercial industry for years to come. Some of the assays of this quartz made by Dr. Ottway have yielded as high as four hundred dollars to the ton, where there was not a particle of gold visible to the naked eye ; but no reliable test of the value of these quartz, [outside of the Richardson mine] in my opinion, will be arrived at until thirty or forty tons have been practically tested in the crushing mill. This I trust will be effected, as far as some of the mines are concerned, within the ensuing month ; but it will, I think, take a year or two before this part of the country is thoroughly explored and its mineral qualities tested. Messrs. Gilbert and Turley's crushing mill was in active operation on Wednesday last, but owing to the lack of water they had to discontinue ; that defect is being remedied, and the mill will again be in working order in a day or two. Messrs. Scott and Taylor are also erecting a crusher on the Wykoff principle, on lot 18 in the 4th Concession of Madoc, immediately adjoining the Richardson mine, and expect to be in operation in about a fortnight. The Richardson mine has proved, so far as operations have been extended, to be even better than the expectations of the owners ; but it appears to me there is a great lack of energy in working this mine, which I think is detrimental to the best interests of the Company, as well as to the mining interests of this Division generally.

I have granted two free licenses since my last report, one in Marmora, the other in Madoc, and the parties concerned are still working, and are very sanguine of success. Hoping to report favorably in a short time with regard to the value of some of the quartz in Madoc,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL,

Inspector, Q. G. M. D.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of
Crown Lands, Ottawa.

QUINTE GOLD MINING DIVISION.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

BELLEVILLE, 31st August, 1867.

SIR,—I am happy to have the pleasure of being able to forward you the result of the testing of the first ton of quartz crushed in Madoc, and to inform you that the result has been extremely satisfactory ; shewing as it does that the tests made by the assayists are reliable. The quartz crushed was taken from the Sparling mine, lot 17 in the 4th Concession of Madoc, and is not, by any means, the richest I have seen in this division. The result of the crushing has been that eighteen hundred lbs. of quartz produced one ounce, three dwts., twelve grains of gold. This would be a yield of from twenty-five to thirty dollars a ton. There is also a large yield of silver from this ore, as shewn by the testing of the tailings, but owing to the want of facilities in extracting, this has all been lost. The proprietor of the mill is, however, making immediate preparation to overcome this difficulty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of
Crown Lands, Ottawa.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th November, 1868, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Ontario*, and the Government of *Canada*, and between the Government of *Ontario*, and the Government of *Quebec*, on the subjects of Immigration and the Public Debt, in so far as relates to the Public Debt.

By command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, November 13th, 1868.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10th June, 1868.

SIR.—In view of your intended departure for England this week, as announced in the newspapers, I feel bound to call your special attention to the earnest desire entertained by the Government of Ontario, that no time should be lost in entering upon the preliminary examination, as between this and the Quebec Government and your Departments; in reference to the actual public debt of the Dominion. You need not be reminded of the fact of this Government having lost no time in selecting an Arbitrator to act for it, and the delay which has since occurred in regard to the matter of the Arbitration has had the effect of seriously interfering with projects having for object the material advancement of this Province.

Reference to the debates of our late Session here, and to answers given by myself in our Assembly, will prove that much reliance was placed (as an excuse for the deferring of many matters of importance) upon the early result of the Arbitration, contemplated by the Imperial Act. I trust, therefore, that your absence in England will not be offered as a justification for a further postponement of an investigation connected with which the interests of this and the sister Province of Quebec, are so deeply concerned.

I am transmitting a copy of this letter to the Honourable Mr. Dunkin, in Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. S. MACDONALD.

THE HON. JOHN ROSE,
Finance Minister, &c., Montreal.

MONTREAL, 12th June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., bringing under my notice the position of the debt of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with the view to proceeding with the arbitration between the Dominion and those Provinces.

I beg to say in reply, that the subject has engaged the attention of the Finance Department and of the Government for some time past, and as much progress has been made as the difficulties inherent in the circumstances themselves would admit.

No delay whatever has taken place, but you must be aware that items, considerable both in number and amount, are still coming in which have to be paid and charged as arrears, or credited to the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, thus affecting the exact amount of debt for which they would be respectively liable.

The Board of Audit have recently been engaged in a consideration and adjustment of these items as far as they have come in, and I am happy to be able to inform you that I trust that such an approximate determination of the amount of the debt will soon be arrived at, as will enable practical progress to be made with the arbitration. You must however be aware from the nature of the accounts that it will be quite impossible, at the present time, to have a complete and final adjustment, and certain items must be left in suspense.

Such arrangements have been made as that no delay will arise from my necessary absence in England.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,
&c., &c., Toronto.

QUEBEC, 15th June, 1868.

Telegram from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

Letter received. Chauveau and I purpose leaving to-morrow afternoon for Ottawa, where that matter, and also Immigration and other matters, might advantageously be discussed. Could you meet us. Please telegraph.

(Signed)

C. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, June 15th, 1868.

To Hon. C. DUNKIN.

Cannot join you at Ottawa. You, no doubt, require understanding about Immigration more than we do. We answered that we would grant lands free, but no pecuniary aid. Hope you will urge attention to examination anent public debt, to allow arbitration to go to work.

(Signed)

J. S. MACDONALD.

QUEBEC, June 16, 1868.

By Telegraph from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

We cannot reach Ottawa before Friday. Could not you meet us there Saturday—Interview desirable.

(Signed)

C. DUNKIN.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
June 19th, 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that the government will be prepared to submit to the Arbitrators at an early day, a statement of the debt and of the assets which will

have to be apportioned by them between Ontario and Quebec. It is suggested that the Arbitrators should meet as soon after July 1st, as may be, and you are requested to place yourself in communication with the Government of Quebec, and to inform this Government of the time when it is proposed that the meeting shall take place in order that we may give notice to the Arbitrators on the part of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer, Toronto.

OTTAWA, June 23, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have just received here the duplicate of a letter from Mr. Auditor Langton, mailed to my address at Quebec, of which I enclose a copy; though presuming that it corresponds with his letter on the subject to yourself.

My answer, of which also I enclose a copy, will show you that I have felt it necessary at once to indicate the obvious importance of the earliest possible communication to us both, of the statement proposed to be submitted by the Government of the Dominion.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to how soon after such communication had, you think the work of the arbitration might advantageously commence, although it will probably be impossible for either of us to say this with certainty until we shall have seen the statement itself as contemplated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
Treasurer, P. Q.

Hon. E. B. WOOD, M. P.,
Treasurer, P. O.

OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt here of a duplicate of your letter of the 19th instant, mailed to my address at Quebec, and to state that I have lost no time in writing to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario with a view to such arrangements as may be found practicable for an early meeting of the Arbitrators.

I need not wait his answer to observe that in the meantime a great advantage would result from the earliest possible communication (whether formal or informal) to him and to myself, of the statement proposed to be submitted by the Government of the Dominion, as it would not only put us both into a position to enter the sooner upon our discussions before the Arbitrators, but might also enable us by preliminary explanations and otherwise to narrow down and materially abridge such discussions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

CHRIST. DUNKIN,
Treasurer, P. Q.

JOHN LANGTON, ESQ.,
Auditor, Ottawa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 25th June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 19th instant.

In reply thereto I beg to state that the Government of Ontario are glad to learn that

after a delay of nearly a year the Government at Ottawa are making some progress in the preparation of "a statement of the debts and assets which will have to be apportioned by the Arbitrators," under the Act of Confederation between Ontario and Quebec.

It appears to the Government of Ontario that the proposed "statement of debts and of assets" should be submitted to the respective Governments of Quebec and Ontario for examination and discussion and final adjudication with the Government at Ottawa before it can properly be laid before the Arbitrators under the Imperial Act. I would, therefore, request that you would furnish the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, with as little delay as possible, "*a statement of debts and of the assets which will have to be apportioned by the Arbitrators between Ontario and Quebec.*"

I take this occasion to express my regret that this statement so urgently pressed upon the Government at Ottawa by the Governments of Quebec and Ontario has been so long delayed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
[Signed]

E. B. WOOD.

JOHN LANGTON, ESQ.,
Auditor, &c., Ottawa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, June 25th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23rd inst. enclosing copies of Mr. Langton's letter to you and your reply thereto.

The Government of Ontario are of the opinion that long before this time the Government at Ottawa ought to have submitted to the Governments of Quebec and Ontario "a statement of the debts and assets which will have to be apportioned between Ontario and Quebec," and which it now appears that the Government at Ottawa will, at an early day, be prepared to lay before the Arbitrators under the Imperial Statute.

Until the debt of the late Province of Canada is ascertained it is quite impossible for the Arbitrators to determine what debt they have to apportion between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and until the assets of the late Province of Canada to be apportioned are ascertained and definitely settled, it seems equally impossible to make any division of such assets. It would, therefore, seem to follow that the Governments of Ottawa, Quebec and Ontario must concur in these preliminary matters. As a first step, therefore, it would seem that the Governments of Quebec and Ontario must be furnished with a statement of these matters for deliberation and discussion before any progress can be made with the arbitration. This view of the subject has, for months past, been pressed upon the Ottawa Government, but as yet with no practical result. The time is fast approaching when the Governments of Quebec and Ontario will be called upon to announce their true financial position. It will be unfortunate if they shall be unable to do so. In so far as the Government of Ontario is concerned it has used every effort to bring about "the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper and Lower Canada," and will continue to do so.

I have written to the Government at Ottawa to furnish the statement referred to in your letter, and so soon as I receive it, I will communicate with you in reference to the same, and the time at which, in my judgment, the Arbitrators may advantageously be convened.

I enclose a copy of my letter in reply to the one I received from Mr. Langton on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed),

E. B. WOOD.

HON. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
Treasurer, Quebec.

OTTAWA, June 26th, 1868.

By Telegraph from Ottawa,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,
Attorney General.

Telegram received. Langton is telegraphing Wood to meet us here for preliminary conference over proposed statement. Cannot you, or he, or both come. If so, sooner better.

(Signed,)

CHRIS. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, June 26th, 1868.

To Hon. C. DUNKIN,
Ottawa.

Your views as to arbitration matters quite in accordance with those of this Government. We are surely entitled to have Auditors' statement submitted to Ontario and Quebec. Wood has written Langton in that sense. See his letter. I think he has written you also as to Immigration matters. Nothing effectual can be done this year. Arbitration can only go to work after we settle with Dominion.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
July 7th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you, by the instructions of the Minister of Justice, a copy of a Report proposed to be submitted to the Executive of the Dominion for determining the basis upon which the Arbitration between Ontario and Quebec is to proceed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,
Attorney-General, Toronto.

NOTE.—The report referred to is the same in substance as that subsequently sent by Mr. Rose on 15th September.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
July 27th, 1868.

SIR,—I wrote to you this day, giving you notice that we should be prepared to pay you the balance of your subsidy left in our hands. It is to be hoped that before the second payment is made we may have made such progress in the settlement of the debt, that the exact sum due to you can be ascertained, even if it is not done before the first is payable. There are also, besides the subsidy from which the debt will be deducted, certain Trust Funds, the interest of which is payable to you or on your order, viz., the Grammar School Fund and the U. C. Building Fund, which, according to the principles laid down in the Report for Council communicated to you, represented July 1st 1867, respectively \$312,769 04 and \$1,512,008 96. It is to be presumed that the Common School Fund will be divided according to population, as the Educational grants were always divided, in which case, the share of Ontario would represent a capital of \$916,202, altogether \$2,740,980, upon which we are to pay 5 per cent. interest semi-annually. The first half-year's interest payable January 1st, must, I concluded, be counted in with the other sums which may be

found to have been indebted to you at that date, and which go to make up the sum which I have given you notice we will pay you a month hence. The second half-year's interest we are ready to pay you at any time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer, Toronto.

TORONTO, 3rd Sept., 1868.

To Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Quebec.

What are your arrangements about meeting Finance Minister or Auditor, to arrange debt of late Province against Quebec and Ontario. We are ready on any day to be named, It is clear that no time should be lost, that Arbitrators may enter upon their duties and close before meeting of our respective Legislatures. Please answer.

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

QUEBEC, 7th Sept. 1868.

By Telegraph from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

Telegram received, Dunkin is still in Ottawa for that purpose.

(Signed,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

OTTAWA, September 9th, 1868.

By Telegraph from Ottawa,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

Will you be in Montreal next week and what day?

(Signed,) C. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, September 9th, 1868.

To Hon. C. DUNKIN,
Ottawa.

No intention of being in Montreal next week, as Colleagues have gone to Lake Superior with M.P.P's. I must remain. Pray when shall we this month attend at Ottawa, to arrange matters between us and Dominion. This must be done, so as to let Arbitrators to work before meeting of our Legislatures. Write me before you leave Ottawa, all about progress you have made.

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9th, 1868.

By Telegraph from Ottawa,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

Starting as telegram received, will write from Montreal or Quebec soon as can.

(Signed,)

C. DUNKIN.

OTTAWA, 15th Sept., 1868.

MY DEAR MACDONALD,

I now enclose for your informal information a statement exhibiting the accounts on which it is proposed the Arbitrators should act.

You will see it is necessarily divided into two parts, the one exhibiting the state of affairs as they stood on the 1st July, 1867, and the other laying down the principles on which the arrears both of payments and receipts since that day are to be dealt with.

I wish to call your special attention to the rules under number 1 and 13, respecting transactions since the 1st July, 1867.

It is by no means easy to say what the intention of the Union Act with reference to these points was, nor yet to apply the rule which in all cases will be perfectly just, as well to the Dominion, as to the two Provinces.

I will be glad to have the views of your Government upon these two points especially.

When we have narrowed the questions at issue to as few points as possible by informal discussions, the statement as it may be modified, will be formally communicated to you, when any formal objection you may think it proper to make, can then be considered by the Dominion Government.

I see nothing to prevent the Arbitrators getting to work in very short time.

I am going to Montreal in a few days, but I, as well as Mr. Langton, will be ready to meet you or Mr. Wood at any time you may appoint.

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed),

JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,
Toronto.

Principles upon which the Statement of Affairs of June 30, 1867, is to be revised in preparation for the Arbitration between Ontario and Quebec.

(1.) Where items appear upon both sides of the statement of affairs, which are clearly only parts of the same account, in which the same party alone is interested, the balance only is to be counted as an asset or liability, as the case may be.

(2.) Of the Debentures issued for the Aylmer Court House, \$19,674 97, and the whole \$8,955 issued for the Court House, Kamouraska, are only guaranteed by the Province of Canada to the extent that the local tax collected shall be applied, as far as it goes, in the payment of interest, and redemption of the principal. These with the corresponding accounts on the other side, are to be struck out of the statement of affairs, the responsibility of collecting the tax and applying it being transferred to Quebec, with the proviso that if at any time hereafter the Government of Quebec shall not collect this tax, or apply it according to law, and the Dominion is called upon to make good the guarantee of the late Province, any sum so paid by the Dominion, shall be deducted from the next payment of subsidy to Quebec.

(3.) Debentures to the extent of \$188,000 were issued under an Ordinance of Lower Canada, for the Montreal Turnpike Trust, which were guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Province, but the Trust has always paid its interest punctually to the holders. These with the corresponding account on the other side, are to be struck out of the Statement of Affairs but with the proviso that, if at any time hereafter the Dominion is called upon to make any payment under the guarantee of the late Province, a similar sum shall be deducted from the payment of the subsidies of Ontario and Quebec, in such manner and in such proportion as the Arbitrators may award.

(4.) Similar Debentures to the extent of \$481,426 67, the interest upon which is regularly paid, were issued by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, and they are to be treated in the same way as the above.

(5.) The investments for Trust Funds are to be deducted from the capital of the Funds which are invested in them, and the unpaid interest, which has been allowed to the Funds and charged against the Quebec Turnpike Trust and the city of Hamilton on these investments, are to be similarly deducted from the corresponding Income Funds, the investments themselves with the coupons being handed over to the Provinces interested in the Funds; but, as Ontario and Quebec have a joint interest in the Common School

Fund, the investments for that Fund and the accrued interest thereon must be handed over to Ontario and Quebec conjointly, to be dealt with by the Arbitrators.

(6.) The following liabilities of the late Province, in which Ontario and Quebec are interested, will be paid in cash to the proper parties, as they may be called for, viz :—

Court Houses, L. C.
 Montreal District Council.
 Municipalities Fund, U. C.
 U. C. Grammar School Income Fund.
 U. C. Improvement Fund.
 Compensation to Seigneurs, (the arrears.)
 Township Indemnity, do.

(7.) Upon the following liabilities the Dominion will pay 5 per cent., semi-annually, viz :—

Common School Fund.
 U. C. Grammar School Fund.
 Superior Education Fund, L. C., including the Superannuated Teachers' Fund and the Normal School Building Fund.
 U. C. Building Fund.

(8.) Upon the following liabilities the Dominion will pay 6 per cent. semi-annually until further legislation :—

Compensation to Seigneurs, (the capital.)
 Indemnity to Townships, do.

(9.) The following Trust Funds will be retained in the hands of the Dominion, paying all legitimate charges, and allowing 5 per cent. on the balances, until all charges which may by law be payable out of them have fallen in, when the accumulated capital of the Funds will be paid in cash to the Municipalities Funds, U. C. and L. C., viz :—

Uncommuted stipends and widows' pensions, U. C.
 Do do L. C.

(10.) The account "Crown Lands Suspense Account" is to be struck out of the Dominion ledger, each Province being responsible for satisfying any claims against each, either in money or in land, the Arbitrators deciding how the responsibility is to be apportioned. If Ontario or Quebec shall fail to satisfy any just claimant, either in money or land, the Dominion will pay the claimant and charge it against the next payment of subsidy to the defaulting Province.

(11.) The Sinking Funds of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, and the Consolidated Canadian Loan will be deducted from the gross liabilities at their par value.

(12.) Of the securities held in the Consolidated Fund Investment Account, the following pay their interest regularly, and are to be deducted from the gross debt at their par value, viz :—

Montreal Harbor.....	\$211,266 68
Montreal Turnpike Trust.....	67,200 00
Town of Cobourg.....	44,798 24
City of Toronto	18,883 00
	<hr/>
	\$342,147 92

The following are Railway securities and will be treated like other Railway debts, the decision in respect to which is at present reserved, viz :—

Grand Trunk Railway Bonds.....	\$243,406 33
Northern Railway do	243,333 33
	<hr/>
	\$486,739 66

The following are doubtful, and will be treated in the same way as the debt of the Bank of Upper Canada, which is at present reserved, viz. :—

City of Hamilton coupons.....	\$ 22,248 89
Quebec Turnpike Trust Bond.....	20,000 00
McGill College mortgage.....	47,990 00
Lord Selkirk & Boulton mortgage.....	13,900 00
Boulton do	9,828 00
Markland do	5,882 25
The Bank of Upper Canada Stock.....	750 00

\$120,599 14

The remaining item \$48,180, represents an amount advanced to the Bank of Upper Canada upon the security, £11,000 sterling of Canadian 5 per cent. Bonds. The Bank having failed to redeem them in the time specified; these Bonds are the property of the Dominion, and may be deducted from the gross debt at their par value of \$53,533 33.

(13.) The Cash and available Banking Accounts will be deducted from the gross debt at par value, except the following :

Cash suspense account, composed of silver and other unbankable funds, will be deducted at a value to be placed upon it by the Treasury Board.

Crown Lands Department will be struck out of the statement of affairs of the Dominion, and Ontario and Quebec will be responsible for the liabilities, and collect the debts due to the late Crown Lands Department, subject to such arrangements as may be made by the Arbitrators.

The statement of affairs of the late Province of Canada, June 30th, 1867, as revised and analysed in accordance with the foregoing rules, will stand as follows :

Statement of Affairs of the late Province of Canada, June 30th, 1867, as revised and analysed in accordance with the accompanying Report.

LIABILITIES.

Direct Debt.....		\$62,734,797 63
Indirect debt	\$848,456 64	
Less, Montreal Turnpike Trust.....	\$188,000 00	
“ Montreal Harbour.....	481,426 67	
“ Court Houses, Aylmer and Kamouraska	28,629 97	
	<hr/>	698,056 64
		150,400 00
Copyright duty.....	175 06	
Public Works, special account.....	12,711 95	
Indian Fund.....	1,810,110 61	
	<hr/>	1,882,997 62

MISCELLANEOUS LIABILITIES.

Court House, L. C.....		4,061 20
Montreal District Council.....		3,912 05
Municipalities Fund, U. C.....		302,553 66
U. C. Grammar School Income Fund...	\$36,167 65	
Less, City of Hamilton, (part) unpaid interest.....	18,000 00	
	<hr/>	18,167 65
U. C. Improvement Fund.....		5,180 04
Compensation to Seigneurs, (arrears).....		72 25
Township Indemnity, “ (interest)		130,347 39
Liabilities in which Ontario and Quebec are interested, payable in Cash.....		<hr/>
		464,294 24

Common School Fund.....	1,733,224	47
Less Investments: Quebec Turnpike Trust.... \$58,000 00		
Arrears of interest.....	29,580 00	87,580 00
		<u>1,645,644 47</u>
U. C. Grammar School Fund	362,769 04	
Less Investments	50,000 00	
		<u>312,769 04</u>
U. C. Building Fund	1,578,806 96	
Less Debenture Account 36,800 00		
“ Investments	30,000 00	
“ City of Hamilton (part) unpaid in- terest.....	10,800 00	
	<u>77,600 00</u>	
		<u>1,501,208 96</u>
L. C. Superior Education Fund.....	377,251 53	
Superannuated Teachers' Fund.....	2,700 88	
Normal School Building Fund.....	61,761 84	
	<u>441,714 25</u>	
Less Superior Education In- come Fund	\$230,681 46	
Investments	29,400 00	
City of Hamilton, (pt.) arrears of interest.....	3,600 00	
Education, Legislative grant 28,494 73		
do. Advance acc't... 290 10		
	<u>292,466 29</u>	
		<u>149,247 96</u>
Liabilities in which Ontario and Quebec are interested, on which 5 per cent. interest will be paid.....		3,608,870 43
Compensation to Seigneurs, (capital).....	3,113,100 02	
Township Indemnity, (capital)	756,710 00	
Liabilities in which Ontario and Quebec are interested, on which 6 per cent. interest will be paid.....		3,869,810 02
Widows' Pensions, U. C.....	50,143 84	
do. do. L. C.....	4,126 31	
Liabilities which will be retained at present, and afterwards paid in cash		54,270 15
Banking Accounts.....	3,209,163 85	
Less Crown Lands Suspense Account.....	112,748 63	
		<u>3,096,415 22</u>
Consolidated Fund	7,232,730 60	
Add Crown Land Suspense Account.....	112,748 63	
Difference on par value of Canadian Bonds taken from Bank of Upper Canada.....	5,353 33	
	<u>7,350,832 56</u>	
Less Seigniorial Act of 1859.....	\$5,193,820 78	
Consol. Fund Suspense Account.....	24,873 69	
Crown Lands Department.....	253,089 76	

Trust Fund Advance Account.....	1,468 60	5,473,252 83	1,877,579 73
Total Liabilities			77,679,435 04
Less Consolidated Fund.....			1,877,579 73
Gross Debt.....			\$75,801,855 31
Sinking Funds.....	\$1,888,555 58		
Consolidated Fund Investments.....	395,681 25		
Banking Accounts.....	1,461,251 96		3,745,488 79
Net Debt.....			72,056,366 52
Allowed by Union Act.....			62,500,000 00
Excess of Debt as on June 30, 1867, irrespective of arrears since that date, and the capitalization of Pensions and Indian Annuities.....			\$9,556,366 52
ASSETS.			
Sinking Funds.....			\$ 1,888,555 58
Public Works.....	\$27,605,989 53		
Purchase of Tug Steamers.....	115,810 00		27,721,799 53
Grand Trunk Railroad.....		15,142,633 34	
Great Western Railroad.....	\$2,810,500 00		
Less Sinking Fund.....	67,828 66		
Northern Railroad.....		2,742,671 34	
		2,311,666 67	
Railways Capital.....			20,196,971 35
Grand Trunk Railroad.....		10,457,458 01	
Great Western Railroad.....	1,130,747 50		
Less Account Current.....	886 47		
Northern Railroad.....		1,129,861 03	
		1,433,760 23	
Railways, Arrears of Interest.....			13,021,079 27
Grand Trunk Bonds in Consolidated Fund, Investment Account.....		243,406 33	
Northern, do do do		243,333 33	
Grand Trunk Special Account.....		7,302 18	
Northern, do		30,976 70	
Miscellaneous Railway Debts.....			525,018 54
Montreal Harbour Commission.....		12,950 00	
do		7,000 00	
Cataraqui Property.....		6,579 20	
Miscellaneous Assets.....			26,529 20
Law Society, U. C. Debenture Account.....		16,000 00	
do . . . Account Current.....		140,015 61	
Montreal Court House Debenture Account.....		95,600 00	
do do Account Current.....		18,996 21	
Aylmer Court House Debenture Account.....		2,000 00	
do do Account Current.....		1,239 70	
Kamouraska Court House, Account Current.....		201 27	
Agricultural Societies U C		4,000 00	

Quebec Fire Loan (arrears).....	264,254 65	
Building and Jury Fund, L. C.....	116,475 51	
Municipalities Fund, L. C.....	484,244 33	
Municipal Loan Fund, U. C.....	7,300,000 00	
Less Sinking Fund.....	429,548 63	
		6,870,451 37
Municipal Loan Fund, L. C.....	2,428,140 00	
Less Sinking Fund.....	271,339 33	
		2,156,800 67
Municipal Loan Fund U. C. Interest...	3,517,018 32	
Less Seigniorial Indemnity.....	3,304,249 55	
		212,768 77
Municipal Loan Fund, L. C., Interest.....		782,735 34
Assets, the Property of Ontario and Quebec.....		11,165,783 43
Indemnity to Revenue Inspectors, U. C.....	2,426 41	
Registration Service, L. C.....	2,524 38	
Assets not in Schedule, but of the same character as those transferred to O. and Q.....		4,950 79
Ontario and Quebec Suspense Account.....		1,214 99
Bank of Upper Canada.....		1,150,000 01
Investments of Consolidated Fund to be treated like B. U. C.....		120,599 14
Ditto to be deducted from Debt.....		395,681 25
Banking Accounts.....	1,714,341 72	
Less Crown Lands Department.....	253,089 76	
		1,461,251 96
		<u>\$77,679,435 04</u>

Principles upon which all transactions since June 30, 1867, will be introduced into the Statement of Affairs of the late Province :

(1). Whenever a service has been performed, or a debt incurred, before June 30th, 1867, which, when paid, would be charged against Consolidated Fund, or any open account in the ledger, in which Ontario and Quebec are not specially interested, if the payment was made after that date, it is to be charged against the late Province, whether it is mere current expenditure, or whether it leaves a valuable asset behind, as stores or public works. And receipts due before June 30th, under similar circumstances, are to be credited to the late Province.

(2). Balances of Appropriations chargeable against Consolidated Fund, which remained unexpended June 30th, are to be treated as liabilities of the late Province only in those cases where there was a definite grant, a balance of which was left in the hands of the Province, and not when they were only meant to cover current expenditure, which might or might not be required. The Balances of Appropriations, June 30th, which come under this definition are the following, and are payable in cash, viz:—

Common School Grant, U. C.....	\$126,999 87
do do L. C.....	58,000 00
Colonization Roads, U. C.....	65,939 00
do do L. C.....	5,692 11
Agricultural Association, L. C.....	4,000 00
Agricultural Instruction, U. C.....	100 00
do do L. C.....	27 00
University Lying-in Hospital, Montreal.....	480 00
St. Hyacinthe Hospital.....	320 00
Indigent Sick, Quebec.....	8 15
Pensions.....	280 00
	<u>\$261,486 13</u>

(3). Interest on public debt, and commission and charges thereon, due July 1st, are to be charged against the late Province, and interest and charges thereon falling due after July 1st, are to be charged against the Province and the Dominion, in proportion as the period in respect of which they accrued was before or after July 1st.

(4). The late Province is to be credited with the discount at which investments were purchased for the Sinking Fund, after June 30th, to the extent to which those investments were required to be made, up to that date; and the Province is to be charged with the discount at which investments might have been purchased if the £50,000 Sterling, remitted after June 30th, had been remitted in cash instead of bonds.

(5). The Province is to be credited with the premium at which the balance of the investments of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan Sinking Fund will be disposed of in December next.

(6). The Province is to be charged with one-half of the salaries of the Prison Inspectors in 1867-8, and with such a proportion of their expenses as they may certify were incurred in inspecting institutions under the control of Ontario and Quebec.

(7). All arrears still due by collectors and public accountants, or by any other persons, in respect of services which are now under control of the local Governments, shall be handed over to Ontario and Quebec conjointly, to be dealt with by the Arbitrators, and shall not be taken into account in the settlement between the Dominion and the late Province. All arrears due by collectors and other accountants, in respect of services under the control of the Dominion, shall be assumed by the Dominion and credited to the late Province at their full value, if the accountants were still in the service of the Dominion, July 1st, 1867; but if they had ceased to be in the service at that date, such arrears shall be valued by the Treasury Board, and shall be credited to the late Province at such valuation.

(8). All pensions, which on July 1st, 1867, were payable to any person under laws of the late Province, and all pensions not guaranteed by law, but which had continued to be paid annually by votes in the estimates, are to be valued by capitalizing them according to the age of the pensioners, by the English Government Annuity Tables at 5 per cent., and such capital is to be added to the liabilities of the late Province.

(9). Additional pensions voted during the late session in consequence of the casualties arising from the Fenian inroads, having been granted in order to carry out an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province, are to be similarly capitalized and added to the liabilities.

(10). Gratuities and compensation voted during the late Session in consequence of the Fenian raids shall be charged against the Province, and a statement will be furnished to the Arbitrators of temporary allowances voted for the same cause, and they are to award a definite sum to be added to the liabilities to cover any probable continuation of such temporary allowances in future years.

(11). The gratuities to old servants paid by the Senate by resolution last Session are to be charged to the late Province.

(12). The Indian annuities payable by the laws of the late Province, and the new Indian annuities U. C., which have heretofore been voted annually, are to be capitalized at 5 per cent., and added to the liabilities.

(13). If a contract has been entered into before July 1st, all work or other service performed under such contract is to be considered a liability of the late Province; but if there has been no contract, but only such instructions as, without prejudice to any individual, might have been countermanded, whether the service be since July 1st under the control of the General or the Local Government, the work performed or service rendered under such instructions since June 30th is not to be considered as chargeable against the late Province.

(14). When a receipt or payment, after 30th June, would be credited or charged to an open account in the Ledger, in which Ontario or Quebec is specially interested, it is clear that the same rule must apply whether the account be on the liability side or the asset

side of the statement of affairs, or whether it be a payment or a receipt which has to be dealt with. All such accounts amongst the assets consist mainly of moneys payable before 30th June, and if any sum were received by the Dominion after 30th June, and accounted for as modifying the amount of the debt, there does not appear to be any limit to the time when such a treatment of them would cease. But all these accounts are declared to be the property of Ontario and Quebec, and from 30th June, all cash is payable to them. For these reasons a separate account will be opened for all such funds, embracing the transactions which have come into the Dominion books, since 30th June, and the amount of the joint debt will be ascertained from the accounts as they stood 30th June, and all subsequent payments or receipts will be charged or credited to the Province interested, after the Arbitrators have made their award; excepting only in the case of those accounts which by section 6 of the Principles in which the statement of affairs is to be revised are declared to be payable in cash, and if those enumerated in section 9 which are to be retained for the present by the Dominion. It follows from this rule, that all appropriations of the late Province made chargeable against such accounts, must be paid by the Province interested, or if they have been paid by the Dominion, they will be charged as a cash transaction.

(15). The account in the statement of affairs "Registration Fund, L. C.," is strictly analogous in its character to other assets transferred to Ontario and Quebec, being the debt incurred by a fund supported by a local tax. It did not exist in 1866, from the accounts of which the Schedule of Assets transferred was compiled, or it would have doubtless been included. It may now be transferred with them.

(16). The item "Compensation to Revenue Inspectors," is a very old account upon which only \$1.50 has been collected during the last five years; it is very much analogous to other accounts transferred, and it may be transferred now, though not included in the Schedule.

(17). The lands in each Province were surrendered to them subject to existing trusts, and the Dominion is bound to see that the trusts are executed.—A very large sum, upwards of \$1,700,000, remains outstanding on sales of Common School Lands, situated in Ontario, but in which Quebec has a joint interest, and the apportionment of this asset must be left to the Arbitrators.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 15th September, 1868.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 27th July, I beg to remind you that as yet I am without the statement of accounts between the Dominion and Ontario.

Will you be good enough to forward it without delay. In making it up, I would refer you to my letter to you of date the 25th June last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. B. WOOD.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor, Ottawa.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,

September 17th, 1868.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you refer me to your letter of June 25th. It must be obvious to you, that it is impossible for me to give you a statement of the debts and assets, such as you wish for, when the principle upon which such a statement is to be made out is still under consideration between the Governments of the Dominion and of Ontario. Mr. Rose has communicated to you a report which is before Council, laying down the rules by which it is pro-

posed that such a statement as you ask for should be made out. It is almost identical with one which I communicated to you unofficially some weeks ago. As soon as the two Governments have agreed to adopt a basis of the settlement, it will not take long to prepare it in detail; but, until I am instructed how the debt is to be ascertained, it is obvious that I can make no statement of it.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer.

TORONTO, 28th Sept., 1868.

By Telegraph,
To Hon. C. DUNKIN, Quebec.

What day this week could the Premier and yourself meet our Treasurer and myself at Montreal, to consider how we are to deal with Finance Minister. Can't attend next week. Answer forthwith.

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

TORONTO, 28th Sept., 1868.

By Telegraph from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,
Attorney General.

We cannot arrange to leave Quebec this week. If you can neither come down here nor next week leave Toronto, must try for week after.

(Signed,) C. DUNKIN.

OTTAWA, 2nd November, 1868.

MY DEAR WOOD,

May I beg to express the hope that you and the Treasurer of Quebec will be able, when you meet in Toronto, either finally to accept the statement of debt as furnished, or to place the Dominion Government formally in possession of the points in respect of which you have objections.

As I stated in the course of our interview, when I had the pleasure of seeing you here, there can, I think, be but three items regarding which any serious discussion could arise, and on consideration you will, I hope, be disposed to believe that these three items have been put on the right footing.

At all events it is obviously necessary that we should have an adjustment, both in the interest of the Province and the Dominion.

We cannot begin to prepare our Public Accounts until a conclusion is arrived at. I have deferred asking any formal adjudication by the Council here, until your objections were stated; and if you have any, I trust you will communicate them to us as soon as possible.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer of Ontario.

QUEBEC, October 5th, 1868.To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,
Cornwall.

We could meet you at Montreal any day next week, except Wednesday, when engaged here. Prefer Tuesday morning, or failing that, Monday afternoon, Friday or Saturday week. After, fully engaged. Please telegraph immediately.

(Signed,)

CHRIST. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, Oct. 6, 1868.By Telegraph from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,

We cannot engage for Ottawa next week or week after, if you hold to Ottawa. Must take twenty-ninth as set for Immigration Conference, think however preliminary Montreal meeting next week as proposed very desirable. Please telegraph decision soon as possible.

(Signed,)

CHRIST. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, 7th October, 1868.By Telegraph from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,

Pressed to make engagements, dependent on decision about Conference. Please telegraph answer to yesterday's telegram.

(Signed,)

C. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, 7th October, 1868.To Hon. C. DUNKIN,
Quebec.

The Treasurer insists that the meeting be at Ottawa. In the progress of investigation, questions will arise which can be only answered on the spot. He is prepared to meet you at any time and urges an early day.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD,

TORONTO, 7th October, 1868.By Telegraph from Quebec,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

As stated cannot fix earlier day than twenty-ninth for Ottawa meeting.

(Signed,)

CHRIST. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, 12th October, 1868.By Telegraph from Ottawa,
To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

Are you in a position yet to say anything about accounts.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE.

HON. JOHN ROSE,
Ottawa.

We are prepared at any time to go to Ottawa, to adjust accounts. Quebec Govern-

ment not ready till 29th. Too late. Please use your influence before for an earlier meeting at Ottawa.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

TORONTO, October 20th, 1868.

By Telegraph from Quebec.

To Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.

Presume you assent to Ottawa meeting, twenty-ninth. Please Telegraph.

(Signed,)

CHRIST. DUNKIN.

TORONTO, October 20th, 1868.

To Hon. C. DUNKIN,

Quebec.

Yes, Dominion Government apprised, at same time our Delegates will be prepared to enter upon discussion of Assets, so as to hasten action of Provincial Arbitrators.

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 9th November, 1868.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, referring to the debt of the late Province of Canada, I have the honor to say that, since the "Statement of Affairs" to which you refer was handed to me, I have used every possible exertion to come to an agreement with the Ottawa Government, in respect of the various important questions involved in order that the amount of the debt might be definitely settled, and the assets and liabilities of the late Province of Canada clearly ascertained, so that the Arbitrators might with the least possible delay, enter upon the reference and make their award. In the interviews which I have had the honor to have had with you and the Auditor I pointed out, that, before the Government of Ontario could accede to the "Statement of Affairs," and the principles and rules furnished to me, certain changes would have to be made, which I was disposed to hope would be accepted by the Government at Ottawa. Of course, I had no power to bring about these alterations. That rested entirely with you and your colleagues. I could only express to you the views of the Government at Toronto. It seems, however, from the tenor of your letter, that it is somewhat doubtful if we shall after all be able to come to an agreement on the questions at issue. I, therefore, take the liberty of stating to you the views entertained in respect of the "Statement of Affairs," the principles upon which it is said to be made up, and the rules proposed to be applied to transactions subsequent to 30th June 1867, by the Government at Toronto.

LIABILITIES.

1. *Indirect Debt*.—I can see no reason why any portion of the "Indirect Debt" should be counted a liability. Every one of the institutions named in the "Statement of Indirect Debt" are bound by law, and are abundantly able to pay off the several debts for which the Dominion is only contingently liable; and I therefore submit that they should be struck out of the Statement altogether, with the understanding, that if ever the Dominion should be called upon to pay, and did pay anything on account of these debts, it should be repaid to it by the Provinces.

2. *Public Works—Special Account*.—I can find no explanation of this item in the Public Accounts. I therefore strike it out.

3. *Trust Funds*.—I think that these Trust Funds should be charged as a liability to the full amount, and that the Dominion should retain the Investments, which at their par

value, under Section 107 of the B. N. A. Act, should go in reduction of the debt of the late Province.

4. *Consolidated Fund*.—Nothing results from the introduction of this Fund, one way or the other. I therefore strike it out altogether.

DEDUCTIONS.

5. *Consolidated Fund Investment Account*.—In your "Statement of Affairs" you deduct only a part of the Consolidated Fund Investments. I fail to see any reason for this discrimination. The B. N. A. Act says, these "securities for money shall be the property of Canada, and shall be taken in reduction of the amount of the respective debts at the Union." I, therefore, treat them all alike, and deduct the amount of all these "securities for money" from the debt of the late Province of Canada.

6. *Bankers' Balances*.—For reasons which seem to be conclusive, these balances should be deducted at par as they stand in the Public Accounts on the 1st July, 1867. The B. N. A. Act was framed in contemplation of these "Bankers' Balances" and other "securities for money," whether good or bad, being taken by the Dominion in reduction of the debt. It makes no reservation or limitation, whence it may be even argued that they are to be taken at any other than their par value, as they should stand in the Public Accounts on the 1st July, 1867. I have deducted them accordingly.

7. *Great Western Railway*.—I have so often explained the views of the Government at Toronto, in respect of the debt owing by the Great Western Railway Company, that I abstain from going into any lengthened argument. It is contended that on a fair and proper construction of sections 107, 108, 109 and 110 of the B. N. A. Act, the debt owing by the Great Western Railway Company is the property of the Dominion, but "*shall be taken in reduction of the debt of the late Province of Canada*." It must always be borne in mind, that Ontario and Quebec were to be liable only for the excess of debt over \$62,500,000. Suppose these Provinces were at once to pay off the debt and interest created on account of the Great Western Railway Company, the debt of the late Province would then be diminished by that amount. Or, suppose the Great Western Railway Company had themselves paid the interest, (\$1,130,747.50), as it matured, which they were abundantly able to do. It is manifest in either case the debt of the late Province would be lessened, in the one case by \$3,873,418, and in the other by \$1,130,747.50. *What difference in principle can there be, now, that it is to be paid?* Again, suppose Ontario and Quebec were to assume that portion of the debt created on account of the Great Western Railway Company, and relieve the Dominion from it altogether? Or, suppose Ontario and Quebec were at once to advance the money and pay off that portion of the debt, can any one argue that in either of these cases, the asset, viz., the debt owing by the Great Western Railway Company, would not belong to Ontario and Quebec? These considerations, and many others which they suggest, aside from the fair and equitable interpretation of the British North America Act, have forced this Government to the conclusion that they would be wanting in their duty, as well to the Province of Ontario as to the Dominion, if they did not insist that the Great Western Railway debt shall either be handed over to Ontario and Quebec, or shall be taken by the Dominion in reduction of the debt of those Provinces. I have treated it in the latter way.

I deal with the special account of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Northern Railway in the same way, and for the same or similar reasons.

I am not unaware that there are many other debts to which I have not alluded, and which, it might be claimed, should also go in reduction of the debt. But these, by special legislation, sheer neglect, and other causes, are perfectly worthless, and it would be unreasonable to ask to have them allowed in reduction of the debt.

8. *Bank of Upper Canada*.—The debt owing by the Bank of Upper Canada originates in a "Banker's Balance," and, as I am informed, may be realized at any time by a Writ of Extent. The Dominion Government can, if they choose, make it a good debt. If, from motives of public policy, or any other reason, they do not see fit to do it, Ontario and Quebec, who have not the power or right to interfere, ought not to suffer. Besides,

it is both a "Banker's Balance" and a "Security for money." I have therefore set this down in reduction of the debt.

9. In conformity with the views above expressed, I have prepared a statement of "Liabilities" and "Deductions," which I herewith enclose, and which I venture to hope will meet your approval.

10. In regard to the principles upon which the "Statement of Affairs" handed to me was made up, I have to say that I see no objection to the 9th, 10th and 11th paragraphs. The proposition in the 7th paragraph has nothing to do with the subject matter in hand, and cannot be entertained at present by the Government at Toronto. It may at some future time form the subject of independent negotiation between the Governments.

The proposition in the 8th paragraph affects Quebec alone, and requires no observation from me. All the rest are swept away by the simple and plain course I have adopted in making up the "Liabilities" and "Deductions," and therefore call for no further remarks.

11. In respect of the proposed Rules governing transactions since June 30th, 1867, I have to make the following observations:—

RULE 1.

I think it would be unsafe to adopt this Rule as unalterably applicable to all cases that may arise. It seems to me each item as it comes up will have to be treated by itself. For example, suppose, just before 1st July, 1867, a large amount of Military Stores, etc., were ordered, but which were not delivered till long subsequent. Surely, in such a case, Ontario and Quebec should not be charged with the payment of them. I see no objection to the Rule going to the extent of ordinary expenditure; beyond that, I see great danger. Of course, payments due before 30th June, 1867, but received afterwards, should be credited to the late Province. With these modifications, I see no objection to the Rule.

RULE 2.

I accept this Rule, provided there be added the unexpended appropriations for surveys, and for the repairing of the Parliament Buildings, and rebuilding the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, Toronto.

RULES 3, 4 AND 5.

I see no objection to these Rules.

RULE 7.

To the first part of this Rule I wish to add after the word "Province" in the 5th line "provided the said parties were retained in the service of the Local Governments, and, excepting from the operation of this Rule, debts due to the late Province by Crown Land Agents prior to 30th June 1867, and not then in the service of the late Province, and, except as aforesaid, all arrears due by collectors, and other accountants, in respect of services under the control of the Dominion, shall be assumed by the Dominion, and credited to the late Province at their full value, if the accountants were in the service of the Dominion, July 1st, 1867"—striking out the residue of the rule.

RULE 8.

If capitalization takes place it should be at 6 %. All pensions, except those payable by law, should be struck out. The latter must be left to Ontario and Quebec to deal with.

RULES 9, 10, 11.

These Rules cannot be acceded to.

RULE 12.

Explanations may remove any objections to this Rule. I do not understand how the interest accruing on Indian Funds needs supplementing by a "grant."

RULE 14.

To the general principles laid down in this Rule I see no objection. I think they are correct. But it will have to be modified in accordance with the statement of "Liabilities and "Deductions" herewith.

RULES 15 AND 16.

These are matters about which no differences should arise. The Dominion can easily arrange them by negotiation with the respective Provincial Governments.

RULE 17.

I see no objection to the proposition contained in this rule.

12. Having thus put you fully in possession of the views of the Government at Toronto, on all the important questions suggested by the papers handed to me, permit me to express the hope that your Government will, with as little delay as convenient, so act in the premises, that the Provincial Governments may know for a certainty whether or not it is possible for the three Governments to agree upon the amount of the debt of the late Province of Canada, and what Assets and Liabilities are to form the subject matter of Arbitration; so that in the event of there being no probability of a speedy agreement, the question may be submitted to the respective Legislatures to devise some way for a solution of the difficulty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. B. WOOD.

HON. JOHN ROSE,

Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

LIABILITIES.

Direct Debt.....		\$62,734,797 63
Copyright duty.....		175 06
Indian Fund.....		1,810,110 61
Court House, L. C.....	\$4,061 20	
Montreal District Council.....	3,912 05	
U. C. Municipalities' Fund.....	302,553 66	
U. C. Grammar School Income Fund...	36,167 65	
U. C. Improvement Fund.....	5,180 04	
Compensations to Seigneurs arrears.....	72 25	
Township Indemnity.....	130,347 39	
		482,294 24
Common School Fund.....	1,733,224 47	
U. C. Grammar School Fund.....	362,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund.....	1,578,808 96	
		3,674,802 47
L. C. Superior Education Fund.....	377,251 53	
Superannuated Teachers' do	2,700 88	
Normal School Building Fund.....	61,761 84	
		441,714 25

Deduct Loan from Superior Education			
Income Fund.....	230,681	46	
Legislative Grant.....	28,494	73	
Advance Account.....	290	10	
			259,466 29
			<hr/>
			182,247 96
Widows' Pensions, U. C.....	50,143	84	
Do do L. C.....	4,126	31	
			<hr/>
			54,270 15
Compensation to <i>Seigneurs</i> Capital.....	\$ 3,113,100	02	
Township Indemnity.....	756,710	00	
			<hr/>
			\$ 3,869,810 02

Banking Accounts.

Glyn, Mills & Co.....	513,352	15	
Baring Bros.....	283,432	06	
Bank of Montreal, Special Account	2,000,000	00	
Law Stamps, U. C., undistributed	2	39	
Bank of Montreal.....	294,416	67	
Services.....	50,211	95	
			<hr/>
			3,096,415 22
Bank of U. C., Account of Debenture.....			5,353 33
			<hr/>
			\$75,910,276 69

DEDUCTIONS FROM LIABILITIES.

Sinking Funds:

E. J. 5 per cent. Stock.....	\$681,333	32	
Consolidated Canadian Loan.....	1,207,222	26	
			<hr/>
			\$1,888,555 58

Consolidated Fund Investment Account:

Montreal Harbour	211,266	68	
do. T. Trust.....	67,200	00	
Town of Cobourg.....	44,798	24	
City of Toronto.....	18,883	00	
Grand Trunk Railway Bonds.....	243,406	33	
Northern Railway Bonds.....	243,333	33	
City Hamilton Coupons.....	22,248	89	
Quebec T. Trust Bond.....	20,000	00	
McGill College Mortgage.....	47,990	00	
Lord Selkirk and Boulton Mortgage.....	13,900	00	
Boulton Mortgage.....	9,828	00	
Markland do.	5,882	25	
Bank Upper Canada Stock.....	750	00	
do. do. Bond	48,180	00	
			<hr/>
			997,666 72

U. C. Grammar School Income Fund:

Interest on Investment.....	18,000	00
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Common School Fund:

Quebec Turnpike Trust	58,000	00
Arrears of Interest on do.....	29,580	00
		<hr/>
		87,580 00

U. C. Grammar School Fund :

Hamilton Debentures.....	50,000 00
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U. C. Building Fund :

Hamilton Debentures.....	30,000 00
Arrears of Interest on do.....	10,800 00
	<hr/>
	40,800 00

Superior Education Fund.

Huron and Bruce Debentures.....	19,400 00
Hamilton Debentures.....	10,000 00
Arrears of Interest, on Debentures.....	3,600 00
	<hr/>
	33,000 00
Montreal Harbor Commissioners.....	19,950 00
Cataraqui Property.....	6,579 20
Tug Service below Quebec.....	115,810 00
Indemnity to Revenue Inspectors, U. C.....	2,426 41
Registration Service, L. C.....	2,524 38

Bank Balances.

As per Statement in Public Accounts, 1867, part 1, page 3.....	1,714,341 72
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Great Western Railway :

Debenture Account.....	2,810,500 00
Less Sinking Fund.....	67,828 66
	<hr/>
	2,742,671 34
Interest.....	1,130,747 50
Less Account Current.....	886 47
	<hr/>
	1,129,861 03
	<hr/>
	3,872,532 37

Grand Trunk Railway :

Special Account.....	7,302 18
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Northern Railway :

Special Account.....	30,976 70
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Bank of Upper Canada :

Balance.....	1,150,000 01
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\$10,038,045 27

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated November 12th, 1868, for copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada, and between the Government of Ontario and the Government of Quebec, on the subjects of Immigration and the Public Debt (so far as applies to the latter subject).

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1868.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21st, 1868.

SIR,—Your letter of the 9th inst., only reached me on the 16th, on my return from Quebec.

The communication to you of the statement of affairs having been only informal, with the object of eliciting a like informal expression of opinion on the various points involved, before the Dominion Government finally determined the amount of debt, I had not looked to being put in possession of your conclusions in the formal shape in which you have now conveyed them without some further intermediate discussion. But I accept by anticipation this expression of your views, and I lose no time in replying as far as necessary to the different points raised by you.

I trust, however, that you will pardon my saying that we will both encounter difficulty in arriving at common conclusions, by attempting to discuss these questions in writing, and that more progress would have been made in narrowing the points of difference, had much of what you now advance formed the subject of oral discussion.

I feel very strongly the duty of dealing with the financial interests of the various Provinces in their relation with the Dominion in a just and liberal spirit, and I am solicitous that the real intention of the Union Act as to its Financial provisions should be faithfully carried out as regards all the four Provinces.

I am sure that you are actuated by the same desire, and that while it is the duty of Ontario to see that its interests are not overlooked, you would not seek to assert for that Province an interpretation of the Union Act, which would be unfair to the other sections of the Dominion.

In this belief I trust that the observations I have to offer may lead to a modification of the views you have put forward with reference to certain items in the accounts.

The points of primary importance to which you call attention may be reduced to five in number.

1st. That you wish the three Railway debts due by the Great Western, the Northern and the Grand Trunk Companies to go in diminution of the debt of Ontario and Quebec at their par value.

2nd. That the amount due by the Bank of Upper Canada should be taken at its face by the Dominion as a Banker's balance, and deducted from the Provincial debt.

3rd. That all investments by the late Province of Canada out of Trust moneys, and on account of Trust Funds, should be retained by the Dominion at their face, that the Trust Funds should be a liability of the Dominion to their full amount, but that the Dominion should keep as assets, and deduct from the debt of Ontario and Quebec the full amount of these investments, whether they be good or not.

4th. That the whole of what is termed indirect debt, incurred for account, or as security for various institutions, should be put on the same footing and deducted absolutely from the gross liability

5th. That you do not consider the proposition that the Dominion shall pay five per cent. semi-annually on the amount at the credit of the Common School Fund—U. C. Grammar School—Superior Education Fund, L. C., including the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, the Normal School Building Fund, and the U. C. Building Fund, one which can be entertained at present, but that it ought stand over for independent negotiations at a future day.

These five heads comprise the different points raised by you in the first ten paragraphs of your letter, in reference to the mode of stating and dealing with the debt. I will notice later those paragraphs which refer to the rules proposed to govern transactions since 1st July, 1867.

1st. Then as to the deduction of the three Railway debts mentioned by you.

I forbear entering into a critical discussion as to the strict legal interpretation of the Union Act.

I cannot, however, agree with the views you put forward, for, tested even by the strict rules of legal construction, I submit and am advised that these amounts are to be considered the absolute property of the Dominion, for which no allowance is to be made to Ontario and Quebec. But independently of the argument derived from a correct reading of the Act, I understand it was a matter of compact that those Railway debts should become the absolute property of the Dominion as a contribution by the late Province of Canada of so much Railway property in return for assets of a corresponding nature, viz., Railways costing \$11,000,000, contributed by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and for which no allowance was made to these Provinces by way of reduction in their debt. I am sure it will suffice to mention this arrangement as existing in the minds of the framers of the Bill, and that the Government of Ontario will think it unnecessary to discuss the point, and will not only withdraw the objections you make, founded on the literal wording of the Act, but will be the first to urge that an interpretation shall be given to it in consonance with the understanding I have mentioned.

I do not, I think, mistake the aim which I believe to be common to us both, viz., to ascertain the real intention in the minds of those who represented the various Provinces of the Union when the Act was framed, and to give a broad and liberal interpretation to its meaning, so as to carry out those intentions, rather than to strive for any more favorable construction either to the Dominion or to any one of the Provinces, which strict rules of legal criticism might sanction.

2nd. As to the debt of the Bank of Upper Canada, your argument seems to be two-fold. 1st., you contend that it is a Banker's balance, and that on a correct interpretation of the Act, is to be assumed at its nominal figure wholly irrespective of its real value; and 2ndly you say that the Dominion Government, and the Dominion Government alone has the power to make it worth its face, and that, therefore, if the Dominion Government abstains from exercising that power it ought not to subject Ontario and Quebec to loss. My reply to the first point, (keeping in view the principles of construction to which I have just adverted, as those which should guide us,) is that the words "Banker's Balance" clearly means cash available to the Dominion, in the hands of the Bankers of the several Provinces at the time of the Union, and not doubtful debts, whether due by Banks or otherwise. This amount had for years before the Union been treated by the Province of Canada as a debt. Its Banker's balance handed over to the Dominion was in the hands of another Institution, the Bank of Montreal. By arrangement under various orders in Council the late Province had given time to the Bank of Upper Canada to pay this amount.

As far back as December, 1863, the Bank admitted its inability to pay in cash the

deposits which it held on Government account, then amounting to nearly one and a-half millions, and which was then spoken of as a debt due to the Government. That debt the Bank agreed to liquidate by half yearly instalments of \$50,000 each, with interest at 3 per cent.

The Bank was unable to meet the first of these instalments, and in August, 1864, applied for and obtained an extension of time, on condition of depositing \$883,300 of Grand Trunk Postal Bonds as collateral security.

Further negotiations took place from time to time for the liquidation of this debt, all anterior to the Union, and it is manifest from the character in which the late Province had itself regarded it, and from all the attendant circumstances that the amount could not be viewed in the light of an available Banker's balance to be assumed by the Dominion as cash.

Let me test your argument by reference to a fact of recent occurrence.

The Government of New Brunswick has since the Union kept their account with the Commercial Bank at St. John's, which closed its doors a few days ago, having a balance in its hands belonging to the Local Government.

Suppose this had taken place before the Union, I am sure that you as representing Ontario would not have been willing that the Dominion should have taken that balance over at its face, and credit New Brunswick with the full amount on account of its debt, supposing it to be only worth 25c. to the dollar. I think it quite obvious that the words "Banker's Balance" could only have meant available cash.

The second part of your argument, viz., that the Dominion has the power to make it a good debt, and if for Dominion purpose it refrains from exercising that power, the Provinces should not suffer, would be more plausible if it were founded in fact. But how are the facts? Could the Dominion up to this time have collected it in full? Would it have been in the interest of the Dominion generally, or in that of Ontario or Quebec, or specially of the former Province, that coercive legal measures should previous to this time have been instituted under the double liability clause against the shareholders.

Is there not some doubts whether the whole of the assets must not be realized before such a proceeding can be effectually taken, and would you have wished to have substituted for the system pursued up to this time, of realizing the property as judiciously and vigorously as circumstances will permit, the arbitrary process of a writ of extent with all its attendant cost and sacrifice? The Government of the Dominion will continue to make, as they have hitherto used every effort to make this a good debt, and until unquestionable laches on the part of the Dominion or a formal abandonment of its privileged rights shall have taken place, it is premature to claim that the Dominion must accept the debt at its face. If you are not satisfied with the assurance that every effort has been and will continue to be made to collect it, and if you believe that the debt can be immediately realized are you willing to assume it as part of the liability of Ontario if the Dominion deducts it from the debt of the late Province of Canada and subrogates you in all its rights and in the use of its name.

3rdly. The subject of the investments of Trust Funds can hardly, I think, have been viewed by you in all its aspects, for I am persuaded that further consideration will satisfy you of the injustice of applying the rule you propose with reference to them.

It would amount to this: The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec when formerly co-partners invested funds belonging to certain trusts in securities of different kinds.

These securities became the property of the parties interested in the trusts, some of the securities are of doubtful value, but you wish that the Dominion or the new concern should take them all off the hands of Ontario and Quebec at par and reduce your debt accordingly.

You do not seem to think that the element of value to the new partners ought to be taken into consideration, but that, whether good, bad, or doubtful, they are all to be credited to the old partners at par, however injudicious those old partners may have been in the selection of the securities, or even if they have by their own acts rendered them worthless. If that be so, and you think it a right principle that all securities must be taken by the Dominion at par—on what principle do you omit to claim that *all* the railway debts, without distinction, which you say are to be credited to Ontario and Quebec shall be in like manner written off your debt at par?

You only pick out three which you consider good, viz: The Great Western, a small part of the Northern, and a small part of the Grand Trunk.

But on what possible principle if, as you contend, all securities are to be taken by the Dominion at par in reduction of Provincial debt, do you exclude the rest of the amounts due by the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways? They amount in the aggregate to \$29,345,000, and if your rule is applied would reduce the debt of Ontario and Quebec according to your statement of it to about in round figures \$36,500,000.

I cannot but think that you will, on reflection, see the manifest unfairness of this proposal and acquiesce in the rule proposed viz: That the trust securities shall go with the funds. There would be no objections to the Dominion taking them at *their real value* if that could be fixed, but as it is impossible to ascertain it, the most practical way is that they shall accompany the funds and be deducted from the amount which the Dominion has to pay on account of these Trust Funds. You will perceive that practically it makes no difference whether the Dominion pays on the gross amount of the Trust Funds without deduction of the securities, or on the net amount after deduction, because in the former case the excess of debt, the interest on which would have to be deducted from the subsidy of Ontario and Quebec would be increased in exact correspondence with the additional amount, payable by the Dominion on the trust account.

4thly. Indirect debt.

You wish that the \$150,400 of what is termed indirect debt shall be deducted as well as the \$698,056 which it is proposed to deduct.

But you are mistaken in supposing that the Dominion is only contingently liable for this amount.

The debentures issued are undistinguishable from any other debentures. It is true that the funds are bound to repay us and are well able to do so, but Ontario and Quebec have possession of these funds. If they will pay us the amount we may strike it out. If we leave it there we do not ask them to pay us. It makes no manner of difference to them or to us which way you treat it.

5thly. Payment of the Dominion of the 5 per cent interest on the funds mentioned in paragraph 7, viz: Common School Fund, U. C. Grammar School, Superior Education Fund L. C., including the Superannuated Teachers' Fund and the Normal School Building Fund, U. C. Building Fund.

I don't see how it is possible to avoid settling this now. There can be no objection in principle to the plan we propose, or to the rate of interest, because in all transactions between the Dominion and the Provinces 5 per cent is the fixed rate.

The Dominion pays exactly the same rate of interest to the Provinces on the debt composed of these funds as is charged to the Provinces on the excess of debt beyond the 62½ millions which is created partly by the funds, and as you do not indicate any distinct ground of objection to this plan, I may reasonably conclude that none occurs to your own mind.

Having now discussed the various questions of any moment adverted to by you as bearing on the amount of debt as at 30th June, 1867, it remains only to notice the 11th and 12th paragraphs of your letter, wherein you animadvert on the 17th rule which it is proposed to apply to transactions subsequent to June 30. I am happy to perceive that you give a general acquiescence in the more important of these rules, and specially in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th, and 17th and in a qualified or conditional sense in all the others except the 9th, 10th, and 11th by which three last rules it is proposed to charge certain pensions and gratuities to the late Province of Canada.

As to the rule by which it is proposed to charge all payments since the 30th June, 1867, in virtue of pre-existing engagements against the Province contracting the engagement; it is, of course, impossible to say that in some cases it may not work inequitably, but as there must be some rule, it is believed the one adopted applies with more general fairness than any other that could be laid down, and that the exceptional cases in which it would work unfairly will be found to be fewer than if any other principle were adopted. If there are any cases of sufficient importance to warrant the application of a separate rule they can be considered as they arise. But the same rule must be extended to the transactions with all the Provinces.

RULES 2 AND 7 VIZ. :

Payment of balances of appropriation for surveys of Public Buildings and arrears due by Crown Land Agents.

It is obvious that we have no power to receive appropriations in respect of which no contract had been entered into, or liability of any kind arisen, but if the surveys were in progress on the conditions laid down in the report, viz. : That they could not have been stopped without prejudice to some individual, they will be paid and charged as an arrear to the Province.

You will, I think see the injustice of varying the 7th rule, as you propose in the 11th paragraph of your letter, so as to make the Dominion assume as good debts all the arrears due by former Crown Land Agents of Canada. The Dominion ought not be called on to assume *any* bad debts of any of the Provinces, more especially when arising out of services left to the separate administration of those Provinces.

RULE 8TH, CAPITALIZING OF PENSIONS AT 6 INSTEAD OF 5 PER CENT.

I am at a loss to perceive on what ground you ask that an exceptional rate of interest shall apply to this class of liabilities to that which governs every other transaction between the Dominion and the Provinces.

The Dominion charges you but 5 per cent. on the capital of these pensions, and there can be no good reason why a different rate should regulate the investment of the amount requisite to provide the annuity.

You ask us to capitalize these payments at 6 per cent., and only to receive from you per cent., and I am sure that reflection will satisfy you of the injustice of this proposal.

You wish that the pensions so capitalized should be confined to those fixed by law. I do not think that any difference of opinion can arise as the class of pensions which should be dealt with. The Dominion is liable for the engagements of the various Provinces, and some pensions, though not payable by law, have from the circumstances of their origin and their long continuance become as obligatory as if secured by statute.

I am sufficiently sanguine to indulge the hope that on consideration of the arguments which I have imperfectly presented to you the views expressed in your letter will be so modified as to make the points of difference between your Government and that of the Dominion few and unimportant. I am sure that you and your colleagues will consider that at the outset of our career it is better ever to forego a doubtful point than by carrying it to give rise to any feeling on the part of any other Province that it as a part of the Dominion has had to assume more than clearly and unequivocally it was bound to do, or that by a mere critical and technical interpretation of the wording of the Act it has been deprived of assets which, in the contemplation of those who framed the Constitution were considered to appertain to it.

We have to consider not only merely the interests of Ontario, as regards the late Province of Canada, but how far the mode of dealing with the several items affects the new Provinces which have been brought in and is in keeping with the conditions as they understood them.

I am sure you will give due weight to this consideration.

Whatever additional charges the Dominion has to assume, and whatever sources of revenue it is deprived of must necessarily be made good in some way. It is not for me to remind you what proportion of this contribution would fall on Ontario, though the Local Government might nominally be advantaged, the people would still have to make good the burden. Keeping these considerations in view I feel assured the Dominion Government will be met by you in the same spirit as that which it earnestly desires to bring to the adjustment of all the points of difficulty inseparable from the dissolution of a national partnership, and the equitable apportionment of its assets, and that broad and liberal views of equity and justice rather than those of individual advantages will prevail.

I propose now to ask the formal consideration of His Excellency in Council to the statement of affairs, and the proposed rules, regulating transactions since the 30th June, 1867, and submit with it your objections and this reply. We have desired to give every possible opportunity to the Government of Ontario and Quebec for informal discussion and for the rectification of any inaccuracies, either of fact or of erroneous principles, but

the Dominion Government cannot much longer defer coming to a conclusion, because, apart from considerations of a more important nature, the public accounts of the first year of the Union cannot properly be prepared until the amount of debt and the principles which are to govern payments since the Union are determined on.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

The Hon. E. B. WOOD, M. P.,
Treasurer of Ontario, Toronto.

OTTAWA, 21st Nov., 1868.

No. 616.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a Statement of Affairs of the late Province of Canada, and of the Rules by which it is proposed transactions since the 30th June, 1867, shall be governed.

You have already had informal communication of these statements through the Minister of Finance; and I have now the honour to inform you that the Statements and Rules in question, having been before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, they have, by an Order bearing date the 19th instant, been approved of as those which it is proposed shall be submitted to the Arbitrators for their guidance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

The Hon. E. B. WOOD,
*Treasurer Province of Ontario,
Toronto.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 5th Dec., 1868.

SIR,—Unavoidable absence from Toronto, and other pressing matters connected with the business of the Legislature, now in Session, have prevented me from sooner replying to your letter of the 21st November.

I shall regret if, putting my views in the formal shape in which they appear in my letter of 9th November shall have the effect of embarrassing or delaying the final conclusion which I am most desirous of reaching—the determining the debt of the late Province of Canada, and the ascertaining of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Ontario and Quebec, in order to their speedy division and adjustment, as provided by the B. N. A. Act.

Permit me to say, that all the points raised in my letter of 9th November had formed the subject of oral discussion, and, until I received your letter of the 2nd November, I was led to hope, from what transpired in those discussions, that you were prepared to acknowledge the justice of the changes proposed in the “Statement of Affairs,” and that you might be induced to incorporate those changes in a “Revised Statement of Affairs, and Rules to govern transactions since 30th June, 1867.”

But the tenor of your letter of the 2nd November dispelled all such hopes.

As, therefore, the items upon which we differed were large, and as I saw no reason for believing that any satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at by further personal interviews, and, as the public at large, whose servants we are, were alone interested, and had a right to know the views of parties charged with the grave responsibilities involved in the points of difference under consideration, I conceived it to be my duty, in the interest

of the public, and for the purpose of effecting an early settlement, to state formally the views I had sought to impress upon you and the Auditor in the informal interviews we had had upon the subject.

I am not convinced that I was wrong; indeed, I was doing what you yourself suggested, "Either finally to accept the statement of debt as furnished, or place the Dominion Government formally in possession of the points in respect of which I had objections."

You do not misinterpret me in the estimate you form of my sincere desire to act both liberally and fairly with all sections of the Dominion.

I will now proceed to notice briefly the five points to which you have given special prominence in your letter of the 21st November.

G. W. R. DEBT.

I fully agree with you, that, by the B. N. A. Act, "tested even by the strictest rules of legal construction, railway debts are the absolute property of the Dominion, just as are stocks, cash, bankers' balances and securities for money," *but are to be taken in reduction of the public debt of the late Province of Canada*. It is not arguable, that the money owing by the G. W. Railway is not a debt, and if a debt, then a "security for money." Therefore, confining ourselves to the "record," the conclusion is inevitable, that, while the debt is the property of the Dominion, it must go in reduction of the debt of the late Province of Canada. No argument against this conclusion can be derived from the third schedule to the B. N. A. Act. In that schedule is a general enumeration of the property which should belong to the Dominion. If it be conceded that the words "mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies" were intended to include, and do include, railway debts in the late Province of Canada, such a concession is in perfect harmony with the construction for which I contend. Such debts are the property of the Dominion, "*but shall be taken in reduction of the debt of the late Province of Canada*." It is open to argument, I admit, but viewed in the surrounding circumstances, and interpreted in connection with the whole Act, it is manifest, I think, that the "railways, railway stocks, mortgages and other debts due by railway companies," mentioned in the third schedule, have no reference whatever to railways, railway stocks, mortgages, or debts due by railway companies in the late Province of Canada. But as you do not appear to entertain the opinion that the third schedule has any material bearing upon the construction to be given to the clauses of the Act with respect to the subject now under consideration, I forbear mentioning the numerous arguments which crowd upon me in support of the proposition, that the third schedule has no reference to the railways, railway stocks, mortgages, or debts due by railway companies in the late Province of Canada, and that, what I am now contending for is not in conflict, but in *harmony* with even a contrary construction of the third schedule.

I know nothing of the facts outside the record, from which you derive your chief argument in respect of the railway debts in controversy. I for one am of opinion, that but little was, or will be, added to the wealth or revenues of the Dominion by the acquisition of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railways. It will, I submit, be quite enough for Ontario to contribute, by its taxes, the larger portion of the expenses which will have to be annually taken from the Dominion exchequer, to maintain and run these railways, without being called upon to give up \$4,359,272.03 of good debts, under the pretence that it is just and equitable, so to do, as a set off against railways, which will be a constant drain upon the revenues of the Dominion. If railways, much more favourably situate for business, can barely pay running expenses, under the management of private companies, what is to be expected of those eastern railways, under the management of the Government? Ontario, as you very properly state, will have to bear the larger part of the taxation of the Dominion, and will, therefore, have to pay the larger portion of the large sum to be expended for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway—a work which, when completed, will also, I fear, prove to be a constant drain upon the revenues of the Dominion; Therefore I submit that the sacrifices Ontario has made, and is prepared to make, are sufficient without requiring her to add to the many concessions she has already made, the large sum of \$4,359,272.03. I see neither law, equity or justice in the demand.

I will, hereafter, remark upon the special debts of the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Aside from the observations I made in my letter of the 9th November, and from the argument derived from the plain reading of the statute, permit me to call your attention to the obvious distinction drawn in the 107th section of the B. N. A. Act between a "banker's balance" and "cash." This distinction, so clearly marked, renders it unnecessary for me to say anything on the arguments you have drawn from the supposition and assumption that "cash" and "bankers' balances" mean one and the same thing. Notwithstanding your suggestions to the contrary, I am informed that the Government of the late Province of Canada did not pass any Order in Council (I question if they had the power to do so) by which the payment of this claim was prejudiced or postponed. It is, therefore, admitted that, upon and after the formation of the Government at Ottawa, this claim was good, that there were sufficient assets to meet it without proceeding against the shareholders at all, and that a writ of extent would have realized the claim in full.

I make no remark on the doubt you express as to whether or not the whole assets must not have been first realized before a proceeding by extent could have been effectually taken. It seems to me to call for none.

Then, while the claim was admittedly good—assets sufficient—writ of extent issuable—the Ottawa Government intervene and assume this claim, and by its legislation last session, 31 Vic., cap. 17, without the consent of the Government of Ontario, deal with it in such a way as to deprive itself of all the advantages which it had, and which were abundant to enable it to obtain the full payment of the whole claim. I hardly think it now rests with the Government at Ottawa to say that it is *now* a doubtful claim, and that it ought not to be called upon to take it at par in reduction of the debt of the late Province of Canada. It would be quite impossible *now* for the Dominion to subrogate Ontario in all the rights the Dominion had prior to the Act of last Session.

The proposition, therefore, that Ontario shall take the claim, and assume it as part of the liability of Ontario has no significance.

TRUST FUND INVESTMENTS.

I by no means admit the conclusiveness of your arguments in respect of Trust Fund Investments. The considerations you offer had not escaped my attention, but it seemed to me that the Act was too plain and explicit to admit of treating these investments in the manner you proposed, and I must confess I see nothing in your observations to induce me to change the opinion I had formed on the subject. However, as these investments are not so hopelessly bad as to be beyond the possibility of recovery, I do not think it worth while pertinaciously to insist upon an iron rule of construction as to their disposition. Were these investments the only grounds of difference, I am disposed to think a compromise might be arrived at satisfactory to all parties.

Your observations to the effect that the principle I propose would comprehend all debts, good, bad and doubtful, have, I think, but little force when considered in connection with the remarks I made in my letter to you of the 9th November, "that I was not unaware that there were many debts to which I had not alluded, and which it might be claimed should go in reduction of the debt, but that these debts by special legislation, sheer neglect, and other causes, were perfectly worthless, and that it would be unreasonable to ask to have them allowed in reduction of the debt." Of course I referred to the Grand Trunk Railway *capital* debt and the Northern Railway *capital* debt, which had been practically wiped out by legislation. These make up the major part of the \$29,345,000 you mention.

Do you contend that these railway debts (I mean the capital debt of the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways), were set off as something substantial against the railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the framers of the scheme of Confederation? If not, if in fact legislation had practically blotted them out, if all parties treated them as obsolete, what inconsistency is there then in my so treating them in the construction of the B. N. A. Act?

In this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact, that the Grand Trunk Railway Bonds (\$243,406.33), stand upon an entirely different footing from what you

call Grand Trunk Railway capital. The debt arose long subsequent to the construction of the Railway. The Government made advances to that Railway, and under the arrangement Act of 1862, these bonds were issued. The Northern Railway bonds (\$243,333.33), are also the result of a compromise under the Act by which the advances made to that Railway were practically wiped out for certain interest in arrear. They are emphatically securities for the payment of money.

They might have been sold at any time in the market, even the day before the Union Act came into operation; therefore, in respect of these bonds of the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, it seems to me there can be no controversy.

Indeed, as they are included in the Consolidated Fund Investment Account, all of which (\$997,666.72) I proposed to deduct from the public debt, and to which proposition you have offered no objection, I assume you assent to the correctness of the views advanced, as well in respect of these Railway bonds as of all the other items in the Consolidated Fund Investment Account.

INDIRECT DEBT.

I suggested as the simplest mode of dealing with the Indirect Debt to strike it all out of both sides of the "statement of affairs." To this you offer as a ground of objection, that the Dominion is primarily liable. Technically you are correct. Practically you are in error. The law, in each case, makes it obligatory upon each institution or concern on whose behalf the advance was made through debentures by the late Province of Canada, to provide for the payment of the interest and debt of these debentures. However as the institutions or funds on the credit of which the \$150,400 debt excepted was created will, without reduction and free from these charges, come to the Provinces, there is no irreconcilable conflict in respect of the "Indirect Debt."

COMMON SCHOOL FUND, U. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND, SUPERIOR EDUCATION FUND, L. C., INCLUDING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS FUND AND NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND, AND U. C. BUILDING FUND.

I do not think the Government of Ontario have any authority to deal with these funds as you propose. Its action would be *ultra vires*. If the people of Ontario should decide to have these funds invested it may be, and most likely would be that they could invest them in good securities at 6 per cent. Your Government owes these moneys. Instead of paying the principal, you propose to pay 5 per cent. in perpetuity. I am not prepared to say the people of Ontario will accept this proposition. I note what you say about 5 per cent. on all transactions between the Dominion and the Provinces. That rule does not apply to debts owing by the Dominion to third parties, as is the case with the debts under consideration. As these funds are for public purposes, it may be that Ontario and Quebec may sweep them away altogether, and merge them in the general revenues of the Provinces, and provide by annual grants or otherwise for the objects contemplated by the creation of these special funds. By doing so it would save much labour and many complications. I repeat, your proposition in respect of these funds has nothing to do with ascertaining the debt of the late Province of Canada, and cannot at present be entertained.

I think I have now noticed, but not so much at length as I would desire to do, had I time, the main points in your letter. I say nothing in regard to the "Rules." I am of the opinion that by oral discussion we could agree upon some principles which would work justice to all parties. But I am reluctantly compelled to say that I greatly fear the "Rules" propounded by you will be found, when put to the test, to work injustice. I repeat, I think it unwise to commit ourselves to cast iron "Rules" in the classification and allocation of the varied and complex items of debt and credit, which may arise out of matters of account and transactions before and subsequent to the 30th June, 1867. In conclusion, I will only say that my colleagues and myself are most desirous of doing justice to all the Provinces of the Dominion, but at the same time are specially charged with the interests of this Province, and being convinced that they are asking for nothing but what is right and fair, for nothing in respect of which any Province can reasonably

complain, they must firmly adhere to the views they have advanced concerning the public debt of the late Province of Canada until satisfied they are in error. I have heard it stated that at the Quebec Conference it was distinctly understood and declared that the Great Western Railway debt was to go to the new concern as a set off against the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railways. If it should be proved and demonstrated beyond all doubt that such an understanding was come to, inequitable though I might think it, yet I am quite certain the Province of Ontario would carry out the understanding in good faith.

I by no means assent to the proposition that the Government at Ottawa have the authority to determine the Public debt of the late Province of Canada. It has no more power to do so than has the Government at Quebec or at Toronto. Whatever conclusion is arrived at must be by the concurring action of the three Governments. If then agreement is impossible, and apparently it is so, I would invite your early consideration to some plan by which the questions in difference may be settled. Shall it be by arbitration or how otherwise? I called your attention to this in the concluding part of my letter of the 9th November, upon which however you made no remark. I am very anxious to have your views upon these points in sufficient time before our Legislature separates to take such Legislative authority as shall enable the Government to deal effectually with the whole question during the vacation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. WOOD.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMAL CONFERENCE, BETWEEN THE TREASURER OF ONTARIO
AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

1. *Railway Debts—Great Western.*—Official letter as to intention of framers of Act, that it was to go to the Dominion, to be procured for consideration of Ontario Government:

As respects the two amounts due by the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways, Ontario contends that they stand on a different footing, that they are not railway property, but assets which must go in reduction of the debt of Ontario and Quebec.

2. *Bank of Upper Canada.*—Ontario contends that the whole of this sum must go in reduction of the debt, while the Dominion contends, that it is only to be taken at what it is worth.

Dominion propose that this question shall stand over for future adjustment—the point to be determined either by the authority of the Dominion Parliament, or in such other way as may be agreed to, by the two governments, and when settled the proportion which the arbitrators assign to each Province, shall apply either to the face of the debt, or to what it may be held to be worth; but Ontario is not prepared as yet to assent to any definite proposition except the allowance of the whole debt.

3. *Trust Fund Investments.*—To be treated as suggested by the Auditor in the Minutes of Council.

4. *Indirect Debt.*—To be treated as suggested in Minutes of Council.

5. As to the *Common School*, and other funds, Ontario cannot adopt the conclusion about consenting to allow the amount to remain at interest, while the Dominion consider the question settled by the Imperial or other Legislation, and can only be altered by authority of Parliament, but this view is not acceded to by Ontario.

6. The Crown Lands and C. L. Suspense account to be deducted from the account on both sides.

7. The principles to guide the transactions since June 30th, are generally approved of; but Ontario must reserve to itself the right of objecting to any and all items of detail which it may think unjustly charged, of which the Dominion will keep a minute account

8. The three items under rules 9, 10, and 11—objections adhered to. The plan proposed under No. 2, or some other plan of adjustment to be adopted as may be agreed on.

OTTAWA, 19th December, 1868.

SIR,—The satisfactory character of the interviews which took place between us on the 12th and 14th instant, at Toronto, where I received your letter of the 5th, relieves me in a great measure from the necessity of making a formal answer at length to that communication.

I felt assured that the subject at difference only required to be approached in a fair spirit to remove much of the difficulty which it at first seemed possible might arise, and I appreciate the desire evinced by you to arrive at just conclusions on the various points we discussed.

These being embodied in the informal memorandum of the interviews, I need not therefore advert to them here, further than to say that they appear to me to have cleared away the remaining obstacles to the operations of the arbitrators being begun.

1st. We may fairly assume that as regards the Great Western Debt, evidence will be given that, according to the understanding of the framers of the Union Act, the sum due is a Dominion asset, as much as the railways of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I will not therefore reply to your observations on that head, however worthy of consideration they might have been as arguments in anticipation of the arrangements which were afterwards embodied in the Act.

As regards the smaller items due by the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, I will apprise you at an early day of the views which may be taken of them by the Dominion Government, when the whole of the circumstances under which these debts were incurred are considered; but in any case they will only affect the amount to be deducted from the excess of debt, and cannot affect the proportion of that debt to be assumed by Ontario and Quebec respectively.

2.—BANK OF UPPER CANADA DEBT.

Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to this item, it need not delay the work of the arbitrators.

It will be their duty to say what proportion of the excess of debt each Province is to bear. It is obviously impossible (owing to the arrears still to be dealt with, and yet daily coming in,) to fix, for some time to come, the precise amount of that debt. But the proportions which the arbitrators may assign to each Province will apply to the figure when determined.

Whether, therefore, it be ultimately decided that the Dominion has to assume the amount of the bank's debt at its face (which, however, I cannot admit) or only at its true value, cannot affect the proportion to be assigned to each Province, and as the exact amount of excess must, for reasons spoken of, necessarily be undetermined for some time, this item will be deducted, in whole or part, when a solution by some one or other of the means suggested is arrived at.

3.—TRUST FUND INVESTMENTS, INDIRECT DEBT, CROWN LANDS, AND CROWN LANDS SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

The result of our discussion renders it unnecessary for me to offer any observations on the portion of your letter referring to these items, as I understand the reasonableness of the principles laid down to be acquiesced in.

4.—COMMON SCHOOL FUND, UPPER CANADA GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND, UPPER CANADA BUILDING FUND, SUPERIOR EDUCATION FUND, L. C., INCLUDING SUPER-ANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND AND NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Whatever claims may in future be put forward as regards the capital of these funds, cannot in the meantime affect the amount of the debt, its apportionment between the Provinces, the rate of interest, nor the division of the assets.

5th.—RULES APPLICABLE TO TRANSACTIONS SINCE 1ST JULY, 1867.

In accordance with our understanding, I will see that an accurate list of every item charged in accordance with the rule submitted for general guidance is kept. This will be open for the inspection of yourself and the Treasurer of Quebec, and, if the application of the rules in question is found as respects any special items to be manifestly unjust, your objection will receive every consideration at the hands of the Dominion Government. The Auditor General has been directed to keep manuscript sheets of all doubtful items.

You invite my early attention to some plan by which the question in difficulty may be settled, and you ask whether it shall be by arbitration between the Dominion and Ontario, or otherwise.

It will appear obvious to you, I think, on reflection, that as the responsibility is thrown on the Dominion Government, the power of settling questions of the nature of those you advert to, should be vested in them.

While this right seems to be clear, I think it nevertheless desirable that an adjustment of any special point of difference shall be arrived at in such a way as to satisfy the mind of those whose interests they affect, that a determination other than a mere arbitrary one has been arrived at—that the parties concerned shall have a voice in that determination, and that, however reasonable and right in itself, it should be divested of the character of being authoritative only.

We have already, by temperate and fair discussion, got rid of many points of difficulty, and I do not despair that, if we continue to be actuated by the same spirit, others will yet disappear.

I should be sorry to anticipate the necessity of recourse to anything like arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces until the resources of negotiation are exhausted, and the just exercise of Dominion authority has reached its limits. I do not yet believe either to be the case; but if you think, as a matter of precaution, that it is desirable for the Government of Ontario to ask any authority from the Legislature, I trust it will be of such a general character as not to preclude us from adopting any course which, on further consideration, may occur to us both as the most calculated to further an amicable and just solution of any special points of difference which, after our own efforts at accommodation are exhausted, may still remain open.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

The Hon. E. B. WOOD, M. P.,
Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, praying that the Lieutenant Governor will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Correspondence between the Government and any of the Judges, on the subject of the tariff of Sheriff's Fees, and a copy of the said Tariff.

C. CAMERON,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Nov. 16, 1868.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

AND

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
Easter Term, 31st Victoria,
Saturday, the Sixth day of June, A.D. 1868.

It is ordered that a certain Rule of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, now Ontario, made in Michaelmas Term, 9th Victoria, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1845, be amended by striking out so much of the Tariff of Fees annexed thereto as applies to Sheriffs, and by substituting therefor the Tariff of Fees hereto annexed.

(Signed,)	WM. B. RICHARDS, C. J. C. P.
do	JOHN H. HAGARTY, J.
do	ADAM WILSON, J. C. P.
do	JOS. C. MORRISON, J.

Certified,
L. Heyden,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

TARIFF OF FEES, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

	<i>New Tariff.</i> \$ cts.	<i>Old Tariff.</i> \$ cts.
Notice of appointment to the Associate Justices of Oyer and Terminer, each.....	0 50	0 50
Attending the Assize per diem.....	5 00	4 00
Attending Quarter Sessions, per diem.....	4 00	2 50
Summoning each Grand Jury for the Assizes or Quarter Sessions	12 00	12 00
Summoning each Petit Jury for the Assizes or Quarter Sessions	24 00	24 00
For every Prisoner discharged from Gaol, having been committed by warrant for Trial at the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, Mayor's or Recorder's Courts.....	1 00	1 00
Bringing up each Prisoner for arraignment, trial, and sentence—in all for each Prisoner, whether convicted or acquitted.....	2 00	1 00
Drawing Calendar of Prisoners for Trial at the Assizes, including copies.....	5 00	2 00
Advertising the holding the Assizes.....	4 00	2 00
Advertising the holding the Quarter Sessions.....	2 00	2 00
Every Annual or General Return required by Law or by the Government respecting the Gaol or the Prisoners therein...	5 00	4 00
Every other Return made to the Government.....	4 00	1 00
Every Return to the Sessions required by Statute, or by order of the Court.....	2 00	1 00
Drawing Calendar of Prisoners for Trial at the Quarter Sessions or Recorder's Court, including copies.....	3 00	1 00
Returning Precepts to the Assizes or Sessions.....	4 00	2 00
Conveying Prisoners to the Penitentiary or Reformatory or to another County (exclusive of disbursements) for each day necessarily employed.....	6 00	5 00
Arrest of each individual upon a warrant to be paid out of the Public Funds or by the party, (as the case may be).....	2 00	2 00
Serving subpoena upon each person to be paid out of the Public funds, or by the party, (as the case may be).....	0 50	0 50
Travelling in going to execute warrant or serve subpoena, 10 cts. per mile, and the same charge per mile actually travelled in returning with a prisoner; where the service has not been effected, the Justices in Session to be satisfied that due diligence has been used, to be paid out of the Public funds or by the party, (as the case may be).		
Conveying Prisoners on attachment, Judge's order, or Habeas Corpus to another County, exclusive of disbursements where no charge allowed by Law, for each day necessarily employed, to be paid out of the Public funds or by the party, (as the case may be).....	6 00	10 00
Making return upon attachment or writ of Habeas Corpus, to be paid out of the Public funds, or by the party, (as the case may be).....	2 00	2 00
Levying fines or issues on recognizances estreated or other process, £5 per £100 on the first £100 of the sum levied, exclusive of mileage, at 10 cts. per mile, to be levied under Con. Stat. Upper Canada, Chapter 119, Sec. 3, and on all sums above £100 the same allowance as on executions in civil proceedings.		
Carrying into execution the sentence of the Court in Capital cases—all such sums as shall be unavoidably disbursed, to be taxed by the Court or Judge who passed the sentence.		
Attending and superintending the execution in such cases.....	20 00	12 00

Summoning each constable to attend the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, exclusive of mileage at 10 cts. a mile	0 50	0 50
Keeping a Record of Jurors who have served each Court.....	2 00	1 00
All disbursements actually and necessarily made in guarding prisoners, or in their conveyance to the Penitentiary, to any other District, or elsewhere, or for other purposes in the discharge of the duties of his office (where not provided for by law nor hereinbefore specifically,) to be rendered in account in detail with proper vouchers to the satisfaction of the Justices in Sessions to be by them allowed.		

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 29th June, 1868.

SIR,—The attention of the Government has been called to a change made in the order of the Court of Queen's Bench of Michaelmas term, 9th Victoria, by an order of Easter term last, whereby the fees of Sheriffs and of Sheriffs only, have been very materially increased, and I am directed to express the surprise of the Government that a change of this kind, to take effect immediately, should have been made without any intimation to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that an alteration was contemplated by the Judges in the tariff, whereby the expense of the administration of Criminal Justice will be very materially increased, after provision had been made by Parliament for this branch of the Public Service, upon estimates based upon a much lower scale of fees. I am further directed most respectfully to submit that under the circumstances, in the interest of the public, and of the Sheriffs themselves, it is inexpedient that the change made by the new order should be carried out, and to express the hope that you and Her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas making the order, will make an order rescinding the same and re-establish for the present the tariff under the order of Michaelmas term, 9th Victoria. On examination of the changes made, it would appear that in many instances the fees have been increased one hundred per cent., without as far as the Government is aware, any serious complaint on the part of the Sheriffs, that the services for which the increased fees have been allowed were inadequately remunerated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) M. C. CAMERON.

To Hon. William Buell Richards,
Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 30th June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th instant, on the subject of the changes made in the order of the Court of Queen's Bench, of Michaelmas Term, 9th Victoria, whereby the Fees of Sheriffs have been very materially increased which letter expresses the surprise of the Government that a change of this kind, to take effect immediately, should have been made without any intimation to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that an alteration was contemplated by the Judges in the tariff, whereby the expenses of the administration of Criminal Justice will be very materially increased, after provision had been made by Parliament for this branch of the Public service upon estimates based upon a much lower scale of fees, and submitting under the circumstances, and in the interest of the public and of the Sheriffs themselves, that it is inexpedient that the change made by the new order should be carried out, and expressing the hope that the Judges making the order, will make an order rescinding the same, and re-establishing for the present the order of Michaelmas term, 9th Victoria, and intimating that on examination of the changes made, it appears that in many instances the fees have been increased one hundred per cent., without any serious complaint, so far as the Gov-

ernment is aware, on the part of the Sheriffs, that the services for which increased fees have been allowed, were inadequately remunerated. Be kind enough to inform His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that I will call the attention of such of my brother Judges as concurred in making the order complained of, who are in a position to be communicated with, to the contents of your letter, that they may decide upon the course to be pursued in relation thereto.

In the meantime, permit me for myself to say, that the subject of increasing the fees to the Sheriffs, has for some-time been pressed on the consideration of the Judges.

For several years past, when on circuit, and in personal communication with the Sheriffs, they have complained of diminished incomes from official sources, whilst all the necessities of life during the same period have been greatly and permanently increasing in value.

The matter having been officially brought to the attention of the Judges, I think more than a year ago, by a Committee appointed on the behalf of the Sheriffs, we discussed it amongst ourselves, and concurred in thinking it reasonable that an increase should be made in the amounts allowed to be charged by Sheriffs for services connected with the administration of Criminal Justice.

A proposed new scale of fees was also gone over, and partly approved of. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until last term, when our attention was again drawn to the matter by the Sheriffs, and the schedule was again considered, and the order complained of made. The reason for making the order then was, that the vacation until next term would be so long that if the new tariff was not assented to at once, the Sheriffs would receive no practical benefit from the increase of their fees for the greater part of this year.

I was personally inclined to view favourably the application of the Sheriffs, for I had felt the great personal inconvenience resulting from a largely increased expenditure, caused by the increase in price of all the necessities of life, when the official income was not proportionately increased, as had been expressly promised by those on whom I thought I could rely, which promise was never carried out.

I also thought that officers so intimately connected with the Administration of Justice as Sheriffs are, ought to be placed in a respectable position in the society in which they lived, and I had good reason to believe they could not maintain that position on their very inadequate incomes from official sources.

On looking at the Tariff of Fees to Sheriffs, in Criminal cases, we found that the rule of Court fixing those fees was made on the 15th November, 1845. I knew we had in 1856 revised the Tariff of Fees to Attorneys, and considerably increased in amount many of the items in that Tariff, and was therefore prepared to increase the amount to be allowed the Sheriffs, by the revised Tariff we were requested to make. I was willing to mete out to them, as officers of the Court, the same measure of justice and liberality that we had given to the Attorneys.

When revising the Tariff of Fees to Attorneys, I am certain it did not occur to any one of the Judges that we ought to intimate to the Government that we contemplated revising the scale of fees to Attorneys, so that the amount which might be taxed against suitors in Civil suits would be considerably increased.

It certainly did not suggest itself to my mind to do so when the subject of increasing the Fees in the Revised Tariff to the Sheriff in Criminal cases came up. I supposed in either case we were performing a duty cast upon us by the law of the land, and that it was not necessary, or had it even been customary, that I was aware of, to intimate to the Government what we intended to do in such matters. I now see from your letter how desirable it would have been not to have brought the new tariff in force until the commencement of the fiscal year in relation to the Parliamentary appropriations connected with the Administration of Justice.

And from the further intimation in your letter, "that in the interest of the public and of the Sheriffs themselves, it is inexpedient that the change made by the new order should be carried out," I am satisfied it will be better for the Sheriffs to have the last order rescinded if the Government are determined that the fees payable to the Sheriffs shall not be increased.

The views of the Government will, no doubt, be carried out by the Local Legislature, and the amount to be allowed to Sheriffs will be fixed by an Act to be passed for that purpose; as far as the Judges are concerned, if they should come to the conclusion to rescind the Order referred to, they have not the power of doing so at present.

Owing to the changed condition of things, perhaps it will be better for the Local Government to take the matter into their own hands of fixing the fees to be paid to Sheriffs. They may always obtain the assistance of the Judges to aid them in relation to such matters when they desire it, but when the duty is cast on the Judges by law, they must discharge that duty on their own responsibility, and cannot share it with the members of the Government.

Speaking for myself, individually, I would not have concurred in any order increasing the fees to be paid to Sheriffs if I had not thought it right and just, and for the best interests of the public in the largest sense to do so; and I do not think I should be asked to rescind that order unless I am satisfied that it was one which it was not right to make. At the same time, I do not say that in further discussion and consideration I may think it right to modify some of the items in the tariff, it might, in truth, be my duty so to do.

Permit me to add, that when the gentlemen who acted on behalf of the Sheriffs first submitted to us the proposition of increasing the Tariff of Fees, they were desired to communicate with the Clerks of the Peace, to ascertain if those officers wished us to consider the propriety of altering the Tariff, so far as related to their Fees, and we were informed that the gentlemen with whom they communicated had intimated that they did not desire the question of the Fees to the Clerks of the Peace should be considered by us.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

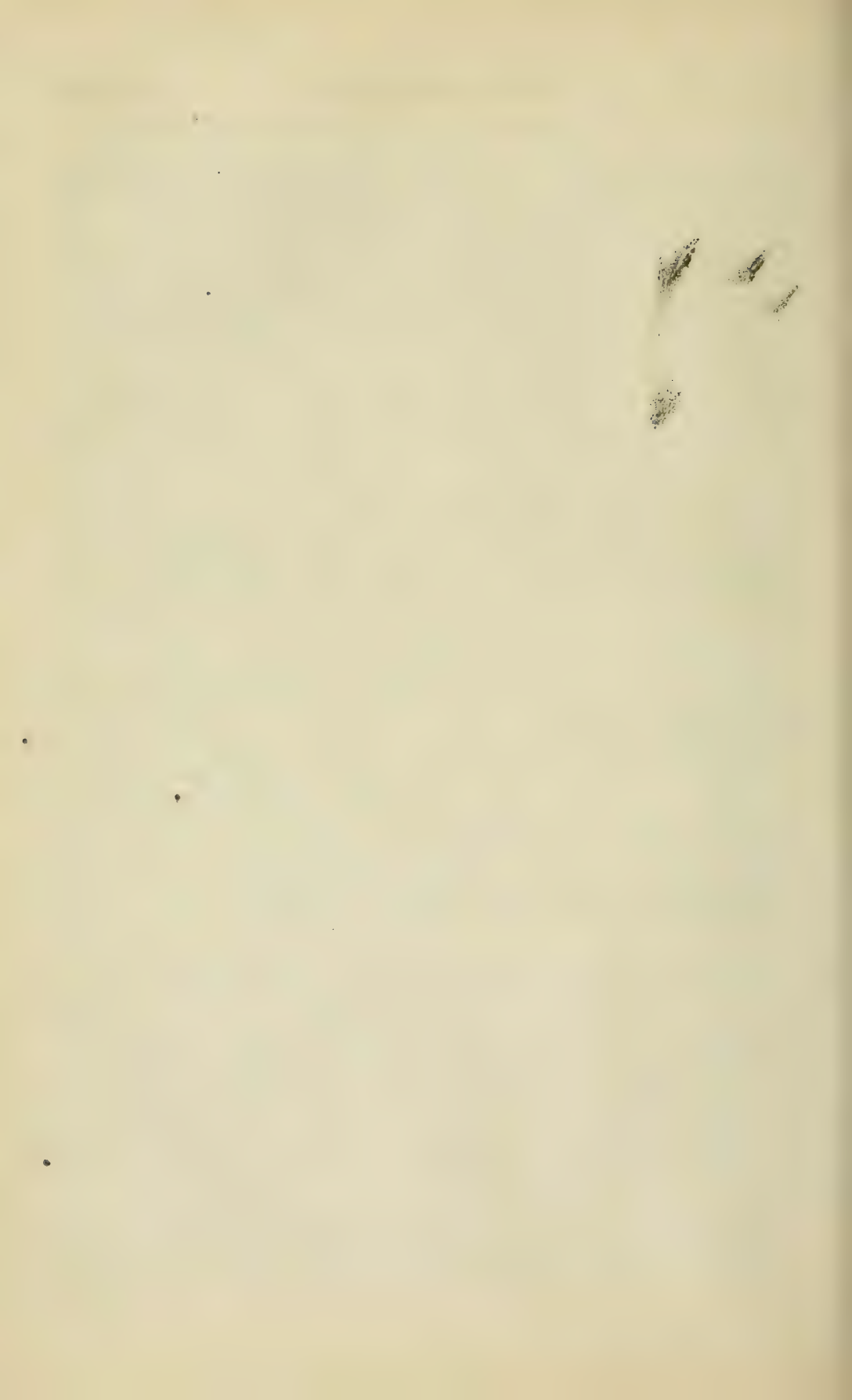
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed),

WM. B. RICHARDS,

C. J. C. P.

THE HON. M. C. CAMERON,
Provincial Secretary, Ontario, Toronto.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, praying that the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be laid before the House, a Return prepared by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery from the Records of the Elections to the House, showing the aggregate number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, and the total number polled in each such division, and the number of votes on the voters' lists of the same respectively, and the population in each constituency, as shown by the last census.

By command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 16th, 1868.

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, showing the aggregate number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in each Electoral Division in which there has been a Contest, and the total number polled in each such Division, and the number of Votes on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, and the Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census, as called for by an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the 8th January, 1868.

MEM.—The Returns for the Uncontested Elections are included.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total Number of Votes Polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
		Hooper.	Joyner.	Davy.				
Addington.....	Portland, Township.....	134	161	.....	295	383	2836	
"	Camden do 1st Division	201	20	1	312	418	7516	
"	do do 2nd do	239	64	1	304	369		
"	do do 3rd do	207	22	.....	229	294	435	
"	Olden, Township.....	17	1	.....	18	33	2452	
"	Loughborough do	127	125	.....	252	314	337	
"	Sheffield do	199	70	.....	269	2925	429	
"	Kenosha do	9	8	.....	17	22	1080	Included in Clarendon and Miller.
"	Barrie do	29	13	.....	42	78		
"	Katara do	60	3	.....	63	88	186	
"	Anglesca do	19	2	.....	21	28	349	
"	Oso do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Denbigh do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Abinger do	15	1	.....	16	22	175	Denbigh and Abinger.
"	Ashby do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Newburgh, Village.....	105	7	1	113	163	1818	Included in Township of Camden.
"	Bedford and Palmerston, Township.....	38	26	.....	64	110		
"	Hinchinbrooke do	65	16	.....	81	93	429	
"	Clarendon and Miller do .....	.....	12	.....	12	24	960	Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, and Canoto.
		1554	551	3	2108	2776	21590	
Algonia.....	Cumberland		Palmer.	Duncan.				
"	Sanlt Ste. Marie.....	78	34	1	113	149	.....
"	Hilton, Saint Joseph Island.....	19	28	4	51	64	.....
"	Bruce, Wellington and Copper Bay Mines.....	178	27	33	238	299	.....

" "	Serpent River.....	7	14			21	47	Constituted into an Electoral District since the last census was taken.
		18	2			20	33	
		16	13			29	47	
		2	1		1	4	5	
		4	6			10	46	
		2				2	31	
		11				11	42	
		16	2			18	96	
		351	127	39		517	859	
							4916	
Bothwell	Zone, Township.....	McKellar.	Kirby.					Included in the Township of Zone.
				75		163	191	
				107		280	346	
				199		396	474	
				167		374	417	
				246		362	417	
				225		388	451	
				106		219	261	
				20		39	54	
				11		23	46	
" "	do do St. George's Ward.....	McKellar.	Kirby.	4		8	8	Included in the Township of Zone.
				2		4	4	
				1		7	44	
				78		151	190	
				1242	1172	2411	2903	
							16384	
Brant, N.R.	Quondaga, Township.....	Tumbull.	Finlayson.					Including the West Township of Brantford and Tuscarora.
				144	84	298	247	
				288	119	407	500	
				126	253	379	541	
				23	38	81	138	
				19	69	88	158	
				13	64	77	123	
				9	59	68	120	
				622	706	1328	1827	
							17401	
Brant, S.R.	Brantford, Town, North Ward.....	Wood.	Biggar.					
				164	67	231	333	
				111	65	176	262	
				113	70	183	317	
				68	45	113	175	
				119	92	211	345	

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly, &c.—
Continued.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village.	CANDIDATES.			Total Number of Votes Pollcd in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by the last Census.	REMARKS.
		Wood.	Biggar.					
Brant, S. R.	W. Brantford T ^p , Northern Division	97	89		186	234		{ Included in East Township of Brantford and Tuscarora.
"	do Southern do	113	192		305	380		
"	Brantford T ^p , Northern Division	238	156		424	577		
"	do Southern do	167	199		365	454	5599	
"	Oakland	48	89		137	187	1087	
		1268	1064		2322	3264	12837	
Brockville & Elizabeth-town	Brockville Town, East Ward		Fraser.					
"	do Centre do	79	89		168	230		
"	do West do	91	165		196	289	4112	
"	Elizabethtown Township, Tin Cap, 1st Division	86	78		164	221		
"	do New Dublin, 2nd Division.	126	237		363	510	6101	
"		248	45		313	387		
		630	604		1234	1637	10213	
Bruce, N. R.		D. Sinclair.			By acclamation.		8940	
							8940	
Bruce, S. R.	Kincardine Village	Brociebank.	Blake.					
"	do Township	76	79		155	220	981	
"	do Township, Division No. 1	192	315		507	588	2906	
"	do do	250	137		387	443	3125	
"	do do	115	129		244	287		

Cardwell	Carriek do do 1.....	166	177	.....	343	376; } 244 } 3163 } 471 } 551 } 420 } 455 } 434 } 548 } 340 } 1847 } 1859 }
	do do 2.....	167	47	.....	214	
	Culross do	247	224	.....	471	
	Kinloss do	171	249	.....	420	
	Huron do	183	251	.....	434	
Cardwell	Greenock do	152	118	.....	270	
		1719	1726	.....	3445	4061 } 1859 }
	Adajala Township.....	McManus.	Swinarton.	.....	
	Mono do	222	149	.....	371	469 } 2742 }
	Caledon do 1st Division	433	63	.....	496	574 } 3626 }
Cardwell	do do 2nd do	161	198	.....	362	407 } 4588 }
	Albion do 1st do	81	287	.....	318	350 } 5078 }
	do do 2nd do	72	145	.....	217	261 } 526 }
		73	359	.....	434	
		1047	1151	.....	2198	2387 } 16034 }
Carleton	Nopean East, Township	Layon.	Skead.	Eastman.	.....	.....
	do West, do	63	111	.....	174	224 } 4410 }
	March do	153	189	3	315	403 } 1454 }
	Richmond Village	29	73	.....	102	120 } 516 }
	Puzosy Township	24	5	.....	29	40 } 3239 }
	Thornton do	107	174	8	289	334 } 675 }
	Huntley do	15	19	3	37	45 } 2651 }
	Marlborough do	105	181	1	287	231 } 2331 }
	North Gower do	167	48	20	232	261 } 2576 }
	Goulburn do	125	17	125	257	287 } 2914 }
		201	123	1	325	373 } 20766 }
		987	989	161	2087	2368 }
Cornwall	Cornwall Town, East Ward	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.	W. C. Allen.	.....	.....	.....
	do Centre do	17	36	.....	53	78 } 1915 }
	do West do	52	55	.....	107	159 } 78 }
	Cornwall Township, Eastern Division.	29	14	.....	43	392 } 5000 }
	do Western do	190	92	.....	282	317 } 6915 }

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly, &c.
Continued.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village.	CANDIDATES.			Total Number of Votes Polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
		Cook.	Doran.	Smith.				
Dundas	Iroquois Village	54	20		74	117	618	
"	Matilda Township, South	122	124		246	328	4855	
"	do do North	146	165		311	403		
"	Mountain Township	177	238		415	513	3683	
"	do do East	229	196		425	512	4091	
"	Winchester	172	90		262	320	4075	
"	do do West	183	151		334	387		
"	Morrisburgh Village	79	23		102	151	855	
		1162	1007		2169	2731	18777	
Durham, E. R.	Port Hope, Town, Ward No. 1	Williams.		Smith.				
"	do do 2	97	12		109	213	4162	
"	do do 3	76			76	229		
"	Hope Township, North Division	76	4		80	221		
"	do do rear part	75	9		84	483	5883	
"	Cavan do South Division	193	10		203	338		
"	do do North	235	7		242	484	4901	
"	do do	140	7		147	357		
"	Manvers Township	316	12		328	567	4205	
		1208	61		1269	2892	19151	
Durham, W. R.	Newcastle Village	Martin.	McLeod.					
"	Clark Township, Division No. 1	57	86		143	188	1029	
"	do do 2	144	169		313	366	6375	
"	do do	86	257		343	429		
"	Bowmanville Town, West Ward	14	87		101	158	2721	
"	do do North	18	106		124	194		
"	do do South	13	96		109	159		
"	Darlington Township, Front Division.	29	330		359	467	6912	
"	do do Rear do	57	246		303	383	383	

	Cartwright Township	250	96	346	421	2727
		668	1473	2141	2765	19964
		Nairn.	Luton.			
Elgin, E. R.	St. Thomas, Town, St. George's Ward	53	75	128	182	1631
"	do do St. Andrew's do	22	47	69	96	
"	do do St. Patrick's do	15	46	61	102	6166
"	Yarmouth Township—Yarmouth, St. George's Ward	129	167	296	425	
"	do do St. Patrick's do	156	116	272	374	5320
"	do do St. Andrew's do	119	117	236	280	
"	do do St. Andrew's 1st Division	217	131	348	454	2204
"	do do do 2nd do	178	161	339	416	
"	South Dorchester Township	161	172	333	428	5141
"	Bayham Township, South Division	157	157	314	398	
"	do do North	144	263	347	425	908
"	Vienna Village	55	39	94	179	
		1406	1431	2837	3759	21370
		N. McColl.	S. McColl.			
Elgin, W. R.	Aldbrough Township, 1st Division	119	143	262	298	2325
"	do do 2nd do	146	126	272	307	
"	Dunwich Township	220	242	462	557	2888
"	Southwold Township, 1st Division	182	179	361	433	
"	do do 2nd do	242	140	382	447	5467
		909	830	1739	2042	10680
		Cameron.	Wicks.			
Essex	Amherstburgh, Town	139	73	212	306	2360
"	Anderton, Township	66	96	162	214	1505
"	Colchester do	119	149	268	352	2656
"	Gosfield do	58	264	322	376	2355
"	Maldstone do	82	146	228	311	1652
"	Malden do	62	82	144	200	1563
"	Mersa do	42	134	253	279	2143
"	Rochester do	79	95	174	268	1349
"	Sandwich do East	180	142	322	401	3133
"	do do West	167	111	218	221	1816
"	Sandwich Town	63	47	110	165	988
"	Windsor, Town, 1st Ward	46	130	176	232	3501
"	do do 2nd do	99	14	113	220	
"	do do 3rd do	110	13	123	173	1190
"	Tilbury Township, West	99	11	110	201	
		1351	1546	2917	3868	26211

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly, &c.—
Continued.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village.	CANDIDATES.			Total Number of Votes Polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by the last Census.	REMARKS.
		Smith.	Fraser.	Britton.				
Frontenac	Wolfe Island.....	214	101	.....	315	512	3601	Including How Island (or Garden Island).
"	Kingston, Township, Waterloo.....	185	106	.....	291	743	4587	
"	do do Elmsburgh.....	134	136	.....	270	.....	.....
"	Pittsburgh, Township, Barnfield.....	178	78	1	257	628	4394	
"	do do McNell's Corners.....	131	108	.....	239	.....	892	
"	Portsmouth, Village.....	104	62	.....	166	242	360	
"	Storington.....	176	117	1	294	360	2894	
"	Garden Island.....	64	2	.....	66	83	.....
		1186	710	2	1898	2568	16368	
Glengarry	Charlottenburgh, T ^p , Eastern Div.....	Craig.	McNab.	.....	289	330	.....
"	do do Western do.....	222	67	.....	332	393	.....
"	Lochiel, Township, Western Division.....	204	128	.....	272	328	.....
"	do do Eastern do.....	156	116	.....	288	288	.....
"	Kenyon, Township.....	238	272	.....	510	600	.....
"	Lancaster do.....	281	104	.....	385	514	.....
		1149	877	.....	2026	2453	21187	
Grenville, S.R.	Augusta, Township, Front Division.....	Clarke.	McCarthy.	.....	383	479	5562	
"	do do Rear do.....	159	224	.....	290	341	5545	
"	Edwardsburgh, T ^p , Front Division.....	195	95	.....	282	340	.....
"	do do Rear do.....	177	105	.....	322	381	2591	
"	Prescott, Town, East Ward.....	156	106	.....	114	147	151	
"	do do West do.....	61	53	.....	107	151	124	
"	do do South do.....	54	43	.....	90	.....	.....
		47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		849	739	.....	1588	1963	13698	

Grey, S.R.	Flesher.	Lander.	475	564	2575
Artemesia Township	321	134	.....	.....	.....
Glenclogh do	213	239	.....	475	564
Medancthon do	38	72	.....	452	3065
Agremont do	179	261	.....	110	1356
Osprey do	119	254	.....	440	2934
Preden do	59	117	.....	373	486
Bentinek, Tps., Easterly Division	173	188	.....	176	2201
do do, Westerly do	165	120	.....	249	1240
Normanby, Township, Easterly Div.	134	118	.....	361	3331
do do, Westerly do	71	152	.....	401	.....
			223	312	3963
	1472	1675	3147	3892	20648
Grey, N.R.	Cooper.	Scott.	271	358	1192
Collingwood, Township	116	155	.....	314	1472
Euphrasia do	58	132	.....	416	2963
St. Vincent do	191	162	.....	538	3021
Sydenham do	281	155	.....	413	2317
Holland do	100	239	.....	371	1736
Sullivan do	95	163	.....	297	1243
Derby do	121	121	.....	252	592
Kepnel, Sarawak, and Brook, Tps.	90	84	.....	174	.....
Owen Sound, Town, Bay Ward	28	61	.....	92	2216
Centre do	32	78	.....	162	.....
River do	47	57	.....	162	.....
	1162	1430	2592	3173	17082
Haldimand	Baxter.	Hussell.	71	109	.....
Cayuga, Village	33	38	.....	346	2116
Rainham, Township	161	81	.....	363	4577
Seneca do	229	154	.....	186	955
Pugin do	47	93	.....	139	.....
Caledonia, Village	60	79	.....	131	938
South Cayuga, Township	71	60	.....	388	3050
Oneida do	201	117	.....	321	2919
North Cayuga	230	51	.....	281	.....
Walpole, Northern Division	88	151	289
do do, Southern do	254	239	493	4842
	1377	1063	2140	3114	19397

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village.	CANDIDATES.		Total Number of Votes Polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
		Barber.	Kerr.				
Halton	Esquesing Township, 1st Division	259	62	321	431	6076	
"	do do 2nd	174	142	316	432	1158	
"	Georgetown Village	127	4	131	160		
"	Milton, Town, East Ward	25	10	35	35		
"	do do South	28	21	49	73	905	
"	do do North	25	16	41	72		
"	Nassagawaga Township	250	110	360	433	2800	
"	Nelson, 1st Division	114	159	273	364	4559	
"	do 2nd	96	141	237	299		
"	Oakville-Town, Ward No. 1	12	35	48	86		
"	do do 2	32	57	89	148	1450	
"	do do 3	27	68	95	150		
"	Trafalgar Township, 1st Division	191	175	366	430	5846	
"	do do 2nd	196	191	387	450		
		1556	1192	2748	3583	22794	
Hamilton	St. Mary's Ward, Division No. 1	115	138	273	456	5056	
"	do do 2	104	196	300	501		
"	St. Lawrence do 1	75	117	192	335	4243	
"	do do 2	106	153	259	449		
"	St. George's do 1	97	77	174	305	3345	
"	do do 2	120	98	218	357		
"	St. Andrew's do 1	98	136	234	409	3363	
"	do do 2	71	122	193	404		
"	St. Patrick's do	235	136	371	586	3089	
		1021	1193	2214	3802	19096	
Haatings, W.R.	Trenton Village	Graham.	Farley.	74	105	1398	
		63	11				

"	Belleville Town, Baldwin Ward.....	137	35	172	354	6277	
"	do Coleman do	178	69	247	565	324	
"	do Samson do	125	39	165	324	278	
"	do Ketcheson do	92	32	124	391	391	
"	Sidney Township, East.....	162	117	279	348	5082	
"	do West	182	46	228			
		940	349	1289	2365	12757	
Hastings, E.R.	Hungerford Township	Corby.	Henderson.				
"	Tyendinaga do 1st Division	243	89	332	455	4354	
"	do do 2nd do	157	164	321	444	7812	
"	Thurlow Township, Southern Division	192	199	301	512		
"	do do Northern do	167	103	275	367	4864	Including Belleville Seminary.
		149	107	256	316		
		908	667	1575	2094	17030	
Hastings, N.R.	Rawdon Township	Boulter.	Reid.				
"	Elzavir do	393	41	434	527	3591	
"	Madoc do	129	25	154	200	1309	
"	Stirling Village	136	271	407	845	3590	
"	Marmora Township	74	4	78	106	753	
"	Tudor do	64	9	73	91	1499	Including Lake.
"	Huntingdon do	20	6	25	12	848	
		154	196	350	415	2917	
		970	552	1522	2196	14507	
Huron, N.R.	Turnbury Township	Hays.	Gibson.				
"	North Morris do	134	189	323	374	1264	
"	East Howick do	147	97	244	317	2333	Including South Morris.
"	Hullett do	122	130	252	678	2252	Including West Howick.
"	West Howick do	152	277	429	507	2704	
"	McKillop do	194	170	364	383		Included in East Howick.
"	Ashtfield do	288	109	397	534	2425	
"	Grey do	261	161	422	538	2617	
"	Colborne do	111	290	401	566	2461	
"	South Morris do	136	96	232	322	1868	
"	Wawanosh, West, Township	109	63	172	284		Included in North Morris.
"	do East, do	177	142	319	420	3151	
"	Clinton Village	134	157	288	380	1000	
		68	85	153	210		
		2030	1966	3996	5513	22075	

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		Gibbons.	Carling.					
Huron, S.R.	Goderich, Town, St. George's Ward...	43	28	71	123	3227	
"	do do St. David's do	83	43	126	203		
"	do do St. Patrick's do	75	34	.....	109	166		
"	do do St. Andrew's do	62	17	.....	79	129	3582	
"	do do Township	182	314	.....	496	537		
"	Stanley do	229	243	.....	472	553		
"	Hay do	284	118	.....	402	491	3054	
"	Stephen do	94	319	.....	415	499	2826	
"	Usborne do	192	303	.....	495	578	3219	
"	Tuckersmith do	312	129	.....	441	509	3226	
		1558	1548	.....	3106	3788	22552	
Kent	Chatham, Town, Chrysler Ward	Smith.	M ^r Michael	.....	161	265	4466	
"	do do Eberts do	103	58	.....	189	352		
"	do do Northwood do	112	77	.....	172	248		
"	Chatham, Township, 1st Division	94	156	.....	330	411	3585	
"	do do 2nd do	174	135	.....	278	337		
"	Harwick, Township, 1st Division	143	317	.....	399	479		
"	do do 2nd do	82	263	.....	372	432	4556	
"	Dover, Township	169	117	.....	258	296	2656	
"	Raleigh do	141	161	.....	462	556	3750	
"	Rennet do	301	44	.....	84	94	470	
"	East Tilbury, Township	40	74	.....	201	236	1267	
		1486	1420	.....	2906	3726	20750	
Kingston	Kingston, City, Victoria Ward	Strange.	Stewart.	.....	99	282	1669	
"	do do Cataract do	86	13	.....	177	382	2812	

	Kingston, City, Ontario	Ward	67	9				76	258	1553
"	do	St. Lawrence do	55	19				74	240	1035
"	do	Rideau do	111	31				145	366	2213
"	do	Frontenac do	163	21				184	425	2298
"	do	Sydenham do	61	17				78	290	1874
			705	128				833	2243	13454
Asylum, Numerics, &c., 289.										
Lanark	Besaquet, Township		283	192				428	507	3097
"	Brooke, do		199	169				368	424	1690
"	Muskillen do		148	42				190	356	1069
"	Moore do		336	147				483	359	2875
"	Oilsprings, Village		37	32				119	271	
"	Plympton, North Township		219	168				327	469	3287
"	do South do		191	71				262	299	
"	Samia, Town, North Ward		61	59				81	135	
"	do Middle do		37	17				101	173	2091
"	do South do		83	12				95	152	
"	Samia, Township		183	55				238	319	1560
"	Warwick, North Township		185	92				278	370	3388
"	do South do		91	133				229	292	
			2107	1095				3392	4246	18965
Lanark, N.R.	Callanville							Acclamation.		12667
										12667
Lanark, S.R.	Montague, Township									
"	Elmsley, North do	Laurie		Shaw						
"	Burgess, North do		130	91				290	554	3478
"	Beckwith do		87	40				137	217	1399
"	Drummond do		220	87				119	151	1312
"	Bathurst do		179	220				338	390	2551
"	do do	1	259	179				319	452	2637
"	Sherbrooke, South, Township		42	42				339	402	3273
"	Smith's Falls, Village		101	37				71	81	751
"	Perth, Town, East Ward		73	73				100	172	1137
"	do Centre do	1	75	24				109	178	
"	do West do		85	42				95	181	2465
		2		791				2937	2959	18972

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		Gowan.	Smith.				
Leeds & Grenville, N.R.	Elmsley, Township.....	72	112	184	203	1400	
"	Kitley do	234	199	433	521	3448	
"	Wolford do	136	200	336	405	2961	
"	Merrickville Village	9	47	56	101	908	
"	Oxford Township, North Division.....	94	134	228	330	4467	
"	do South do	130	125	255	328	1068	
"	Kemptville Village.....	14	64	78	118	1068	
"	South Gower Township.....	61	81	142	181	1089	
		750	962	1712	2187	15341	
Leeds, S.R.	Rear of Yonge Township.....	Richards.	Tett.	208	350	3884	Included in Front Tp of Leeds. Including Front of Lansdown. Including Front of Yonge. Included with Front of Escott.
"	Gananoque do	171	127	298	350	3884	
"	South Crosby do	45	68	113	159	2117	
"	Front of Lansdown do	122	147	269	312	2117	
"	Bastard & Burgess do 1st Division.	131	191	322	382	3996	
"	do do 2nd do	86	142	228	209	3996	
"	Front Township of Leeds.....	256	94	350	400	3105	Included in Front Tp of Leeds. Including Front of Lansdown. Including Front of Yonge. Included with Front of Escott.
"	do do Escott	75	104	179	240	1755	
"	Rear of Leeds & Lansdown Township.	88	90	178	224	3709	
"	Front Township of Yonge	142	208	350	420	2121	
"	North Crosby Township	187	65	252	320	20687	
		70	144	214	263	20687	
		1373	1380	2753	3279	20687	
Lemox	North Fredericksburgh Township.....	Stevenson.	Davy.				}
"	South do	185	29	289	355	3376	
		133	18	234	306		

"	Amherst Island	do	44	54	24	122	148	1270
"	Richmond	do	315	35	147	497	584	3450
"	Adolphustown	do	44	9	52	105	123	801
"	Braceville, at Storms' Corner	do	127	16	156	299	871	5450
"	do Odessa	do	143	31	214	398	482	
"	Bath Village	do	49	22	24	95	123	1773
"	Napier's Town, East Ward	do	54	1	8	66	129	
"	do Centre do	do	85	14	33	132	288	
"	do West do	do	43	3	10	56	107	
			1222	245	826	2293	3456	16120
Lincoln			J.C. Rykert.					27625
London								
"	London City, Ward No. 1	do	173	79		252	478	11555
"	do do 2	do	148	128		276	518	
"	do do 3	do	255	173		398	678	
"	do do 4	do	68	46		114	180	
"	do do 5	do	146	112		258	467	
"	do do 6	do	320	41		161	289	
"	do do 7	do	68	27		95	165	
			948	605		1504	2775	11555
Middlesex, E.R.								
"	London Township, Polling Place No. 1	do	Taylor, 193	Evans, 148				9666
"	do do 2	do	154	133		341	403	
"	do do 3	do	301	101		287	354	6285
"	do do 4	do	311	196		402	381	
"	Westminster do 1	do	135	196		507	666	4027
"	do do 2	do	105	327		331	387	
"	do do 3	do	84	161		432	511	3147
"	Dorchester do 1	do	131	119		245	264	
"	do do 2	do	139	169		250	296	
"	West Nisourid do	do	238	271		308	343	
			1791	1821		3612	4170	23125

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		Smith.	McDonnell, McFayre.	Currie.	Moise.				
Middlesex, N.R.	Adelaide Township.....	157	194	23		374	430	2509	
"	Biddulph do.....	28	290	179		497	530	3401	
"	Loba do.....	280	126			406	496	3556	
"	East McGillivray Township.....	186	131	31		348	421	3921	
"	West do.....	112	68	32		212	278	2475	
"	East Williams do.....	138	116	21		335	387	2221	
"	West do.....	123	121	75		319	384	18083	
		1081	1046	351		2481	2926		
Middlesex, W.R.	Delaware Township.....	98	139			237	213	2324	
"	Strathroy Village.....	97	83			180	211	751	
"	Carleton Township.....	336	204			540	594	4422	
"	Ekfrid do.....	239	187			426	490	2574	
"	Metcalfe do.....	84	205			289	324	1746	
"	Mosa do.....	153	282			440	523	3033	
		1012	1100			2112	2415	14850	
Monck	Pelham Township.....	74	269			343	417	2645	
"	Wainfleet do.....	290	102			392	430	2316	
"	Gainsboro' do.....	227	181			408	483	2959	
"	Caistor do.....	126	153			279	356	2005	
"	Camboro do.....	88	73			161	197	1252	
"	Moulton and Sherbrooke Townships.....	209	71			280	363	1791	
"	Dunnville Village.....	191	25			220	230	1268	
		1118	875			1993	2536	14236	

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		Eyre.	Burrell.	Cumming.	Humphri's				
Northumberland, E.R.— <i>Continued</i>	Murray Township	284	132	1	417	694	3612	
"	Brighton do	354	63	417	501	3713	
"	Percy Township, 1st Division	189	73	262	315	3515	
	do 2nd Division	117	43	160	242		
		1492	817	1	2	2311	3451	20511	
Northumberland, W.R. } excepting S. Monaghan	A. Fraser.	By acclamation.	20081	
Ontario, N.R	Brock Township, S. Division	Gillespie.	Paxton.	292	330	4625	
"	do N. do	196	96	283	353		
"	Reach, do S. do	167	116	446	594	6214	
"	do N. do	127	319	268	376		
"	Uxbridge Township, W. Division	118	150	311	362	3933	
"	do do	78	233	287	340		
"	Scott, Township	105	182	385	455	2109	
"	Sevcoog do	223	162	75	96	782	
"	Thorah do	99	128	227	291	1625	
"	Mara and Rama, Township	73	239	312	444	372	
		1192	1694	2886	3641	1965	
								21685	

Ontario, S.R.	McGill.	Tucker.	8002	8002
Pickering Township, 1st Division	78	210	288	343
do do 2nd	155	160	315	396
do do 3rd	166	158	324	371
Whitby, Town, N. Ward	58	77	135	189
do do Centre Ward	50	64	114	165
do do South	22	35	57	85
Oshawa, Village	293	69	362	446
East Whitby, Township	308	113	421	505
Whitby, Township	257	173	410	523
	1367	1059	2426	19919
Ottawa, City	Scott.	Friel.		
do City, St. George's Ward	188	47	235	574
do Ward from A to K	83	59	142	333
do By Ward, L to Z	91	75	166	375
do Ward from L to Z	88	62	150	322
do Wellington Ward	151	34	185	520
do By Ward, A to K	87	63	150	355
do Victoria Ward	122	28	150	360
	870	368	1178	2839
Oxford, N.R.	Clark.	Perry.		
East Nissouri, Township	133	196	329	3484
West Zorra do	248	90	338	3691
East Zorra, Township, 1st Division	80	105	185	690
do do 2nd	61	42	103	4508
Embro Village do	33	7	80	551
Blandford, Township	61	59	120	299
do do 1st Division	137	190	327	1966
do do 2nd	23	288	311	6968
Woodstock, Town, St. Patrick's Ward	27	38	65	148
do do St. David's	28	10	38	69
do do St. Andrew's	50	45	95	165
do do St. John's	48	39	87	180
do do St. George's	28	78	106	221
	957	1187	2144	3675
				24551
Oxford, S.R.	Oliver.	Noxon.		
N. Norwich, Township	183	162	345	450
N. Oxford do	175	61	236	342
				3434
				1773

"	Elma Township	114	244	385	500	2222
"	Logan do	203	103	416	506	2249
"	Ellice do	263	123	388	461	2616
"	Mornington do	293	103	336	532	3040
"	North Easthope Township	63	344	407	491	3129
		1368	1155	2723	3740	18645
Perth, S. R.						
"	South Easthope Township	233	Donavan.			
"	Doyne do	203	24	257	290	2322
"	Pullerton do	230	205	508	584	3610
"	Hilbert do	237	188	448	510	3890
"	Blanchard Township, 1st Division	112	254	491	545	2848
"	do 2nd do	97	93	274	371	3774
"	Mitchell Village	73	113	186	292	1216
"	St. Mary's, Town, South Ward	114	66	180	236	272
"	do North do	56	47	103	164	2778
"	do West do	67	40	107	139	
		1532	1192	2744	3423	20438
Peterborough, W. R.						
"	South Monaghan Township	65	Watson.			
"	North do	63	105	170	179	1281
"	South do	151	68	131	181	
"	Emismore do	103	238	389	467	3745
"	Peterborough Town, East Ward	87	31	134	156	863
"	do South do	65	80	167	237	
"	do North do	75	31	97	130	3979
"	do Centre do	60	36	138	199	
		670	652	1322	1684	9918
Peterborough, E. R.						
"	Ashtaburham Village	44	Ingram.			
"	Ashtedel Township	206	28	72	91	993
"	Belmont do	56	105	311	419	2911
"	Donner do	63	13	69	109	689
"	Douro do	139	97	106	222	2105
"	Burleigh do	18	41	240	233	2519
"	Dysart do	4	50	68	41	
"	Gateway do	32	5	9	12	
"	Harvey do	43	1	33	38	430
"	Minden do	30	25	68	93	360
			18	48	59	274

Including Methuen.
Including Burleigh.

Including Stanhope and Dysart.

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		Read.	Ingram.				
Peterborough, E.R. <i>Continued.</i>	Quonabe Township	257	206	463	541	4261	
	Snowden do	31	8	39	46	191	
	Stanhope do	7		7	19		
		996	597	1593	1971	14733	
Prescott	Longueil, Township	McGee.	Boyd.	152	180	1611	
	Hawkesbury, Village	76	76	158	174	1259	
	Alfred, Township	129	29	171	235	1359	
	Caladonia do	117	54	158	151	1081	
	North Plantagenet, Township	30	98	128	232	2539	
	South do	117	88	205	193	1238	
	West Hawkesbury do	41	121	165	277	2186	
	East do	73	159	232	556	4226	
		230	213	443			
		816	838	1654	1998	15499	
Prince Edward	Pictou, Town, Hallowell Ward	Greeley.	Solmes.	104	142		
	do Brock do	51	53	68	99	2067	
	do Tecumseth do	43	25	62	92		
	Marysburgh, Township, North Div	165	83	188	211	3853	
	do South do	199	183	382	442	1823	
	Athol, Township	124	124	248	303		
	Hallowell, Township, East Division	163	60	163	618	3629	
	do West do	201	107	308	87		
	Wellington, Village	39	34	73	395	3153	
	Hillier, Township	153	171	327			

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, &c.—*Continued.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Townships, City, Town, Village.	CANDIDATES.				Total Number of Votes Pollcd in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
		Craig.	O'Hanley.	Spinks.					
Russell, Co. York.	Gloucester Township North Division	193	26	50		269	409	{ 4522	
"	do do South do	128	121	18		270	742		
"	do do West do	84	131	13		228	267		
"	Osgoode do East do	206	89	82		377	440		
"		1287	469	214		1970	2837	15678	
Simcoe, S.R.		T. R. Ferguson.					By acclamation.	19474	
Simcoe, N.R.	Paris Township	137	112			249	329	{ 2134	
"	Collingwood Twp., East Ward	15	14			29	56		
"	do Centre do	25	54			79	114		
"	do West do	18	6			27	41		
"	Elgin Township	76	8			157	261	953	
"	Medonte do	124	13			256	287	1638	
"	Nottingham Township, 1st Division.	145	15			261	637	3890	
"	do do 2nd do	108	15			293	572	3036	
"	Oro Township	354	86			490	244	1394	
"	Orillia and Matchedash Townships	59	26			185	131		
"	Orillia Village	32	76			108	180	985	
"	Sunnidale Township	26	54			180	224	1901	
"	Tiny and Tay do	106	144			270	295	1096	
"	Vespra do	16	61			167	200		
		143.	1300			2731	3331	18435	Reformatory Prison, 146.
Starnont	Finch Township	235				310	395	2899	
"	Roxborough do	181	75			332	421	3173	

"	Omahurck do Eastern Division	34	339	423	496	5639	
"	do do Western do	52	268	390	444		
		32	793	1425	1756	11214	
Toronto, West		Cooks.	Wallis.				{ Religious, Collegiate and other public institutions, 1912.
"	St. John's Ward, 1st Division	163	178	341	551		
"	do do 2nd do	121	119	240	421	8034	
"	do do 3rd do	137	130	257	474		
"	do do 4th do	113	122	235	386		
"	St. Andrew's do 1st do	69	126	195	383	6252	
"	do do 2nd do	89	130	239	470		
"	do do 3rd do	76	102	178	374		
"	St. Patrick's do 1st do	66	141	207	314	5809	
"	do do 2nd do	67	132	219	429		
"	do do 3rd do	46	102	148	303		
"	St. George's do 1st do	57	56	113	261	2823	
"	do do 2nd do	70	71	141	351		
		1074	1439	2513	4747	22918	
Toronto, East		Camron.	Stock.	Allen.			
"	St. Lawrence Ward, 1st Division	167	121	239	627	3681	
"	do do 2nd do	76	29	105	226		
"	St. David's do 1st do	263	163	426	766	7904	
"	do do 2nd do	141	107	251	476		
"	do do 3rd do	89	72	161	323		
"	St. James' do 1st do	225	192	417	835	8406	
"	do do 2nd do	116	149	265	572		
"	do do 3rd do	98	81	179	368		
		1178	914	2063	4203	19991	
Victoria, N. R.		Cockburn.	Staples.				Macaulay and Draper.
"	Bexley Township	10	33	43	61	232	
"	Carleton and Dalton Townships	79	32	131	148	687	
"	Eden do	335	47	382	441	2508	
"	Fenelon do	143	136	299	347	2122	
"	Laxton and Digby do	23	33	36	114	435	
"	Lutterworth and Anson do	9	32	11	50	597	
"	Morrison and Muskoka do	58	4	62	87	297	
"	Somerville do	19	50	69	168	25	
		676	497	1083	1356	7775	

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in launcery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, &c.—*Continued*

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting Township, City, Town, Vill.	CANDIDATES.		Total Number of Votes Polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
		Thos. Zoeger.	Matchett.				
Victoria, S. R.				By accla nation.		15750	
Waterloo, N. R.	Berlin Town.	205	Springer.	259	451	1956	
"	Waterloo Village	38	83	141	181	1273	
"	do Township	112	170	282	430	3969	
"	Woodwich do North Den	96	172	268	326	5256	
"	do do South	64	155	219	318		
"	Wellesley do East	218	125	343	440		
"	do do West	131	149	280	351	5888	
		881	908	1792	2500	18342	
Waterloo, S. R.	Wilmet Township, 1st Divisi.	Crombie,	Clenicus.	259	377	6173	
"	do do 2nd	139	120	272	357		
"	North Dumfries Tp, 1st Divi	86	186	286	351	4161	
"	do do 2nd	59	227	289	344		
"	South Waterloo do	95	194	341	484	3995	
"	Galt Town, Ward No.1	94	217	103	134		
"	do do 2	54	49	122	172		
"	do do 3	74	48	93	114	3069	
"	do do 4	38	55	21	29		
"	do do 5	13	8	122	151		
"	Preston Village	52	32	184	244	1538	
"	New Hamburg Village	32	51	83	102	868	
"	Hespeler do	76	22	98	121	604	
		964	1309	2273	2786	20408	

Welland	Beatty.	Pew.							
Bertie Township	189	161	350	491	2673				
Crowland do	137	61	198	222	1457				
Humberstone do	188	169	337	336	3039				
Stamford do	190	178	368	512	3041				
Thorold do	196	140	336	480	2837				
Wiltonshay do	70	83	153	211	1539				
Clifton Town, Centre Ward	23	44	67	108					
do South do	11	18	29	50	1292				
do North do	23	29	52	74					
Chippawa Village	27	67	94	127	1095				
Fort Erie do	34	33	67	138	706				
Thorold do	131	77	208	340	1616				
Welland do	79	36	115	165	731				
	128	1096	2394	3494	20026				
Wellington, N.R.	McKim.	Beattie.							
Amaranth Township	25	164	189	273	1196				
Lothier do	79	98	177	247	689				
Maryborough do	215	253	468	553	3134				
Peel do	285	137	422	484	5008				
do North Division	203	131	334	418					
do South do	93	129	222	261	602				
Minto do	156	105	207	263	2341				
do North do	152	115	314	372	3597				
Arthur do	147	167	142	208					
do South do	79	63							
Mount Forest Village			2796	3450	14965				
	144	1362							
Wellington, C.R.	Farrer.	Armstrong.	Leghlin.						
Garafraxa Township, East Division	27	81	10	308	4866				
do do West do	168	146	6	320					
Pikington do	162	175	15	292	382				
do do	145	151	18	314	2397				
Nichol do	60	23	1	84	2395				
Orangeville Village	41	113	93	247					
Erin Township, West Division	116	128	29	273	692				
do East do	49	94	7	156	4948				
Elora Village	101	61	4	222	1043				
Fergus do	107	76	156	308	1117				
Fransosa Township				339	3604				
	1106	1048	339	2493	20370				

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly, &c.—
Continued.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village.	CANDIDATES.		Total Number of Votes Pollcd in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Lists in each Division.	Population in each Division, as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
		Cow.	Leslie.				
Wellington, S. R.	Guelph Town, East Ward	52	76	128	207		
"	do South do	78	88	166	255	507½	
"	do West do	129	82	211	319		
"	do North do	35	74	159	250		
"	Paslinch Township, 1st Division	153	40	236	328	4701	
"	do do 2nd do	19	131	362	334		
"	Guelph do	29	178	387	455	3088	
		90	639	1609	2158	12865	
Wentworth, N. R.	Beverley Township, 1st Division	Miles.	Chriside.	449	545	6339	
"	do do 2nd do	20	249	323	407		
"	West Flamborough Twp, 1st Division	99	243	363	371	3933	
"	do do 2nd do	17	150	191	228		
"	East Flamborough Twp, 1st Division	112	79	295	635	3815	
"	do do 2nd do	18	110	247	150		
"	Dundas Town, Canal Ward	133	47	99	152		
"	do Foundry do	52	58	113	138	2852	
"	do Mountain do	73	50	93	189		
"	do Valley do	43	63	135			
"		72					
		1119	1139	2258	2825	16339	
Wentworth, S. R.	Ancaster Township, 1st Division	White.	Sexton.	389	468	5043	
"	do do 2nd do	164	225	264	301		
"	Barton Township	46	218	434	570	2811	
"	Brimbrook do	287	147	276	324	2100	
"	Clanford do	147	129	303	354	2199	
"	Saltfleet do	161	142	335	387	2740	
		194					
		939	1002	2001	2104	14893	

York, E.R.	Markham Township, 1st Division	Crosby.	Roman.						
"	do do 2nd do	82	77	159					
"	do do 3rd do	65	95	160					
"	do do 4th do	154	82	286				1233	8658
"	do do 5th do	101	61	162					
"	do do 1st do	122	59	181					
"	Scarboro' do do 2nd do	109	125	234				649	4854
"	do do 1st do	127	97	224					
"	York do do 1st do	116	97	243				651	
"	do do do 2nd do	142	83	225					
"	do do do 2nd do	145	79	224				297	1570
	Yorkville Village	1193	855	2048				2830	15082
York, W. R.	Vaughan Township, 1st Division	Ball.	Tyrell.	Grahame.					
"	do do 2nd do	77	3	84					
"	do do 3rd do	84	1	145					
"	do do do	46	4	100				1008	7951
"	Etobicoke do do	99	35	139				457	3503
"	York do 2nd Division	74	106	65				764	10337
"	do do 3rd do	151	14	54					
		514	163	587				2229	21791
York, N. R.	Holland Landing Village	McMurrich.	Boutbee.						
"	do do do	39	41	71				88	741
"	Whitelatch Township, West Division	124	120	244				331	6795
"	do do East do	252	117	369				421	
"	do do do	257	171	428				556	3862
"	East Gwillimbury Township	48	117	165				200	1494
"	Georgina Township	117	135	339				994	8063
"	King Township, North Division	265	138	332				311	
"	do do South do	131	127	210				294	1842
"	Newmarket Village	83	134	235				203	
"	North Gwillimbury Township	191	39	113					
"	Amara Village	74							
		1369	1157	2526				3418	22797

Included in West York.

Includes Newmarket.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 10th November, 1868.

(No. 11.)

SPECIAL REPORT

Of the Chief Superintendent of Education, on Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in Europe and the United States of America, with appendices and suggestions for their establishment in this Province.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.]

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF
AGRICULTURE AND ARTS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR
THE YEAR 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869.

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REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR
THE YEAR 1868.



REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

*To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following report respecting the organization of the Department of Agriculture and Arts, and the objects and operations of the various Associations and Societies connected therewith, and of my proceedings in regard to the same.

I. THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

Under the provisions of 22 Vict., cap. 32, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Bureau was organized by me in the month of January last, by the appointment of George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Agriculture in University College, as Secretary of Agriculture; and Mr. W. Edwards, the Secretary of the late Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada, as Secretary of Public Works, and Librarian, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. These officers at once entered upon their respective duties.

II. THE NEW STATUTE.

Immediately on the organization of the Bureau, a draft of a new Agricultural Bill, adopted at a convention of representatives of the County Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, was submitted for my consideration. This bill, having undergone many important modifications, was introduced to the Legislature at its first session, passed, and finally received the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the fourth day of March last.

The main features of this measure, as compared with the statute it superseded, are :—(1.) The recognition of “arts” in addition to agriculture in the titles of the Bureau and the Agricultural Association. (2.) The organization of a Library and Museum in the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Industrial Arts. (3.) The abolition of the Board of Agriculture, as such, and its amalgamation with the Agricultural Association under the title of “The Agricultural and Arts Association.” (4.) The providing a new mode of constituting the Council of the Association, to be composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Professors of Agriculture in Chartered Colleges and Universities, the Presidents of the “Fruit Growers” and the “Mechanics’ Institutes” Associations, and one elected representative of each of twelve agricultural districts designated in the Act—the first election of such representatives to take place in January, 1869. (5.) The establishment of a Veterinary School by the Association. 6. The election of office-bearers by the Council of the Association, and of two auditors by the Directors of the Association at the annual meeting. (7.) The transmission of a copy of the auditors’ detailed report, to the Commissioner, and to each of the Societies represented in the Association, by the 1st of July of each year. (8.) The Incorporation of a “Fruit Growers” Association, and a “Mechanics’ Institute” Association, for the Province of Ontario. (9.) Providing for rendering aid to Mechanics’ Institutes in the establishment of evening classes for the instruction of their youths and adult members, and for the establishment or promotion of libraries of technical works. (10.) The Incorporation of Horticultural Societies in towns, with the rights and privileges of Township Agricultural Societies. (11.) Simplifying the matter of the reports of Agricultural Societies. (12.) Providing that Township Agricultural Societies shall be named after the townships in which they may be situated, and that no Township Society shall hold a show during the year in which the Electoral Division Society may hold its Fall Show in such township. (13.) That Township Societies shall make returns to the Treasurers of the Electoral Division Societies of the full amount of their subscriptions for the year, instead of depositing such subscriptions with the County Societies, as formerly. (14.) Providing for the rights of members as to voting at the annual meetings, and the filling of vacancies in offices. (15.) The payment of Legislative Grants to Agricultural and other Societies by the Commissioner of Agriculture, directly, instead of through the agency of the Board of Agriculture. (16.) Providing for the division of property of separated Societies. (17.) Police Regulations at Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions.

III. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

It having been deemed advisable to discontinue the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada, its valuable “Library of Reference” of technical works—comprising several hundred volumes of books relating to mechanics and manufactures, engineering, decorations and designing, patents of inventions and technical chemistry—was transferred to my Department ; since when, about one hundred and fifty valuable works on agriculture and horticulture have been added to it. The addition of a few other standard and popular works on these subjects, which it is intended to secure, will render this the most valuable library of the kind in the Province, if not in the Dominion. The works on British and American patents, and chemical and other manufactures, have already been

of great value to inventors and practical men ; and so soon as the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments become reasonably complete, these portions of the library will no doubt be found of equal value by persons interested in those important subjects. A catalogue of the Library has been prepared, and will be found in Appendix (A.)

The MUSEUM, the formation of which had been hopefully anticipated, has not yet made much progress. Applications have been made by circular, and in many cases by letter, to the Agricultural and other Societies, and to the leading manufacturers of the Province, for specimens of manufactured and natural products ; but few of the parties applied to have as yet responded. A superior collection of agricultural implements has been secured by Professor Buckland, which is now in course of transit, and is daily expected, from the Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, England. This collection is more fully referred to in Professor Buckland's report.

IV. PROFESSOR BUCKLAND'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

At the urgent request of many leading agriculturists, and especially of members of the Board of Agriculture, I instructed Professor Buckland to proceed to England in April last, (1st). To make arrangements for procuring new varieties of seeds, and securing the continued interchange of seeds and agricultural publications with the British Societies. (2). To note the various improvements in agricultural implements, and in modes of cultivation, breeding of Stock, &c. (3). To visit the chief agricultural shows and public markets, and deliver addresses on Canadian farming, and on the Province of Ontario in particular, as a home for the British emigrant. The results of this visit will appear in Professor Buckland's report, Appendix (B).

V. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Appended to this report (C) will be found an analysis of reports of the several Electoral Division and Township Agricultural Societies. These reports generally show the number of members and the amounts they have subscribed ; the amount received in the shape of Government and Municipal Grants, for admission of non-members to shows, and from other sources, the amount expended in prizes, in the purchase of seeds and live stock, in working and incidental expenses, &c., with balances on hand or due the respective Treasurers.

No uniform plan having heretofore been prescribed in accordance with which to render these reports, they are, as might be expected, wanting in definiteness and uniformity, and are consequently of little relative value. I have, therefore, given instructions for the preparation of printed forms, to be sent to the several Electoral Division and Township Societies, whereon to make their reports for the ensuing year. By these and other means which will, from time to time, be introduced, it is hoped that reports will hereafter be obtained of more statistical and particular value than heretofore.

VI. CROP RETURNS.

In August last I caused a circular to be prepared, and sent to the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies, requesting answers to a series of questions as to the quality and average produce of the recent crops of Ontario. Owing to the very limited time given, answers only approximately correct have been obtained. Some of these, however, contain

information or suggestions of great value, a synopsis of which will be found in Appendix (D). I shall cause some plan to be adopted for the obtaining of more trustworthy reports for the ensuing year, and for their immediate publication; and I trust that the office-bearers of the respective Societies will use their best endeavours to ensure success.

VII. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

These institutions, some fifty of which exist in the Province, are calculated to render important service to society; occupying, as they do, the position of "People's Colleges," or schools for the instruction of youths and adult artizans, and the industrial classes generally.

For several years prior to 1859, each Incorporated Mechanics' Institute was in receipt of an annual grant from the Legislature of two hundred dollars; but for the last nine years this grant has been withheld, and Mechanics' Institutes have been thrown entirely on their own resources. The consequence is that, with few exceptions, they have since been existing in a languishing state, and several, at one time in successful operation, have ceased altogether to exist. So as to ascertain the present position of these institutions and the work they are doing, I caused a circular to be prepared and forwarded to each, in April last, requesting answers to a series of questions it contained. This circular, and an abstract of the answers received from twenty-two institutions, will be found in Appendix (E).

In view of the liberal grant made for the encouragement of agriculture, and of the intimate connection and mutual interests existing between the agriculturist and the mechanic, the Legislature sanctioned the provision introduced into the Agricultural and Arts Statute, granting to Mechanics' Institutes—upon certain conditions—sums of money not exceeding two hundred dollars each for any one year, upon an equivalent being contributed or appropriated for the purpose of evening class instruction, or the formation of libraries of practical works. This provision, I am enabled to say, has been taken advantage of by several of these institutions, which are preparing, or have already in operation, evening classes or libraries of technical books. I anticipate a large amount of educational benefit to the industrial classes from the means referred to; and trust that during the ensuing year many more institutions—encouraged by the success of the few—will qualify themselves for claiming aid under the statute. A large proportion of these institutions are located in Rural Districts, where both the books and the classes may be made available for the agriculturist as well as the artizan, and should, therefore, have the countenance and support of all classes of the community.

That there exists a necessity for some such means of adult instruction as these institutions are adapted to afford, is evident, in view of the early age at which the industrial classes are compelled to leave school, and the consequently slight advantages received from their studies—especially on practical subjects. On the other hand, the youth engaged in his daily industrial occupation, feels the necessity for a wider range of knowledge than his earlier school experience afforded, and gladly avails himself of the evening class instruction provided by the Mechanics' Institutes. That such is the case, is shown by the success of the Toronto institution, in this department, which for the past four years has annually averaged two hundred pupils for a five month session, at a nominal fee of two dollars each pupil. A synopsis of its report on the classes of 1866-7, and of its programme for 1868-9, will be found in appendix (E.)

I have caused to be prepared a classified catalogue of such books as I deem to be of the character of technical works, to assist the institutions in making suitable selections. I have also caused to be added to this catalogue some good standard and popular works on agriculture and horticulture. See also appendix (E.)

VIII. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with the statute, a Mechanics' Institute Association has been formed, which, I trust is calculated to assist the institutes in attaining their praiseworthy objects; and which, at the same time, secures to these institutions a representation in the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association. The report of the Association, and a copy of its constitution, will be found in Appendix (F.)

IX. FRUIT CROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association—originally formed for the promotion of fruit culture, by the holding of meetings for discussions, by exhibitions, and by the publication of essays and reports on the cultivation and best varieties of fruit suited to this climate, has become incorporated under the Statute. The report of the Association, and the series of voluminous local reports connected therewith, for the past year, will be found in appendix (G.)

X. AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS' ASSOCIATION.

In January next, this Association, with which has been amalgamated the Board of Agriculture, will have become fully constituted under the provisions of the present Statute, by the election, in the respective agricultural districts, of the members of the Council of the Association.

I trust the new system, thus to be inaugurated, will be found to work in a manner satisfactory to the various societies and industries interested.

I am pleased to know that the late exhibition of the association, held in the city of Hamilton, was eminently successful, both financially and as to the number and superiority of its agricultural, horticultural, manufacturing and art productions exhibited. The steady progress annually manifested at these gatherings, is a sure indication of the ever increasing prosperity of the Province; and with the blessings of continued peace, healthy legislation, and habits of steady, intelligent industry, and perseverance on the part of the people, we may, in firm reliance on a kind superintending Providence, expect not only a continuance but an increase of this prosperity.

On the 10th of July last, I applied to the Board of Agriculture for a full detailed statement of its affairs up to the first of that month; and on the 17th of October, ultimo, I applied for a further detailed statement, to be made to me by the 10th instant, of its receipts and expenditure, and assets and liabilities, up to the 1st instant. I regret to say that neither of these returns have yet been received; I have therefore notified the Board that I shall adopt such measures as are provided in the Statute, for obtaining the required information. The returns, when obtained, will be submitted in a "Supplementary Report."

XI. IMMIGRATION.

The prosperity of any young agricultural colony must, of necessity, in a large degree depend on the extent of its immigration, and on the character of its immigrants.

The ACT OF UNION of the Provinces imposes the duty of making laws for the promotion of immigration, conjointly, upon the Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of the respective Provinces.

With a view to obtaining a definite understanding as to the most efficient plan for promoting a healthy immigration, a conference between the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and Representatives of the Local Governments, was held at Ottawa, on the 29th and 30th ultimo, at which the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Wood, and myself attended; and which I trust will result in the adoption of judicious measures for the coming season.

Independent of the action of the Dominion Government, this Province has means within itself of affording encouragement to immigration, by opening up colonization roads, by the construction of public works, and by free grants of lands to actual settlers.

CONCLUSION.

In reference to the results of the present year's crops, in the Province of Ontario, it is difficult to form an estimate that will apply to all sections of the country; since, in so wide an area, considerable differences obtain.

From an analysis of the reports forwarded to my department by the Electoral Division Societies, I indulge the hope that, when prices are taken into consideration, our Farmers' receipts in a pecuniary point of view will not fall below an average of years. Considering the length and intensity of the drought, with which we, in common with many countries of Europe, were visited, there is reason for us to be thankful to an All-gracious Providence for the degree of success which has crowned the labors of the husbandman.

It is a source of regret, that the enterprise so much encouraged among us for the past few years, of growing flax, and preparing it for market, has not met with the success that was anticipated. The great reduction in the price of cotton, consequent on the termination of the American civil war, will in a great measure account for this result. Notwithstanding, it would be undesirable for our farmers to abandon altogether the culture of this important plant. Markets will probably somewhat improve, and the seed alone is of very great value for feeding stock.

Greater attention, I have been assured, is now being paid by farmers in the older settled districts to improved systems of cropping, adapted to their respective soils and localities; and also to a more economical management and application of farm yard manure, the waste of which has been, and still is—in too many instances—a source of great loss, and a stigma on Canadian Farming.

We are not yet, it is true, sufficiently advanced in this new country to adopt a rigid system of rotation, as practised in older ones; but it is satisfactory to find increased and more enlightened attention being given to this important matter, and also to farm yard manure, which may justly be regarded as the Canadian Farmer's Sheet Anchor.

The increased value imparted of late years to live stock, cannot fail to act beneficially on arable culture. Farmers are now keeping more and better animals than formerly, feeding is more liberal, and consequently an increased amount of manure of better quality is made, and the arable land brought into a much better condition—particularly when subjected to a deeper and more thorough cultivation, for the production of grain. Draining,

too, is receiving more attention, and its practice extending every year. Draining tiles of good quality and of moderate prices are now being made by machinery, in many of the older settled parts of the Province, which presents a wide and remunerative field for the application of the art of draining, and which, in wet lands, forms the basis of all agricultural improvements.

New and improved varieties of seeds are frequently enquired after by members of the agricultural societies, and I trust that means will speedily be provided for testing in a trustworthy manner all such as are at all likely to be suited to the soil, climate and markets of this Province; such operations, however, will necessarily involve time, caution and perseverance, and should be conducted at first on a comparatively small scale. To facilitate the changes of seeds of known and approved varieties, grown on different soils at considerable distance apart, is what appears at present to be most urgent and pressing.

It is an encouraging fact that during the last year in particular, mowers and reapers and labour-saving implements have not only increased in the older districts, but have found their way into new ones, and into places where they were before practically unknown. This beneficial result, has, no doubt, mainly arisen from the difficulty, or rather, in some cases, impossibility of getting labour at any price; but in consequence of the operations of Agricultural Societies, and the information so widely and cheaply diffused by the press, there is an increasing desire felt by farmers to avail themselves of the valuable aid of the mechanic, whose skill and enterprise will be found adequate to meet any increased demand of this nature that may arise.

The working of Agricultural Societies under the new statute, during the year, has been on the whole as satisfactory as could be anticipated. It will take another year or two before the new system can be brought to anything approaching maturity. It is a matter deserving the earnest attention of such as have had a large experience in the management of our agricultural organizations, whether it would not be more advantageous for the interests of agriculture for two or more township societies to unite, at least occasionally, and hold but one exhibition. There is a prevalent feeling abroad that we have too many shows, and consequently a frittering away of means which might be otherwise more beneficially employed.

From the returns sent to my Department, it is gratifying to observe that several Township Societies, during the year, have expended considerable portions of their income in purchasing superior animals, with a view to improving their stock. The breeds of all kinds of stock have of late been steadily improving, and the Province owes a debt of gratitude to those enterprising men among us, who from time to time have imported animals of the best blood at great risk and expense. If such individuals have not in all cases received the full benefit to which their large expended capital justly entitled them, the country at large has shared greatly in the advantages.

We live in an age remarkable for the application of scientific knowledge to the practical purposes of life.

Agriculture has, in all countries, advanced more slowly than most of the other industrial arts, though it forms the foundation of the prosperity of them all. It is earnestly to be hoped that in the Dominion of Canada, and in the Province of Ontario in particular, our numerous Societies, so wisely and liberally fostered by the Legislature, will become

more and more efficient in the discharge of their important functions, by availing themselves of all the light which the science and practice of other countries can impart, and consequently more efficacious for eliciting and diffusing a taste, among young men especially, for the study of such branches of physical science as have a direct application to the practice of their valuable art.

The position of the Province to-day is a cause for patriotic congratulation. In almost every branch of industry, a steady progress is to be seen, and the aggregate wealth in the hands of the industrial classes is greater than it has been at any former period of our history.

Farming in this Province should become, and with many it is fast becoming, every year less a mere matter of manual drudgery, and more an occupation where education and intelligence, earnest experiment and scientific research, should assert their claims, and make themselves felt as a necessity to success. Farmers should realize that on the farm, quite as much as in any other sphere of life, the highest mental culture can find not simply the fullest exercise, but an ample reward.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Toronto, November, 1868.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (A).

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU, ON
ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, &c., &c.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

IN THE

FREE LIBRARY OF REFERENCE

OF THE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

INDEX TO CLASSIFICATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alphabets, Writing, &c. 2. Antiquities. 3. Architecture and Building. 4. Biography of Artists, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c. 5. Catalogues of Exhibitions, Books, Apparatus, Manufactures, &c. 6. Decoration and Ornament, and Designing not embraced in Class 3. 7. Dictionaries, Directories, Encyclopedias, &c. 8. Drawing and Geometry. 9. Engineering and Mechanics. 10. Fine Arts. 11. Geography, Topography and Statistics. 12. Geology, Metallurgy, Mines and Mining. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 14. Manufactures, Trades, and Industrial Arts in General. 15. Miscellaneous, and Works treating on subjects in more than one department of the Library. 16. Natural History, General. 17. Naval Architecture. 18. Patents of Inventions and Designs. 19. Parliamentary, Municipal, and Law Publications. 20. Periodicals. 21. Science, General. 22. Transactions of Societies. |
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CATALOGUE.

1.—ALPHABETS, WRITING, &c.

- Ornamental Alphabets, 30 sheets.....
- G. 14.—Penman's Manual; a New Theory and System of Practical Penmanship; 4to., 1861.....
- E. 55-6-7.—Universal Decorator; 3 vols, 4to., 1858-'59-'60..... *Thompson.*
- E. 58.— " " 1 " " 2nd series..... "

2.—ANTIQUITIES.

- F. 1.—Antiquities of England, 4to. plates..... *Anon.*
- F. 19.—Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland; 8vo., 1851..... *Daniel Wilson.*

- H. 33.—Antique Vases, Altars, Candelabras, &c., 170 plates ; 4to., 1814..... *Moses.*
 F. 15-16.—Costume of the Ancients, 321 plates ; 2 vols., 8vo., 1841 *Hope.*
 H. 28-9.—History of Ancient Pottery, Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek ; numerous coloured plates and engravings ; 2 vols., 8vo., 1858..... *Birch.*
 H. 18.—History of Pottery and Porcelain, Mediæval and Modern, coloured plates ; 8vo., 1857..... *Marryat.*
 K. 16.—Roman and Greek Antiquities, 2000 illustrations..... *A. Rich.*
 E. 68.—Vases from the Collection of Sir H. Englefield, 51 plates ; 4to., 1848..... *Moses.*

3.—ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING.

- A. 4.—Architectural Plans and Elevations from original designs, 2 vols., folio, 1756..... *Isaac Ware.*
 E. 34, 35.—Architecture, Quarterly papers of, with 41 engravings, many coloured. Vols. I and II..... *John Weale.*
 A. 9.—Architectural and Decorative Interiors and Exteriors in Venice ; 1 vol., folio, 1843..... *Lake Price.*
 A. 10.—Architectural, Sculptural and Picturesque studies in Burgos and its neighborhood ; 1 vol., folio, 1852..... *J. B. Waring.*
 H. 9.—Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral ; 8vo., 1845..... *Willis.*
 H. 4.—Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes ; 8vo., 1854..... *Fairbairn.*
 F. 5.—Beauties of Modern Architecture, numerous plates ; 8vo., 1839..... *Lafever.*
 D. 16.—Constructive Architecture ; a Guide to the Builder and Mechanic, with a series of Designs and choice Examples of the five Orders of Architecture ; folio, 1859..... *Sloan.*
 C. 24.—Carpenter and Joiner's Assistant, with an illustrated Glossary of Terms used in Architecture and Building ; folio, 1860..... *Newlands.*
 H. 8.—Church, Parsonage and School Architecture ; 8vo., 1856. *Dwyer.*
 I. 14.—Church of Great Haseley, Oxfordshire ; 8vo., 1848.....
 E. 67.—Carpenter's New Guide, a complete book of lines for Carpentry and Joinery ; 8vo., 1856..... *Sloan.*
 N. 5.—Contractor's Manual and Builder's Price-book, designed to elucidate the method of ascertaining correctly the Value and Quantity of every description of Work and Materials, with Tables, Memoranda, etc..... *A. B. Clough.*
 G. 24.—Country Seats, containing Lithographic Designs for Cottages, Villas, Mansions, etc., with their accompanying out-buildings ; also, Country Churches, City Buildings, Railway Stations, etc. ; 4to., 1863..... *H. H. Holly.*
 D. 1, 2.—Domestic Architecture, being a series of Designs for Mansions, Lodges, etc., etc ; 2 vols., folio, 1850..... *Goodwin.*
 E. 62-3.—Encyclopedia of Architecture. Nicholson's ; 2 vols., 4to. *Lomax & Gunyon.*
 I. 8.—Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture, 2000 illustrations ; 8vo., 1853..... *Loudon.*
 E. 53.—Gothic Architecture applied to Modern Residences, with elaborate Drawings and copious details ; 4to., 1851. *Arnot.*
 D. 3.—Hints on Public Architecture, with Views and Plans of the Smithsonian Institute, and an Appendix on Building Materials ; folio, 1849..... *Owen.*

- K. 11.—Mechanic's and Builder's Price-book, with Dictionary of Mechanical Terms, etc.; 8vo., 1859..... *Wilson.*
H. 15.—Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture; 8vo., 1856..... *Moseley.*
E. 102.—Monumental Remains of Royal and Eminent Persons, from Churches and Cathedrals of Great Britain; 1 vol., 4to..... *Edw. Blore.*
Photographic Views of Canadian Department of London International Exhibition, 3 plates; 1862.....
A. 3.—Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings; 2 vols. in one, folio, 1770..... *Inigo Jones.*
H. 65.—Rudiments of Architecture and Building; for the use of Architects, Builders, Draughtsmen, Machinists, Engineers and Mechanics, 250 engravings..... *J. Bullock.*
C. 28.—Stair Building and Hand Railing, illustrated by 8 large engravings; folio..... *O'Neill.*
E. 66.—Treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture, and on Gothic Architecture, with numerous illustrations; folio, 1853.....
F. 3.—The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter, illustrated by 64 engravings; 4to..... *Benjamin.*
B. 4.—The American Stair Builder, containing a complete exposition of the whole subject, and illustrated by 252 distinct Figures; folio, 1859..... } *Esterbrook and Monckton.*
C. 31.—Tile Pavements.—Specimens of Tile Pavements, drawn from existing authorities; 1858..... *H. Shaw.*
H. 75.—Treatise on Smoky Chimneys..... *F. Edwards.*
G. 90.—Ventilation and Heat 8vo..... "
G. 23.—Warming and Ventilation, on the Exhaustive Principle; 8vo., 1862..... *Hon. H. Ruttan.*

NOTE.—See also Class VII, IX and XIV.

4.—BIOGRAPHY OF ARTISTS, ENGINEERS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

- L. 5, 6.—Biography of Distinguished Scientific Men; 2 vols., 12mo., 1859..... *Arago.*
L. 19.—Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Characters; 12mo., 1857.....
H. 34.—Dictionary of Painters, Pilkington's; 8vo., 1857..... *Cunningham.*
J. 17.—Memcir of H. Howard; 12mo..... *F. Howard.*

5.—CATALOGUES OF EXHIBITIONS, BOOKS, APPARATUS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

- C. 26.—Catalogue of International Exhibition of 1851, 1 vol., folio..... *Art Journal.*
B. 9 to 11.—Catalogue of International Exhibition of 1851, 3 vols., folio..... *Commissioners.*
F. 51 to 53, } Twenty-three London International Exhibition Catalogues of Articles and Products, exhibited by the
I. 65 to 73, } United Kingdom, India, Austria, the Zollverein,
L. 35..... } Jamaica, New South Wales, Trinidad, Russia, France, Belgium, Victoria (Anstralia), Prussia, Venezuela, Portugal, Sweden, British Guiana and Spain; and eleven pamphlets on the Natural and Industrial Resources and Statistics of Victoria, Wisconsin, South Australia, Tasmania and Hungary. 1862..... *C. Com. to Int. Ex.*

- I. 67.—Catalogue of Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, on occasion of visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Prizes awarded. 1860.....
- F. 52 & 53.—The Illustrated Catalogue of the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition of 1862. Imp. 8vo., 2 vols..... *Official.*
- I. 37.—Exhibition, Paris.—Catalogue of the British section of the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, containing a list of the exhibitors of the United Kingdom and its Colonies, and the objects which they exhibit, in English, French, German and Italian, with statistical introduction, &c..... *Official.*
- J. 18.—Official Catalogue of the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition of 1862, 12mo., pp. 380...
- F. 57-58.—Official Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862.....
- P. W.—Great Seal Patent Office Library Catalogue of Books, London.....
- J. 19.—Hand Book of Mechanics' Institutions (British).....
- J. 20.—Literary and Educational Year Book; 12mo., 1860.....
- H. 44.—London Catalogue of Books; 1831 to 1855.....
Maw & Co.'s Coloured Pattern Books of Encaustic Tiles, &c., designed by Digby Wyatt, with Price Lists....
- E. 101.—"Practical Mechanics' Journal" Record of the Great Exhibition of 1862. The scope of this work, as regards the objects of the Exhibition, is only limited by the exclusion of objects of Fine Art proper. 4to, 1862.....
- J. 24.—Library Catalogue of the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington Museum, London.....
Catalogue of Casts in do
Inventory of the Museum of Ornamental Art.....
Directory, with Examples and Models for Schools of Art.
Catalogue and Price List of Reproductions of Works of Art.....
Sundry Catalogues of Books of various Publishers.....

6.—DECORATION AND ORNAMENT, AND DESIGNING (NOT EMBRACED IN CLASS 3).

- K. 7.—Application of Arts to Manufactures, with 150 illustrations; 12mo., 1858..... *Mason.*
- C. 26.—Art Union Illustrated Exhibition Catalogue, 1 vol., 1861 *Geo. Virtue.*
- C. 30.—" " " " 1862 " "
- G. 65.—Book of 758 plain, ornamented, and reversed Cyphers... *Knight.*
- D. 44.—Book of Art, Cartoons, Frescoes, &c., &c., as applied to the new Houses of Parliament. 1846..... *F. Knight Hunt.*
- B. 6.—Designs for Monuments; folio, 1852..... *Clarkson.*
- B. 5.—" Fonts, Mural Tablets, Chimney Pieces, Balustrades, &c., folio, 1852..... "
- E. 52.—Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages; 4to., 1851..... *H. Shaw.*
- B. 18.—Decorative and Ornamental Art; 500 Examples from the New York International Exhibition; folio, 1853.
- H. 46.—Double counting on the Lathe, whereby complex characters may be produced by means of the eccentric chuck, &c. 60 illustrations, 1857..... *Captain J. Ash.*
- E. 51.—Encyclopedia of Ornament; 4to., 1842..... *H. Shaw.*

- N. 1.—Embroiderer's Book of Designs, containing Initials, Emblems, Cyphers, &c.; 8vo., 1860..... *Delamotte.*
- C. 27.—Floriated Ornament; folio..... *Pugin.*
- C. 29.—Gothic Ornaments, from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century; folio, 1854..... “
- B. 1.—Geometrical Diaper Designs, as applied to the Decorative Arts; folio, 1844..... *D. R. Hay.*
- I. 6.—Glazier's Book of Design; 8vo., 1848..... *H. Shaw.*
- G. 58.—Gems, a Device Book, containing many hundred Devices for Seal Engravers, Painters, &c.....
- D. 9.—Heraldic Illustrations, designed for the use of Heraldic Painters and Engravers, qu..... *Knight.*
- D. 43.—The Art of Illuminating as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times. Illustrated by Borders, Initial Letters and Alphabets. Selected and Chromolithographed by *W. R. Tymms*, with an Essay and instructions by *M. Digby Wyatt*. 4to. 1860.....
- J. 4.—Illuminated Book of Needle Work; 12mo; 1857..... *Mrs. Owen.*
- J. 13.—Lady's Manual of Fancy Work, with over 300 engravings; 12mo..... *Mrs. Pullan.*
- G. 13.—Medieval Iron Work (Serrurerie du Moyen. Age)..... *Raymond Bordeaux.*
- Maw & Co.'s Books of Designs of Geometrical, Mosaic and Encaustic Tiles; 4to., paper..... *Digby Wyatt.*
- A. 1.—Ornamental Metal Work, and its Artistic Design; folio, 1852..... “
- E. 54.—Ornamental Metal Work, Examples of; 4to., 1836..... *H. Shaw.*
- D. 11.—Ornamental Alphabets..... “
- G. 86.—PAINTING.—A Treatise on Painting in Fresco, Secco, Oil, and Distemper; with the art of Gilding and Illuminating manuscripts, &c., with introduction and notes by Tambroni. 1437 to 1821..... *Ceneni.*
- B. 14, 15.—Pictorial Gallery of the Fine and Useful Arts; 2 vols., 1847..... *Knight.*
- K. 4.—Primer of the Art of Illumination; 12mo., 1860..... *Delamotte.*
- D. 7.—Scroll Ornaments for the use of Silversmiths, Chasers, Die-Sinkers, Modellers, &c., &c.; 1 vol., 4to..... *F. Knight.*
- D. 10.—Specimens of Crests, designed principally for the use of Artists..... “
- E. 65.—Specimens of Ancient Furniture; folio, 1836..... *H. Shaw.*
- C. 31.—Specimens of Tile Pavements..... “
- D. 6.—Vases and Ornaments, designed for the use of Architects, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Modellers, Chasers, Die Sinkers, Founders, Carvers, and all Ornamental Manufactures, 1 vol., 1833..... *Knight.*
- E. 55 to 57.—Universal Decorator; 3 vols., 4to., 1858-59-60..... *Thompson.*
- E. 58.—Universal Decorator, second series, 1 vol., 4to., 1860.... *Thompson.*
- D. 8.—Unique Fancy Ornaments, designed for the use of Silversmiths, Chasers, Die Sinkers, Modellers, &c., &c., 1 vol., 4to..... *F. Knight.*
- D. 7.—Scroll Ornaments, do. do., 1 vol., 4to.... “

NOTE.—See also Class VII. and X.

7.—DICTIONARIES, DIRECTORIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

- F. 26 to 41.—The American Cyclopaedia; a popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana; 16 vols., 8vo., 1863 (Annual Supplementary volumes to be added)..... *Appleton & Co.*

- I. 82.—British North American Almanac and Annual Record, for the year 1864; a Handbook of Statistical and General Information; 1 vol., 8vo..... *J. Lovell.*
- K. 59.—Botanical Dictionary, 8vo., 1859..... *Joseph Paxton.*
- K. 34.—Book of Dates; Principal Events in all Ages. 1862.... *Griffin, Bohn & Co.*
- G. 11, 12.—Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland; 2 vols., 8vo..... *Fairbairn.*
- L. 13.—Chronological Tables, Blair's; 12mo., 1856..... *J. W. Rosse.*
- H. 32.—Cyclopedia of Physical Sciences; 8vo, 1857..... *J. P. Nichol.*
- H. 42.—Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts; 8vo., 1859..... *A. J. Cooley.*
- F. 62 to 64.—Cyclopedia of Useful Arts and Manufactures, 3 vols.; 1862..... *C. Tomlinson.*
- I. 76.—Cyclopedia of London, illustrated by 36 Plates of its Parks, Palaces, etc.; 1851..... *C. Knight.*
- F. 24.—Cyclopedia of Biography, Appleton's; 8vo., 1856..... *F. L. Hawkes.*
- G. 44, 45.—Cyclopedia of English Literature; 2 vols., 8vo., 1850... *Robt. Chambers.*
- F. 11.—Cyclopedia of Drawing, Appleton's; 8vo., 1857..... *Worthen.*
- G. 8, 9.—Cyclopedia of Agriculture; 2 vols., 8vo., 1855..... *J. C. Morton.*
- F. 18.—Canada Directory, 1 vol.; 8vo., 1857..... *Lovell.*
- F. 56.—Canada Directory; 1 vol., 8vo., 1864..... *Mitchell.*
- G. 50.—Classical Dictionary, containing an account of the proper names of Ancient Authors, etc., etc.; 8vo., 1858... *Chas. Anthon.*
- J. 25.—Cottage Gardener's Dictionary; 8vo., 1860..... *G. W. Johnson.*
- L. 3.—Dates, comprehending the principal facts in the Chronology and History of the World, from the earliest to the present time; being a complete Index to the enlarged edition of Blair's Chronological Tables (also in the Library); 12mo., 1859..... *J. Willoughby Rosse.*
- J. 43.—Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation; 8vo., 1844.....
- I. 50.—Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; 1 vol., 1842..... *G. Francis.*
- K. 60.—Dictionary of the Farm; 12mo, 1855..... *W. L. Rham.*
- M. 48.—Dictionary of Terms used in all the various Fine and Industrial Arts..... *J. Weale.*
- F. 6, 7.—Dictionary of Chemistry, Arts and Manufactures; 2 vols., Imp. qu., 1860..... *Dr. Muspratt.*
- F. 13, 14.—Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine Work and Engineering, 4000 engravings; 2 vols., 1861..... *Appleton.*
- K. 16.—Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, 200 engravings; 1860..... *A. Rich.*
- I. 77.—Dictionary of Useful Information, comprising History, Biography, Mythology, Biblical Knowledge, etc..... *O. S. Beeton.*
- I. 78.—Dictionary of Useful Information, comprising the Arts and Sciences, Literature, etc..... “
- H. 26.—Dictionary of Dates, Haydn's; 12mo., 1860..... *Vincent.*
- H. 11 to 13.—Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, Ure's; 3 vols.; 12 mo., 1860..... *R. Hunt.*
- I. 11.—Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art; 8vo, 1852... *W. T. Brande.*
- H. 34.—Dictionary of Painters, Pilkington's; 8vo., 1857..... *Cunningham.*
- D. 18.—Dictionary of the English Language; 4to., 1860..... *Worcester.*
- E. 26 to 33.—Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences; 4to, 8 vols., 1861 *Chas. Knight.*
- I. 99.—Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy; 8vo., 1852..... *T. Webster.*
- G. 63.—English and Latin Dictionary. Ed. by Morell. 8vo.... *Ainsworth.*
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| D. 45.—Carriage Builders' and Harness Makers' Art Journal ;
4to., 1863..... | |

- L. 39.—Cabinet Maker's and Upholsterer's Companion, with illustrations..... *J. Stokes.*
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- H. 36.—Automatic Mechanism, as applied in the construction of Artificial Limbs ; 12mo., 1857..... *Gray.*
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Ontario, Journals and Appendix of Legislative Assem- bly of; 1 vol., 1868.....	
<i>Ontario Gazette</i>	

20.—PERIODICALS.

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American Publishers' Circular
 Commissioner of Patents Journal (British).....
 Chemical News (London)
 Grocer (London)
 Gas Light Journal (London)
 London Bookseller
 Maine Farmer

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 1859..... *Stockhardt.*
 K. 77.—Commercial Handbook of Chemical Analysis ; 12mo.,
 1850..... *A. Normandy.*
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 J. 51.—Elements of Natural Philosophy ; 8vo., 1849..... *Golding Bird.*
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 J. 38.—Heat considered as a Mode of Motion ; a course of 12
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 I. 260 to 263.—Magazine of Popular Science ; 4 vols., 12mo.....

- J. 39.—Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical ; 12mo., 1861..... *Fownes.*
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 Illinois, Transactions of Board of Agriculture ; 1 vol., 1859-60
 Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester, Proceedings of ; 3 vols., 1862 to 1865
 Literary and Philosophical, Memoirs of ; 1 vol. 1865 ...
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- Vol. III. Catalogue of the described Diptera, Lepidoptera, and Coleoptera of North America ; Catalogues of Publications of Societies.....
- Vol. IV. Synopsis of the described Neuroptera, and Lepidoptera of North America.....
- T. S.—Meteorological Report to the Senate of the U. S., by Prof. S. P. Espy ; 4to., 1857.....*Smithsonian Institute.*
- T. S.—Results of Meteorological Observations, made under the direction of the U. S. Patent Office and the Smithsonian Institution, for the years 1854 to 1859, inclusive ; 2 vols., 4to., 1861.....*Smithsonian Institute.*
- Upper Canada, Transactions of Board of Agriculture ; 3 vols., 1856-1863.....
- West of England Society, Journal of Transactions ; 8vo., 15 vols., 1852-1867

BOOKS OMITTED.

(Class 3.)

- B. 16, 17.—The Model Architect.....*Sloan.*
- H. 16.—Villa and Cottage Architecture.....*C. Vaux.*
- I. 98.—School Architecture, 1849.....*H. Barnard.*
- M. 38.—Introduction to Study of Gothic Architecture.....*J. H. Parker.*

(Class 6.)

- M. 2.—What Illuminating was, and should be *Wyatt and Tynms.*

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND'S REPORT OF HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, &c. &c., Ontario.

SIR.—On the 14th of April last, I had the honor of receiving from you the following communication :

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,
Toronto, 14th April, 1868.

SIR,—With a view to promote the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the Province of Ontario, and to draw attention generally to the resources of the Dominion of Canada, you are hereby instructed to visit the United Kingdom, as soon as practicable, for the promotion of the following objects :

(1.) To attend Agricultural Exhibitions, Fairs, &c., with a view to procure information that might be useful to Canada ; also, to impart information by addresses, written communications and personal intercourse, on the resources of Canada : especially the Province of Ontario.

(2.) To collect Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds of new and improved varieties, in quantities sufficient for experimental purposes : and also to ascertain what reliable arrangements could be made for importing larger quantities when desirable.

(3.) To procure improved specimens of Agricultural Implements, in model or otherwise ; and also any other productions suitable for the Industrial Museum.

(4.) To have personal intercourse with the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, and the conductors of the Agricultural Press, with a view of interchanging reports, and communicating articles hereafter relating to Canadian Agriculture, and the resources of the Province of Ontario, in particular.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

GEO. BUCKLAND, ESQ.,
Secretary to Bureau of Agriculture for Ontario.
Prof. of Agriculture, University College, &c., &c.

I.—BRITISH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, MARKETS, &c.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the above, I have the honour to inform you that I sailed from Portland on the 25th of April, and arrived in Liverpool on the 7th of May.

After spending about a fortnight with several agriculturists and manufacturers, principally in Lancashire and Cheshire, and adjacent Counties, I proceeded to London to attend the great Annual Horse Show in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington. The exhibition was kept open a week, and during most of the days large numbers of apparently delighted visitors continued to throng the capacious hall. The number of horses entered on the lists was 372, comprising hunters, roadsters, hacks, harness horses and ponies. The different classes were paraded in groups, walked or trotted round the ring, and the more promising specimens were selected for jumping the hurdles. Many of the animals were really magnificent creatures, and their action was truly noble. Admiring all this one could not help feeling that the exhibition occasionally partook somewhat of the character of a circus, and that in so comparatively confined a space, thronged by excited spectators, the hunter and hurdle jumper were not placed in the most favourable condition for displaying advantageously their characteristic action and capabilities. Notwithstanding, competitions of this kind, in connection with the turf, have unquestionably been the most effective means of sustaining and improving the various breeds of British horses, not excepting even the purely agricultural. By employing with judgment and care similar means in Canada, and importing the best blood we can command, analogous results may be confidently anticipated.

From London I proceeded direct to Cornwall to be present at the yearly show of the Bath and West of England Society, which was held in the immediate vicinity of the picturesque old town of Falmouth, the first week of June. This is one of the oldest societies in the United Kingdom, it having been incorporated in 1777; and it very closely resembles our own Provincial Exhibition in embracing manufactures and arts, in addition to agriculture. The situation of the show yard was truly beautiful, a soft and verdant piece of pasture gently sloping to the bay, commanding an extensive sea view in one direction and the most lovely landscapes in others. The arrangements were very complete, and on the shilling days the attendance was numerous. Falmouth being situated in a very remote part of the Kingdom, almost close to the Lands End, the show was smaller than usual, but in the quality of its material, it occupied a high position. The horses, it is true, somewhat disappointed me, both as regards number and breeding. The Society not giving premiums to thorough bred stallions, may, perhaps, have tended to lower the character of this important department. There were, however, several very useful and well bred animals for agricultural and other purposes. Herefords were but indifferently represented, but Durhams, and particularly Devons, as might from the locality be expected, were of a high order of excellence. The prevalent breed of sheep in this part of the Country, appears to be the Leicesters, which mustered in considerable force in most of the classes, and were uniformly good. Among the Cotswolds and different varieties of Downs, excellent specimens were to be found. The Somerset and Dorset Horn, with the Exmoor and Dartmoor types, though not large in number, presented novel and interesting features to a stranger, demonstrating a great law of nature, which the intelligent breeder is always careful to study and obey, the adaptation of the domesticated animals to the varying physical conditions under which they live.

It was satisfactory to observe that in this remote corner of England, the principal implement makers were pretty fully represented, and a fair amount of business was done. A striking peculiarity of this society is, that it offers no money prizes or diplomas for implements or machines. Mowers were put into operation in adjacent fields, not in competition for awards, but simply to enable visitors to observe the manner in which they did their work, and to judge of their relative merits for themselves. I was informed that many of the principal makers prefer this plan to the often imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which prizes have been awarded.

The Horticultural Department was exceedingly good, the exotics were magnificent, and the display of hot-house fruits and early vegetables was highly creditable to the producers. This section of England has a very uniform climate, warm and moist, and on the

western shores of Cornwall particularly, immense quantities of early vegetables are raised, and transported by railway to the Metropolis and the great Northern Towns, weeks in advance of the same productions in their own vicinities. In the fine arts and manufacturing products, the Exhibition was not large, but as a whole the quality was good and the classification and arrangements very complete and convenient. A dog show was held outside the show ground, quite independent of the Agricultural Society, comprising some four hundred specimens of the various breeds of the Canine Race, which excited a large amount of popular interest.

The remainder of June and the first week of July I spent in the western and southern counties, attending fairs and markets, and what few local shows were then being held. I enjoyed excellent opportunities of personal intercourse with the people, more particularly with farmers, mechanics and laborers. To enter into details on the different systems of farming and the social condition of the rural population in these picturesque portions of England, would far exceed the limits assigned to this report. So varied are the physical features, and consequently the soils and modes of culture of any considerable section of Britain, that in an agricultural point of view only a volume would be required to do it justice. Draining and the enlarging of fields have been among the chief means of improving farm practice in most of these counties, and notwithstanding the great extent to which these ameliorating operations have been carried already, there yet remains in some localities ample scope for their extended and more thorough application. The depressed condition of the agricultural laborer in some of the south-western counties has been, for many years, a theme for popular declamation. It is true farm wages have been, and still are lower here than in other parts of the Kingdom, and the laborer's condition, both physically and socially, is assuredly not what it ought to be. But to form a correct judgment on this matter, a number of circumstances, more or less varying in different places, must be duly estimated. The very low rents of cottages, and the perquisites which time-honored customs sanction, should be taken into account. I must say, that in passing through these counties, so rich in natural beauty, the working classes appeared to be in a more comfortable condition than I expected to find them; yet I could not help thinking, and also expressing, how much improved would be the condition and prospects of many of these people, especially such as have large families, if they would but transfer themselves to Canada.

After attending the local shows of Hampshire and Bucks, at Winchester, Beds at Luton, and a number of fairs and markets in various counties, I reached Leicester on the 9th July, in time to witness the trials of implements previous to the public opening of the great exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. These trials occupied a week, and were conducted on an extensive farm, which the society hired at great cost for the express purpose, situated a little more than a mile from the show yard. It is a rule of the society to give no premiums to implements or machines without previously submitting them to a practical trial, conducted in a strict, systematic manner. This year the trials were confined to the various implements of cultivation; next year they may extend to reapers, mowers, etc., and the third year threshers and machines for preparing grain for market; so that according to this arrangement the same class of implements can only receive a premium once in three years. It might be supposed that such an arrangement would have a strong tendency to restrict exhibitors chiefly to such articles as were to be subjected to trial for the particular year. This however is not found in practice to be the case; manufacturers find it to be for their own interest to bring their productions to the show as a matter of business, whether they are subjected to trial or not.

In taking the most cursory view of these important and instructive trials, it should be borne in mind that in consequence of most of the fields having received no cultivation for a year, attended by a drought, which for length and intensity has been seldom equalled, the ground was in the hardest and most stubborn condition possible; the implements, therefore, were put to the severest test. Steam cultivating machinery naturally attracted great attention, from the comparative novelty and immense importance of the subject. Fowler & Co., of Leeds, obtained the first prize for the best application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil, without regard to the extent of the occupations, and the Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, were awarded the first prize for the best application of steam power adapted for operations of moderate extent. The absence of Messrs. Howard's

double engines was a source of regret to many who anticipated much pleasure and instruction in witnessing a severe struggle between the celebrated firms of Fowler and Howard. The Society never before had so fine a display of steam cultivating machinery, such as ploughs, grubbers, cultivators, harrows, etc., contributed by a large number of makers. The last elaborate trials in steam cultivation took place at the Society's meeting at Newcastle, in 1864; since which the practice of steam culture has progressively, if not rapidly, extended, although no very striking novelty or improvement in construction has, perhaps, been introduced. The recent employment of steel in the place of wrought iron has greatly tended both to lighten and strengthen ploughs and other implements, thereby diminishing the motive power and cheapening the cost of cultivation. Farmers are now beginning to see that work can be done better and cheaper by steam than horse power, and there can be little doubt that steam is destined ultimately to perform most, if not all, the important operations of the farm. There are already in Britain a considerable number of individual farmers who possess a steam plough, and I have been assured that they regard its cost as a very profitable investment. Individuals also may be commonly seen with a complete set of steam cultivating apparatus, costing from £800 to £1200, proceeding, by means of a traction engine, from farm to farm with the greatest facility, performing work more effectively than could possibly be done by animals, at a cost varying from eight to ten shillings an acre. This system also is found to be satisfactory and profitable to both parties. Our agriculture in Canada is yet, for want of time, not sufficiently advanced to warrant the introduction of steam cultivation, except, perhaps, in a few favored and old settled localities. It is, however, only a question of time, and a few years may bring about changes in this and other matters relating to farm practice, of which at present we can form no distinct conception. The progress made of late years in agriculture and the industrial arts generally, is full of promise for the future.

In horse ploughs adapted to different kinds of soils and work, the competition was generally very keen, and scarcely a single implement was brought forward that did not possess considerable positive merit. The very carefully conducted tests to which they were put enabled the judges, often after long deliberation, to come to a satisfactory decision. The general purpose plough of Messrs. J. & F. Howard, and that of Messrs. Ransome & Sims, were very superior implements; the first prize being awarded to the former, and the second to the latter of these celebrated firms. It is noteworthy that this relative position between these two establishments was maintained in the class of light land ploughs, general purpose swing ploughs, light land swing ploughs, and sub-soil ploughs, but reversed in the case of paring ploughs. Indeed the Messrs. Howard were remarkably successful throughout these trials, the severest and most prolonged ever conducted by this, or any other society. They took ten first prizes, one second, and a silver medal for their patent safety steam boiler and super heater, an article of high promise. Two digging ploughs from this firm, and another from Hornsby of Lincoln, did excellent work, rapidly tearing up the hard soil to the depth of six or seven inches. They consist of merely an additional differently formed breast attached to the ordinary plough, completely pulverizing the furrow in the action of turning. All these were "highly commended." I may mention that in all the ploughs, grubbers, &c, whether moved by steam or horse power, the draught was carefully measured by improved dynamometers specially constructed by Mr. Amos, the Society's engineer, and the amount and weight of soil moved were accurately ascertained by actually measuring and weighing certain plots in different parts of the field.

I will now leave the trial fields and proceed to the show yard, which was opened to the public on the Wednesday, and continued so till the following Tuesday. Upwards of fifty acres of the race course immediately contiguous to the town, were securely and neatly fenced in by boards, and the interior fittings for stock and implements, were not only exceedingly convenient and well suited to their respective purposes, but had a pretty and finished appearance. The implement and machinery department was more extensive and better filled with superior materials, than on any previous show of the Society, which is saying a great deal. The number of exhibitors was 307, occupying 337 stands, comprising 6369 articles under a run of shedding 16,700 feet in length, and covered by nearly 50,000 yards of canvass. The astonishing progress made in agricultural mechanics during the last quarter of a century will be strikingly apparent by comparing the above results with those of

the Society during the early periods of its existence.—At its first show in Oxford, in 1839, there were only twenty exhibitors of implements; and I heard it remarked by a gentleman at Leicester, who was present at the Oxford meeting, “that the whole of the articles in the implement department might have been carried away in half-a-dozen waggons.” At Cambridge, the following year, matters were only a shade better. At the Shrewsbury show in 1845, the mechanical department, from my own observation, was very restricted, both as regards variety and the aggregate amount. But the progress has been most certain and rapid during the last dozen or fifteen years. At the recent meeting in Leicester, there were 42 exhibitors of steam cultivating machines, of steam engines and boilers 69, of mowing machines 14, of reaping machines 43, of liquid manure carts and distributors 22, and of root pulpers and graters 13;—most of these articles were unknown, in a practical sense, during the earlier history of the Society.

I will now very briefly refer to the other great department of this national show,—the live stock. The animals, like the implements, were arranged in rows of shedding covered by canvas, according to their breeds, age, &c., the horses being accommodated in boxes, or stalls. It was said, by parties competent to form a correct judgment, that the live stock shown at Leicester was never exceeded, in point of numbers or quality, on any previous occasion. For two years in succession, 1866-7, the cattle department of the show, in consequence of the Rinderpest, was suspended; in fact the exhibition was omitted altogether in the former year. After a prolonged period of the most painful suspense and unprecedented losses, reducing hundreds of families from comfort and affluence to a state of penury and distress, the indomitable energy of the British farmers enabled them on the subsidence of the murrain to recruit their strength, and to place the cattle department at Leicester in, at least, its former rank of excellence, which for many years had been the admiration of a vast concourse of visitors, both at home and from abroad.

The horse classes comprised 167 animals, a smaller number than might have been expected, considering the liberal prizes offered by the Society, and the high position the County of Leicester has so long maintained as the classic hunting ground of England. From some cause or other the Royal's show of horses is seldom commensurate with its national and dignified title, some of the Provincial Exhibitions, particularly those of Yorkshire, equalling, it is said, if not occasionally excelling it. The severe veterinary examination to which each prize animal is subjected, relative to the important quality of soundness, may deter a number from entering the lists. Among the agricultural stallions there were some very active and symmetrical animals of great substance, with a mixture of Lincoln, Clydesdale and local breeds, possessing great excellence. Pure bloods, for breeding hunters, also comprised some very pretty specimens. The Suffolks of both sexes fully maintained the high position this breed has so long occupied, and it was universally admitted that a marked improvement had of late years been effected, particularly in their feet and legs. The younger hunters certainly gave great promise of making first rate animals, if judiciously managed for the next year or two: and among the hackneys and ponies were to be seen types of great utility and beauty.

In cattle, sheep, and pigs, the show was said to be both as regards numbers and quality equal, if not superior, to any of its predecessors. The shorthorns, if a little low in one or two classes, were acknowledged to be on the whole quite an average. Mr. Booth's renowned bull “Commander in Chief,” which won the first prize, is a splendid animal, though perhaps a little coarse about the head and rump. Among the younger bulls a number of specimens could readily be found to sustain the high character of this world-renowned breed. The cow class was really superb, some thought the best the society ever had. Mr. Booth's, “Lady Fragrant,” continues fully to support her early reputation, and a finer specimen of a shorthorn it would be difficult to imagine. Among the yearling heifers were animals of great promise, but as a class they were not considered above par, while the two years' old heifers admittedly fell below. This may, in part at least, be accounted for from the fact that many breeders of shorthorns object to the risks of loss involved by the usual modes of preparing animals for exhibition. The early forcing processes are often highly detrimental to the constitution, and the value of all, as breeding stock, becomes more or less diminished. The cure of this evil, for such it must be considered, is practically very difficult, as the managers of all societies well know; but time and a wider experience may ultimately solve this much vexed question.

The Herefords, from causes which I did not hear explained, were much more limited than usual, only 32 animals in all the classes, nor could the quality, as a whole, be considered equal to former years. The Devons were good, beyond, perhaps, an average, but the Sussex mustered only five specimens, and two of them not of first quality. Notwithstanding, this is a good local breed, particularly well adapted to situations and strong clay soils analogous to those of the wealds of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. They much resemble the Devon in form and color, from which they are thought to have been derived; but they are larger and coarser, constitution very hardy, rather slow feeders, but make excellent beef, and the oxen, as workers, are not excelled, if equalled, by any breed. They would probably be well adapted to our newer settlements, where oxen are for many purposes much better and cheaper than horses. The Channel Islands breeds mustered in considerable force, and comprised several very fine specimens. The improvement of late in the Jerseys and Alderneys is very marked: increased size, better feeders without sensibly diminishing their milking qualities, for which they have so long been distinguished. In Bakewell's own county, where he immortalized his name by his signal success in originating and giving permanency to the world-renowned breed of improved Leicester sheep, and as almost equally failed in his attempt to improve and perpetuate the native Longhorn cattle, it was highly interesting to observe in the exhibition a few really handsome specimens of that fine old breed, now become almost extinct. The Duke of Buckingham's first prize bull "Conqueror," is a splendid animal, and as near perfection as could be expected of his order. It was quite a treat to look on these few representatives of an almost extinct race, characterised by long and beautifully curved horns, great length and depth of frame, and consequent heavy weight, with flesh of superior quality. They have fallen, however, even in their own favoured districts, before the advance of the modern Shorthorn.

The show of sheep was not only extensive, but in point of quality decidedly good. As might be anticipated the Leicesters predominated, and in all the characteristic points of the breed they fully maintained the sound judgment and indomitable perseverance of their great original improver, and those that have succeeded him. Large frames and robust constitutions, with evidence of the best breeding, as evinced in their all but faultless symmetry, clean lean heads, fine wool and firm touch. This breed has been found by long experience to be well suited to the pastures and climate of Canada, and more frequent importations of the best British blood would greatly enhance its value. But few of the old Cotswold breeders were represented, yet the class was well filled, in most instances, by animals of great merit. Among the long wools the improved Lincoln occupied a distinguished place, unrivalled in fleece and much coveted by the butcher. The various classes of Downs were well filled, and Mr. Rigden's shearling Southdown was a faultless type of that beautiful breed. The Shropshires constituted one of the most important classes, and, although by no means uniform, indicated a close and enlightened attention to the principles of breeding. In pigs the show was of a superior character, the only drawback worth mentioning being the extreme fatness of many of the young sows, a most unfavorable condition for breeding purposes.

The management of this great exhibition must have been the admiration of the many thousands that visited it every day. No hurry, confusion or inconvenient crowding were any where apparent; and the somewhat complicated machine, by having its different parts properly adjusted and directed, worked noiselessly and harmoniously. This marvel of unity and order was mainly produced by taking sufficient time for making the preparations, and the securing of ample space for the varied material of the exhibition, affording an excellent illustration of the old adage "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place." It is noteworthy as a peculiarity, I believe, of this Society, that in the cattle department the judges have what is termed a "reserved number," which is affixed to the next best animal to that which obtains the lowest prize. The object of this arrangement is to meet a contingency, such as the disqualification of an animal after the award has been made; in such case the animal having the "reserve number" would receive the lowest prize.

In an adjoining enclosure of some half dozen acres, but entirely independent of the Agricultural Show, the Royal Horticultural Society of London held its Summer Exhibition, which, like its predecessor at Bury St. Edmund's, last year, was a great success. In

magnitude and ornamentation, beauty and variety of specimens, both of flowers and fruits, the display was truly gorgeous, and of the highest order of excellence. It continued for several days to attract crowds of admiring and appreciative visitors.

I left Leicester July 18th, proceeding northwards on my way to the Exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, to be held in Aberdeen, which city I reached on the 27th. During this interval I halted several times in different counties of England and Scotland to observe the various farm practices which obtained on my route, as far as such slight opportunities would afford. The effects of the prevailing and almost unprecedented drought were as apparent in the north as in the south; pastures literally dried up, a general deficiency of water, and in some places a total absence of that essential element of life; these circumstances combined, produced an enormous diminution in the price of sheep and cattle, except such as were fat, and the losses sustained by graziers must have been very heavy. Late sown spring grain was exceedingly deficient, and root crops, particularly in the south, indicated nothing short of a failure, which was indeed the result in many parts of central and southern England. In fact the only really good crop raised this year by the British farmer was wheat; which, in general, was not only much above the average as regards quantity, but equally so as to quality.

The Show in Aberdeen was open to the public on the 28th July, and closed on the 31st. About 14 acres of the Links were fenced, in which the stalls and shedding were erected for the display of stock and implements, though some of the latter were exposed in the open air. The daily attendance of visitors was numerous, and the arrangements very convenient and complete. Here, as at the two previous Shows above mentioned, order and system were strictly carried out in every part of the management; the result being comfort and satisfaction to all concerned.

The most prominent feature, perhaps, of the live stock department was the display of the Polled Angus and Aberdeen, which, as might be expected from the locality, were in great strength, and embraced many superb animals. These black polled breeds seem now to be brought very near perfection, their symmetry and massive frames command the admiration of all beholders. Whether they be regarded simply in themselves or in connection with the modern shorthorn, which is now here and elsewhere much employed in crossing, it is easy to perceive how these black cattle of the north-east of Scotland have given to that portion of the Kingdom so high a character for the production of large quantities of the finest quality of beef. Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, the foremost breeder of the Polled Angus, exhibited a number of his celebrated herd, and of course carried off many prizes; but he had by no means the field to himself, as several others not only run him a severe competition, but actually obtained several first prizes. It was evident that this breed is receiving much attention from a number of enlightened and persevering cultivators, and that it is destined to maintain a high position among the distinguished breeds of British cattle. We have a few animals of this breed lately introduced, I believe, into Canada, and it is richly deserving of a thorough and extensive trial. At so great a distance from home a large display of Galloways was not to be expected, but most of the specimens present fully sustained the reputation of this valuable breed. It was said by many, who were quite competent to judge, that the Society had never a better display of shorthorns, particularly in aged bulls, which as regards uniformity and general excellence could scarcely be anywhere surpassed. Mr. Cruickshank's "Forth," well known as a winner on both sides of the Tweed, is now getting rather far advanced in years, but he is still a noble looking animal. The cows were generally good, but the classes of yearly bulls and heifers were, on the whole, somewhat inferior. The Westhighlanders included some fine characteristic specimens of that beautiful and valuable breed, which is peculiarly adapted to the bleak and moist mountainous districts of the west of Scotland. In the more northern and colder sections of Canada, as population advances in that direction, this and other hardy breeds of mountain cattle will, in all probability, be found to be specially adapted. For their size, and the quantity of food they consume, the Westhighlanders yield a good quantity of rich milk, and when well fattened the finest quality of beef in the world, commanding in London and other large markets a penny a pound, at least, more than the larger and coarser breeds.

The greatest deficiency of the Show was to be found in the classes of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle, mainly in consequence of some unfortunate misunderstanding between

exhibitors in these classes and the Railway companies, respecting the charge and mode of transporting stock from the south-west. Notwithstanding, there were a few excellent specimens of each of these breeds, but a feeling, both of surprise and regret, was deeply felt that the Show should have been deprived of such valuable contributions. The roadsters and ponies generally were well bred and useful animals for their special vocations, and a similar remark would apply to the thorough breeds; though they appeared better for breeding carriage and saddle horses than for farm purposes. The display of sheep evinced no falling off, and it was said that the Leicesters were superior to any Show heretofore held north of the Tay. Both the Cheviots and Blackfaced, or Heather, were in considerable number, and on the whole of superior quality. A well fed four year old Blackfaced wether yields a quality of mutton which none but those who put it to a practical test can form anything approaching an adequate conception. Southdowns were few but respectable, the Shropshires were superior to any former display so far north, and the Cotswold class included a few animals of very great merit.

In implements, machinery, &c., the exhibition contained a larger number of entries (1158) than on any former occasion, excepting that at Glasgow the previous year. There are no very large agricultural implement works in Scotland, compared to those before mentioned in England; but there is a number of smaller establishments which turn out work of excellent quality and finish. On this occasion there was little or nothing particularly novel; several of the English makers were represented, though not to a large extent. Evans's rotary digger did, however, evince novelty and ingenuity of design, and promises to be of a practical and useful character. It has probably by this time been fully tested in the field, under the direction of the society. It was not found practicable to submit any of the implements or machines to a working trial, consequently there was but little interest excited in this department, compared with what took place at Leicester. One of Fowler's steam ploughs, owned by a joint stock company, was drawn over a portion of the show ground by a traction engine, merely to show its mode of working when put into actual use. I may mention that the Royal Aberdeen Horticultural Society, after the example of similar societies in England, held an exhibition in an adjoining enclosure to the Agricultural show yard, but under separate management. The collection of plants, flowers, and fruits, as regards extent and quality, was exceedingly good; demonstrating the great advancement which Horticulture has made in this northern section of Britain, as the adjoining enclosure did that of agriculture and stock breeding.

In looking at the comparative condition of the Agricultural Exhibitions in Britain and Canada the principal difference appears in the higher average of the quality of the stock and implements, (grain being seldom or never shown) than it is with us. A positively inferior animal is never sent to a British show. In this respect it is satisfactory to know that our Provincial Exhibitions have of late very much improved; the average quality of their material in every department, being now much higher than it was only a few years since, and it should be borne in mind that quality rather than quantity is the exponent of healthy progress. So also in the manner of conducting our shows, improvements have been progressively made, but there yet remains much to do in this direction, particularly as compared with the almost perfect management of the principal British Societies. The entries are finally closed several weeks before the exhibition begins, and on no pretext whatever can stock or articles be entered after a certain day, and the arrangements and accommodation are made accordingly. I cannot remember attending the smallest country show at which the list of entries was not closed some days or weeks beforehand. All the larger shows prepare catalogues in each of the two great departments; live stock and mechanical productions; affording easy reference to every animal or article on exhibition, and where it is to be found. It is true that in a new country like ours considerable time must necessarily elapse before we can reach in the management of our shows the British standard, which can only be approached by degrees, in having our thoughts and best efforts move in that direction. The greatest difficulty experienced by visitors at our Provincial Exhibitions is the want of a full opportunity of carefully inspecting the different articles, especially in the arts and mechanical department, which at times is over crowded almost to suffocation, and thus the great object of that portion of the show—practical instruction—becomes in great measure frustrated. The only remedy is more time, and until this is obtained but little can be done by way of improving the management, and of satisfying the reasonable wants of visi-

tors. If the arrangements of all articles, except live stock, were finally completed by the Saturday preceding the opening of the show, and the judging done on the Monday, an immense advantage would be gained. The public in such case could be admitted on Tuesday, at, perhaps, a somewhat higher fee, and the judging of live stock completed. In this way it is humbly suggested the exhibition might be got through with on the Friday, without inconvenient haste and overcrowding. By earnest attention to a few details of this nature and the keeping up of a liberal prize list, the Province of Ontario has both the means and the will of sustaining an annual exposition of her various industries that would favourably compare with what is usually done by much older and wealthier countries.

II. IMPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SEEDS, &c.

With a view of prosecuting the inquiries necessary to carry out this part of my instructions, I had much personal intercourse with seedsmen, corn factors and farmers in different parts of England and Scotland. The growing crops, with the single exception of wheat, were being seriously affected by the prevailing drought, and as the exportation of seed-grain immediately after harvest, is likely to endanger its healthy germination and growth, I considered it safer to defer any practical operations of this kind to the early part of spring; and accordingly made arrangements with reliable parties for importing seeds in smaller or larger quantities as may subsequently be deemed expedient.

The importing of seeds from Europe to test their adaptability to Canada, is an operation that requires the exercise of much care and caution, since the differences in soils and climate which are well known to obtain, materially affect the results. Some years since, I sent small quantities of most of our varieties of wheat, winter and spring, to several Agricultural friends in England, for the purpose of testing; the result was that some of the sorts never got into ear at all, others failed to fill, and none, after careful and repeated trials, obtained a permanent place in British cultivation. I also learnt during my recent visit, from the Secretary of the Canada Company, that some of the Directors had several times sown in the adjoining Counties to London, the Company's prize wheat at our Provincial Exhibitions, with discouraging results. In one instance, two ridges sown with Canadian prize wheat in the middle of a field that had English varieties on either side, was almost devoured, during the season of growth, by hares and rabbits, while the other parts of the field were comparatively uninjured. Trials on a small scale have been made in Canada with European and Australian wheat, obtained from the World's Exhibitions, with similar results; and the same remark will apply, in a modified degree, to oats and barley.

These facts are mentioned, not with a view to discourage the importation and trial of foreign seeds, but simply to induce caution and prevent disappointment from unreasonable expectations. In all cases, operations of this nature should at first be performed experimentally, and on a scale not larger than is necessary to ensure a fair trial. It may be said that the failure of some of the before mentioned cases was probably only apparent and temporary, and that by perseverance in sowing what little seed was obtained at first, in some instances, the next season, and continuing to do so for a short term of years, more encouraging and beneficial results might follow. This is quite possible, and no doubt in some instances, probable, as it is a known law that plants, like animals, require longer or shorter periods of probation before they become acclimatised.

Under the Agricultural Statute passed last Session, the Board of Agriculture will be reorganized next January, and will consist of members representing all the different sections of the Province. I would respectfully submit the desirableness of importing from Europe and the United States a sufficient amount of various agricultural seeds, as would afford a small quantity—one or two bushels—of a particular variety to each member of the Board, to be entrusted to him and tested in his own district. Other parties, competent and willing to conduct the trial, might also be appointed. The results obtained under such varying conditions, would not only be curious and interesting, but might in some instances, at least, prove of great practical value. Horticultural seeds of new and improved varieties might also be tested in a similar manner, by the several competent gardeners and nurserymen that are to be found in all the older settlements of the Province. It should always be borne in mind, to obviate discouragement, that in the nature of things the majority of experiments will fail, and that failures are not wholly losses, they

often lead to new and more successful plans of investigation, correct current errors and stimulate to further inquiries. If only a very few succeed in a long catalogue of trials, they will more than compensate the labour and cost of the whole series.

The desirableness of importing spring wheat from Russia, for the purpose of seed, having been frequently urged by some of our farmers, I deemed it to be my duty to make enquiries into the subject. The conclusion to which these have led me, after consulting the most trustworthy authorities, is that the importation of Russian wheat on a large scale for the purpose of seed in this Province, would be a very hazardous undertaking, and in all probability end in a signal and expensive failure. I was informed that Russian wheat is commonly kiln-dried before exported, that it is a mixture of different kinds, obtained generally from many small growers, and consequently wholly unfit for seed. I could find no responsible party that would undertake a large importation of this nature, and guarantee its genuineness. The only safe way that appears to be practicable would be to employ some competent and reliable person in that country to make a proper selection just before harvest, and see that the grain was pure and thoroughly dried by frequent turnings and exposure to the sun and air, and carefully packed and shipped for exportation. In the meantime experiments might be made on a small scale with Russian wheat obtained in the ordinary way, that would be suggestive and useful. I was surprised to find so much of the grain and flax seed exported from that and other European countries to England in so mixed and dirty a condition. We have in Canada already, weeds enough, in all conscience, without the introduction of more, which would certainly be the case in using foreign seed without the most vigilant care.

As hop culture is attracting increased attention in some sections of the Province, I embraced the opportunity while in Kent, Surrey and Sussex, the great hop districts of England, of enquiring into the manner of cultivating and preparing this crop for market. There yet exists a prejudice among brewers against hops produced on this side of the Atlantic, on account of their alleged rank and unpleasant flavor, resembling, it is said, that of black currant leaves. Brewers, I was assured, had sustained heavy losses by using these kinds of hops in the pale and bitter ales, which are exported in immense quantity to all parts of the world, particularly to India and the East. In the article of beer, very much depends on adapting the flavor to the taste of consumers, hence the quality of hops forms an important consideration with the trade. Soil, climate, and even modes of culture, including manuring, exercise great influence on the properties of the hop; but the objection in question may also arise in part from the coarse and inferior sorts commonly cultivated with us, and insufficient care in picking and drying. It is very desirable that reliable trials should be made of the most approved English varieties, and in a large plantation, it is found convenient and advantageous to have two or three sorts that ripen in succession. A very early variety has recently been introduced into English culture called the "Prolific," the "Jones" and "Grape" follow next in order, while the "Colgate," a very hardy variety, ripens the latest. On our dry, calcareous soils, the "Golding," an exceedingly rich hop, commanding in all markets the highest price, deserves a trial. I have succeeded in making arrangements with reliable parties through whom cuttings or nursery plants of any of these sorts, warranted genuine, may be obtained.

With regard to the picking and curing of hops it will suffice to observe, that in order to obtain a first-class article, more care and judgment must be exercised in both operations than is commonly done in this country. Clean picking is essential, and strict attention should be paid to the drying, that it be neither under nor over-done. In the construction of curing houses, or "oasts," as they are termed in England, there has been a tendency of late years in that country to increase the distance between the fires and the drying floor, giving the external atmosphere free access to the fires by means of flues, and thus ensuring a regular ascending current of a large quantity of heated air through the hops. This distance is now often from 14 to 16 feet. There can be little doubt, that with us, hops sometimes suffer in quality and flavour by keeping up too hot fires at insufficient distances from the drying floor. On the other hand, I have sometimes seen Canadian hops so insufficiently dried that they would not keep or bear transportation to England without becoming mouldy, thereby unfitting them for use. It may be that our method of burning wood in box stoves, smoke or gaseous matter, escapes unobserved, and thus injures the flavour of the hop. In England, charcoal or coke and anthracite coal are used, and sulphur, more or

less, is very generally employed. The latter imparts a glossy yellowish color, but can in no way improve the flavour or quality of the hop; when used in moderate quantity it probably has no injurious influence whatever. A little earnest attention to these few hints, with others that will readily suggest themselves to a practical man, would tend to improve the quality of this article, and go far to remove the objection before stated. I may observe further, that in Europe, syringing the vines with a decoction of tobacco, and dusting them with sulphur, by means of a machine admirably adapted to the purpose, have of late years been successfully employed, against attacks of aphides, which from time immemorial have been so peculiarly destructive of this crop, and which, within the last five or six years, have produced similar effects on the American continent.

III. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c.

This part of my instructions not only required that I should inspect the agricultural implements and machines at the various exhibitions, but also put myself in personal intercourse with some of the principal manufacturers, and visit, as opportunity might offer, their respective establishments. I had the gratification of going over the extensive and world-renowned works of Messrs. Ransome & Sims, at Ipswich, a firm that has long been distinguished for its high commercial character and mechanical skill in the construction of new and improved farm implements. Their works occupy a large area, and are filled with the most approved machinery for manufacturing steam ploughs and cultivators, various kinds of horse ploughs, harrows, &c., made entirely of iron. Upwards of a thousand mechanics find continual employment here, and the yearly amount of work turned out and transferred to all parts of the world must be something astonishing. The only other establishment of this kind that I will mention, is that of the Messrs. Howards of Bedford, the rapid growth and extent of which is really a marvel, even in this age of mechanical skill and progress. I purchased, myself, about a quarter of century ago, an improved iron wheel plough, which was among the earliest productions of this celebrated firm, and I found that the same veritable implement is not only still in existence, but that it is yet put to occasional use. Of course the construction of this and similar improvements has been greatly changed and improved since then, and the price reduced to about one-half. The introduction of machinery in all the departments of manufacture has greatly tended to increase production and diminish cost. In this establishment, nearly a thousand men are employed, and everything done on the most approved system, founded on the generally adopted principle of the division of labor. The amount of business which this firm does in steam cultivating apparatus, ploughs, &c., with every civilized nation in the world, and the facilities of filling orders, are truly marvellous. I was present one morning when a large order was received from abroad, nearly the whole was packed before evening, and would be ready for dispatch the next day! Through the liberality of the enterprising proprietors, whose commercial character is widely known to be of the highest standing, I was enabled to procure the loan of a number of the most approved specimens of ploughs, cultivators, horse-hoes, harrows, &c., for our projected industrial museum. These implements are all constructed of iron and steel of the best quality, and when they reach their destination will be well worth careful inspection, both by farmers and mechanics. Not having been empowered to purchase implements and machines, on which condition, only, manufacturers generally seemed disposed to supply us, I got but a few others to give my application a favorable consideration. Our present import duty on articles of this description is much complained of by British manufacturers, who contend that such imposts are mutually disadvantageous, and that most of the British colonies and foreign countries throw open their ports free, or impose an amount that is merely nominal.

IV. TO CONFER WITH THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—EXCHANGE OF REPORTS—CONDUCTORS OF THE RURAL PRESS—INFORMATION RESPECTING CANADA.

I have the satisfaction to report that my attempts to carry out this portion of my instructions have been successful. The intercourse I had with the Secretaries and officers of a considerable number of Agricultural Societies, both in England and Scotland, was of

a pleasant and instructive character ; and I owe these gentlemen, as well as many others my warmest thanks for their courteous attention. All seemed to feel that they were, mutually engaged in promoting the interests of a most important pursuit, on which, in no small degree, hangs the prosperity of the whole empire. The Bath and West of England Society have donated a complete set of their journal and transactions ; the Highland Society has done the same, commencing with their new series, and we shall receive henceforth the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. I was also enabled to procure the continuation of the Journal of the Society of Arts, the Secretary of which evinced a lively interest in our objects.

Indisposition unfortunately prevented me attending the Royal Irish Show, at Londonderry, but I was assured that we can procure, on the same conditions—exchange of reports—whatever of interest that National Association may publish. The Provincial Societies, with a few exceptions, do not publish transactions, but I have made arrangements for procuring whatever may be available from these sources. With the conductors and proprietors of the leading Agricultural Journals, and with others of the provincial press, I had very agreeable and improving intercourse, and have engaged to forward them occasional articles on the state and progress of our agriculture and industrial arts, and the prospects of the Dominion of Canada, particularly of Ontario, as a field for emigration.

With respect to the delivery of lectures or addresses on the agriculture and resources of Canada, I have to remark that summer is an unfavourable time for such a purpose, it being impracticable to get large numbers together in the country at that busy season. At agricultural shows, which are never considered complete in England without being supplemented by a public dinner, and at fairs and markets after a similar repast, I had opportunities of speaking on Canadian subjects, and frequently to farmers and labourers in the fields or in their homes. Winter, for this purpose, would be a more favourable season.

I was, more or less, in 35 counties of England and 17 of Scotland, but found little or any redundancy of labour—except in a very few places, agricultural or mechanical. The people generally were fully employed, and at wages considerably advanced, and in many places still increasing. The late monetary panic, for a while, disturbed the balance between capital and labour, and many thousands of workmen were discharged when railway operations became suspended, yet most of these hands have since been absorbed in the ordinary work of the farm, or manufactories in the large centres of industry. In Cornwall, I found a number of miners out of work, or only partially employed, in consequence of the old mines not being sufficiently productive to compete with newer ones in other countries. These Cornish miners would make excellent settlers for Canada, either to help in the development of our incipient mines, or to work on the land. In east London, it is well known, that large numbers of workmen, from local causes, have been deprived of employment. Some of them have already been sent to Canada, and if judiciously selected may become desirable settlers ; but the majority of that kind of population, physically and morally considered, would probably prove most unsuitable. Nothing could be more unfortunate for a country like ours than a large influx of the dregs of a city population. We want strong, sober, industrious young people, with or without means, who will readily adapt themselves to the wants and ways of the country. I did expect to make an impression, particularly among small farmers with large families, favourable to their emigrating to Canada, and hope that my endeavours will not be wholly unproductive. With this class of young people, even, I found that the great towns and cities, the centres of commerce and manufactures, railway situations, &c., absorb the greater portion of them as fast as they accumulate. There has been for years a steady tendency in the United Kingdom to diminish the number of farms, by joining two or more small ones together, thereby, of course, lessening the number of farmers. I mention this as a fact, without commenting either way as to its tendency. The results, however, of such a state of things are that the sons of small farmers in particular, must either emigrate or seek employment in other pursuits. From the intercourse I had with the British people, during a five months' sojourn, I am decidedly of opinion that by widely diffusing correct information on the position and resources of our new Dominion, and particularly those of our own Province of Ontario, a larger and healthier immigration might be secured than has hitherto been the case for many years. The opening of roads through unsettled districts, adapted to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and the present policy of the Govern-

ment of Ontario to make on a liberal scale free grants of land to new settlers, with a wider and more efficient system of emigration agency in the United Kingdom, and other European countries, could not fail, if properly sustained and persevered in, of producing most beneficial results.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. BUCKLAND.

Bureau of Agriculture and Arts,
Toronto, November 16th, 1868.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (C).

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, FOR 1867

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

ELECTORAL DIVISION AND TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Abstract of reports received by the Bureau of Agriculture and Arts, from the Agricultural Societies for the Electoral Divisions of the Province of Ontario, and their respective Township Societies, for the year 1867.

ADDINGTON.*

Number of Members, 225.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$285 74	
“ Deposited by Township Societies.....	252 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1239 74
By Paid Township Branches.....	603 00	
“ Prizes paid.....	418 74	
“ Agricultural Journals.....	135 74	
“ Working expenses.....	92 02	
		1249 51
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$9 77

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Camden.*

Number of Members, 68.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$117 28	
“ Government Grant.....	161 00	
		\$278 28
By prizes paid.....	256 75	
“ Working expenses.....	24 70	
		281 45
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$3 17

*(The Asterisk indicates that the Annual Report contains no remarks of sufficient importance to justify their publication, at this distance of time).

*Ernestown.**

Number of members (not given).		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$123 05	
“ Government Grant.....	118 00	
		\$241 05
By paid in prizes.....	182 50	
“ Working expenses.....	40 97	
		\$223 47
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....		\$17 58

*Sheffield.**

Number of members, 52.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$58 15	
“ Government Grant.....	70 00	
		\$128 15
By prizes paid.....	109 00	
“ Working expenses.....	6 20	
		115 20
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....		\$12 95

BRANT, NORTH.

Number of Members, 192.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$702 93	
“ Deposited by Township Societies.....	378 00	
“ County Council Grant.....	100 00	
“ Corporation of Paris Grant.....	50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1932 93
By paid township branches.....	563 63	
“ Prizes paid.....	540 75	
“ Paid on Buildings and Lumber.....	262 00	
“ Working expenses.....	281 45	
		1647 83
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....		\$285 10

NOTE.—The Directors report a very successful year, the number of entries at the Annual Exhibition being large, and the quality of specimens shown, “excellent.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Brantford, North.**

Number of members, 124.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$210 29	
“ Government Grant.....	166 46	
		\$376 75
By prizes paid.....	\$233 00	
“ Working expenses.....	79 66	
		\$312 66
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....		\$64 09

Dumfries, South.

NOTE:—The Directors of this Society report its amalgamation with the NORTH BRANT Society, and that the whole of its receipts of \$94—being the subscription of 94 members, at \$1 each—was paid into the Treasury of the County Society.

Orondaga.

Number of members, 85.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$163 70	
“ Township Council Grant.....	20 00	
“ Government Grant.....	133 17	
		\$316 87
By Prizes paid.....	269 00	
“ Working expenses.....	12 68	
		281 68
Balance in Treasurer's hand		\$35 19

NOTE.—The Directors strongly urge the claims of Township Societies to a liberal support, on the ground of important local benefits to agriculture as the result of their operations; and that the Society had been very successful, both in its exhibitions and its finances.

BRANT, SOUTH.

Number of members (not given.)		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$614 99	
“ Deposited by Township of Burford Society.....	40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ County Council Grant.....	100 00	
“ Proceeds of a Festival.....	337 60	
“ Receipt at exhibition gate.....	364 75	
		\$2159 34
By Paid Township Society.....	145 30	
“ Prizes paid.....	806 75	
“ Paid for Society's land, lumber, buildings, &c.....	526 78	
“ Working expenses, (apparently including cost of Festival) &c.....	647 58	
		\$2120 40
Balance in Treasurer's hand.....		\$38 93

NOTE.—The Directors report “The show of horses was far superior to any yet held upon the (Exhibition) grounds, while the show of cattle was about equal to previous years. There was a falling off in the products of the field and the garden, which was quite apparent; this might have been caused by the great drought, as well as the earliness of the show.”

“It is the custom to treat this organization of ours as one purely agricultural. This, we submit, is a mistake, because agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are like three sisters, who working cordially and in harmony together, will reap a great and triumphant success; divide them by fancied hostile interests, they will all three ultimately sicken and die. * * * Agriculture, without manufactures, would be destitute of tools for labour; and without manufactures, together with commerce, it would be compelled to abandon its surplus productions to perish unused; while manufacturers without agriculture would be short of food and materials to work upon; and without commerce could not obtain them in exchange for surplus articles which they themselves can neither eat or wear.

Commerce, the chief medium for diffusing knowledge and the arts—the great civilizer of the human race, would be without employment and powerless, if agriculture and manufactures did not furnish surplus to be sold. * * * The farmer ought to read up not only the current topics of the day, but also history, and scientific and industrial progress. * * * There is no reason whatsoever, why a farmer may not at the same time be a good practical chemist, mechanic and gentleman ; and last, though not least, an accomplished man of business.

The farmers of this country have for a number of years been in error—growing wheat upon their lands year after year : the consequence has been great loss through short crops, and deterioration of the land. The breeding of cattle and growing of spring crops, has been found a good paying business for a number of years past ; and we would strongly advise a few more of our brother farmers to try this mode of farming.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Burford.**

Number of members, 132.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$162 00	
“ Government Grant.....	105 00	
“ Fees at exhibition gate.	61 67	
		\$328 67
By prizes paid	\$197 50	
“ Working expenses	79 21	
		276 71
Balance in Treasurer's hand.....		\$51 96

BRUCE.*

Number of members, (not given).		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$169 80	
“ Deposits by township societies	957 00	
“ Proceed of sale of seeds	158 50	
“ Government Grant.....	700 25	
		\$1985 55
By Township Branches	\$1364 97	
“ Prizes paid	218 25	
“ Agricultural journals	64 90	
“ Seeds bought for county purposes.....	210 58	
“ Working expenses	160 10	
		\$2018 80
Balance due the Treasurer		\$33 25

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Kincardine.**

Number of members (not given.)		
To Subscriptions	\$52 00	
“ Government Grant.....	23 02	
		75 02

By Prizes paid.....	44 00	
“ Working expenses	21 84	
	<hr/>	65 84
Balance on hand		\$9 18

*Saugeen.**

Number of members, 102.	
Prizes awarded during the year	\$141 87

*Carriek.**

Number of Members (not given.)		
To Subscriptions of Members.....	\$60 50	
“ Government grant.....	31 00	
“ Municipal grant.....	15 00	
	<hr/>	\$106 50
By prizes paid.....	\$112 95	
“ Working expenses.....	12 50	
	<hr/>	\$125 45
Balance due the Treasurer.....		18 95

*Culross.**

Number of members, 69.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$93 71	
“ Government Grant.....	28 00	
	<hr/>	\$121 71
By prizes paid.....	\$68 62	
“ Working expenses.....	14 88	
	<hr/>	83 50
Balance in hand.....		\$38 21

*Huron.**

Number of members, 82.		
To Subscriptions to society.....	\$158 95	
“ Government Grant.....	28 80	
	<hr/>	\$187 75
By prizes paid.....	\$164 00	
“ Working expenses.....	23 75	
	<hr/>	\$187 75

*Paisley.**

Number of members, 88.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$102 55	
“ Government Grant.....	35 40	
	<hr/>	\$137 95
By prizes paid.....	\$106 75	
“ Working expenses.....	31 20	
	<hr/>	\$137 95

*Tiverton.**

Number of members, 43.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$43 00	
“ Government Grant.....	29 15	
	<hr/>	\$72 15

By prizes paid.....	\$53 75	
“ Working expenses.....	35 93	
		89 68
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$17 53
<i>Colpoys's Bay.*</i>		
Number of members, 62.		
To subscriptions and fees.....	\$65 13	
“ Government Grant.....	22 50	
		\$87 63
By prizes paid.....	\$55 75	
“ Purchase of four aeres of land.....	16 00	
“ Working expenses.....	9 24	
		\$80 99
Balance in hand.....		\$6 64

BROCKVILLE AND ELIZABETHTOWN.*

Number of members, 116.		
To Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	\$185 24	
“ Government Grant.....	351 00	
		\$536 24
By prizes paid.....	399 25	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	37 85	
“ Working expenses.....	110 59	
		\$547 69
Balance in hand.....		\$11 45

CARLETON.*

Number of members (not given.)		
To regular and special subscriptions.....	\$804 68	
“ Township Societies.....	323 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Do. to New Hall.....	250 00	
“ Municipal Grant to New Hall.....	250 00	
		\$2,505 18
By prizes paid.....	808 50	
“ On account of New Hall.....	724 05	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	30 00	
“ Township Societies.....	848 00	
“ Working expenses.....	183 95	
		2,594 50
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$89 32

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*North Gower and Marlborough.**

Number of Members, 35.		
To subscriptions and fees.....	\$82 82	
“ Government Grant.....	103 88	
		\$186 70

By Prizes paid.....	\$143 50	
“ Keep of bull.....	22 50	
“ Working expenses.....	23 00	
	<hr/>	189 00
Balance due the Treasurer.....		\$2 30

*South March.**

Number of Members (not given)		
To Subscriptions of members.....	\$95 00	
“ Government Grant.....	144 40	
	<hr/>	\$239 40
By prizes paid.....	215 00	
Working expenses.....	24 40	
	<hr/>	\$239 40

*Huntley.**

Number of members, 25.		
To Subscriptions of members.....	\$63 00	
“ Government Grant.....	92 32	
	<hr/>	\$155 32
By Prizes paid.....	134 14	
“ Working expenses.....	21 18	
	<hr/>	\$155 32

*Fitzroy.**

Number of members, 41.		
To Subscriptions and balance on hand.....	\$101 40	
“ Government Grant.....	154 00	
	<hr/>	\$255 40
By Prizes paid.....	188 00	
“ Working expenses.....	32 23	
	<hr/>	220 23
Balance on hand.....		\$35 17

DUNDAS.

Number of members, 275.		
To Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts.....	\$350 57	
“ Admission to show grounds.....	241 04	
“ Government Grant for 1866.....	474 34	
“ “ “ “ 1867.....	702 00	
“ Township societies.....	485 00	
	<hr/>	\$2252 95
By Prizes paid.....	358 06	
“ Township societies for 1866 and 1867.....	1208 18	
“ Rent.....	55 00	
“ New Building.....	450 92	
“ Working expenses.....	180 79	
	<hr/>	\$2252 95

NOTE.—The Directors, in their report, account for the unfavourable state of the finances by the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, and heavy discount on its bills received at par from the Board of Agriculture, for the Legislative Grant of 1866; the unfavourable state of the weather during the last three annual Exhibitions, and the large number of Township Societies in the county. The Directors say: “Few farmers are willing to contribute to more than one Society, therefore, the effect will irresistably be to

bring those local Societies into antagonism with the County Society, thereby injuring it, both by drawing away a large portion of the Government Grant, and lessening its number of subscribers." Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, an average show of horses, a superior collection of cattle, and choicer breeds of sheep were shown at the last Exhibition than on previous occasions.

On the subject of Manufacturing Industry, the report says: "The future prosperity of Canada demands that our manufactures should be developed and fostered. Perhaps there is no country under the sun with better facilities to become a great manufacturer of commodities for the use of other nations than Canada. How important, then, that our farmers should possess the best breeds of sheep."

After referring to the good show of grains and root crops, the Directors close their report by "expressing the belief that the most serious drawback to the prosperity of agriculture in this country is the universal desire farmers have to cultivate a large farm. If they would cultivate one-half the land, and put the same amount of labour on that half, in draining and manuring it, they would be far better rewarded for their labour."

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Matilda.**

Number of members, 57.		
To subscriptions.....	\$70 00	
" Government Grant, 1866.....	19 20	
" " " 1867.....	60 00	
		\$149 20
By prizes paid.....	30 75	
" Balance due Treasurer.....	26 51	
" Cost of Society's bull.....	97 00	
" Working expenses.....	9 00	
		\$163 26
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$14 06

*Mountain.**

Number of members, 47.		
To members' subscriptions, &c.....	\$110 45	
" Government Grant for 1866.....	109 04	
" " " 1867.....	92 00	
		\$311 49
By paid arrears of 1866.....	102 86	
" Prizes paid.....	156 52	
" Keep of bull.....	20 00	
" Working expenses.....	44 74	
		\$324 12
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$12 63

*Williamsburgh.**

Number of members, (not given.)		
To subscriptions of members.....	\$150 25	
" Cash on loan.....	60 00	
" Government Grant for 1866.....	65 30	
" " " 1867.....	109 00	
" Provincial prize on bull.....	12 00	
		\$396 55

By prizes paid.....	\$121 05	
“ Loan and interest paid.....	62 00	
“ Paid on Society's bulls.....	136 04	
“ Keep of bulls and incidental expenses.....	63 34	
	<hr/>	\$382 43
To balance in hand.....		\$14 12

*Winchester.**

Number of members, 182.		
To balance from last year.....	\$42 31	
“ Subscriptions of members.....	183 60	
“ Deposit from Co. Society for 1866.....	196 00	
“ Sale of Ram.....	8 00	
“ Government Grant for 1866.....	115 63	
“ “ “ 1867.....	163 28	
“ Prizes on Society's stock.....	5 80	
	<hr/>	\$714 62
By prizes paid.....	357 45	
“ Paid for bull and sheep.....	142 50	
“ Working expenses.....	88 47	
	<hr/>	\$588 42
Balance in hand.....		\$126 20

DURHAM, WEST.

Number of members, 80.		
To balance in hand.....	\$66 19	
“ Subscriptions of members.....	80 00	
“ Township Societies.....	719 00	
“ Admissions to show ground.....	286 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
	<hr/>	\$1853 19
By prizes paid.....	511 75	
“ Township Societies.....	1138 70	
“ Working expenses.....	44 82	
	<hr/>	1695 27
To balance in hand.....		\$157 92

(Extract from Report.)

“The inauguration of the New Dominion, so conspicuously consummated during the past year, is a matter of such surpassing importance as to render it not unworthy of mention in this report. From this measure, your Directors anticipate results specially beneficial to our agricultural interests—opening up, as it does, a widely extended *home* market for our surplus agricultural productions.” * * * “It is gratifying to know that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty—so unwise in policy, and so ungenerous in the motive that prompted it—has not hitherto been attended with the disastrous results so generally feared.” The Directors also report a gratifying degree of prosperity in the working of the Society.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Clarke.**

Number of members, 168.

To balance from 1866.....	\$24 44	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	210 00	
“ Admissions to show ground.....	32 75	
“ Government Grant.....	121 09	
		\$388 28
By prizes paid.....	211 75	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i> and <i>Board of Arts Journal</i>	109 60	
“ Working expenses.....	53 47	
		\$374 82
Balance in hand.....		\$13 46

Darlington.

Number of members, 331.		
To balance in hand.....	\$22 15	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	336 00	
“ Government Grant.....	193 63	
“ Admissions to Show Grounds.....	130 00	
“ Subscriptions to Show Grounds.....	108 00	
		\$789 78
By prizes paid.....	\$494 75	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	198 60	
“ Labour on Show Grounds.....	116 14	
“ Working and incidental expenses.....	58 28	
		\$867 77
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$77 99

NOTE.—The Directors in their report, congratulate the Society upon the purchase and preparing of show grounds, and anticipate therefrom a large measure of success.

*Cartwright.**

Number of members, (not given.)		
To subscriptions.....	\$181 00	
“ Government Grant.....	104 98	
		\$285 98
By prizes paid, &c.....		206 20
Balance in hand.....		\$79 78

DURHAM, EAST.

Number of members, 54.		
To balance from previous report.....	\$119 74	
“ Subscriptions of members.....	54 00	
“ Township Societies.....	768 00	
“ Admissions to show grounds.....	224 90	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Appropriation from Hope Society.....	200 00	
		\$2068 64
By prizes paid.....	955 58	
“ Township Societies.....	958 98	
“ Working expenses.....	44 25	
		1958 81
Balance in hand.....		\$109 83

NOTE.—The Directors say in their Report :—

“We derive our support in a great measure from the Government Grants, but the Societies could not be sustained without the co-operation of the people themselves. The difficulty under the present system is, to keep alive so many Societies, as the Township Societies draw so much of the public money; but we, in East Durham, had less difficulty in this matter than have most of the Ridings. It has become almost a rule to hold the County Shows alternately in Hope and Cavan; and wherever the County Show is to be held, the Branch Society give all their available funds for the purpose of a Union Exhibition. This, we think, has had a tendency to increase the usefulness of both Societies, and has maintained a friendly feeling amongst the members, as well as kept up a spirit of emulation. The *Canada Farmer* has been extensively circulated throughout the County.”

The Directors also report on the partial failure of the crops, owing to the extreme wet weather in the spring, and drought during the summer months; on the establishment of a Joint Stock Cheese Factory in the Riding, and on the success attending the Fall Union Exhibition, the show of horses, cattle, fruit, dairy products, manufactures, &c., being superior to any former year.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Cavan.**

Number of members, 202.

To Balance in hand.....	\$79 20	
“ Subscriptions, &c.	205 00	
“ Admissions to show grounds.....	47 35	
“ Government Grant.....	158 06	
		\$489 61
By prizes paid.....	251 50	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	117 00	
“ Working expenses.....	41 77	
		\$410 27
Balance in hand.....		\$79 34

*Manvers.**

Number of members, 182.

To Balance on hand.....	\$21 15	
“ Subscriptions and entrance fees.....	186 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	16 95	
“ Government Grant.....	162 63	
		\$386 73
By Prizes and working expenses.....	232 15	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	109 20	
		341 35
Balance in hand.....		\$45 38

ELGIN, EAST.*

Number of members, 101.

To Members subscriptions.....	\$101 00	
“ Township societies.....	502 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Miscellaneous receipts.....	21 40	
		\$1326 40

By Balance due Treasurer.....	33 41	
“ Township societies.....	938 00	
“ Prizes paid.....	302 70	
“ Working expenses.....	103 40	
	<hr/>	1377 51
Balance due Treasurer.....		<hr/> \$51 11

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Bayview.**

Number of members, 66.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$75 50	
“ Government Grant.....	47 00	
	<hr/>	\$122 50
By Prizes paid.....	52 75	
“ Working expenses.....	39 71	
	<hr/>	92 46
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$30 04

*South Dorchester.**

Number of members, 109.		
To Balance in hand.....	\$25 45	
“ Subscriptions.....	118 50	
“ Government Grant.....	91 00	
	<hr/>	\$234 95
By Prizes Paid.....	\$173 50	
“ Working expenses.....	35 11	
	<hr/>	208 61
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$26 34

*Malahide.**

Number of members, 116.		
To Cash in hand.....	\$10 82	
“ Members subscriptions.....	116 00	
“ Admissions to show and ploughing match.....	24 35	
“ Government Grant.....	97 00	
	<hr/>	\$248 17
By Prizes paid.....	\$203 44	
“ Working expenses.....	43 17	
	<hr/>	246 61
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$1 56

*Yarmouth.**

Number of members, 227.		
To Balance in hand.....	\$57 32	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	229 00	
“ Subscriptions for bull.....	38 00	
“ Government Grant.....	184 00	
	<hr/>	\$508 32

By Prizes paid.....	\$219 85	
“ Paid for bull.....	154 72	
“ Working expenses.....	54 70	
	<u>429 27</u>	
Balance in hand.....		\$79 05

ELGIN, WEST.*

Number of members, 222.		
To Balance in hand.....	\$413 58	
“ Township Societies.....	279 00	
“ Government Grant for 1866.....	702 00	
“ “ “ “ 1867.....	702 00	
“ Members subscriptions.....	222 00	
“ Received on land.....	40 00	
	<u>\$2358 58</u>	
By prizes paid.....	\$255 48	
“ Township Societies.....	1,374 19	
“ Rent and professional services.....	35 00	
“ Paid on cost of show ground.....	80 00	
“ Loans returned.....	185 36	
“ Discount on U. C. B. bills.....	95 82	
“ Discount on silver.....	4 00	
“ Working expenses.....	245 45	
	<u>\$2,275 30</u>	
Balance in hand.....		\$83 28

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Aldboro.**

Number of members, 112.		
To subscriptions and cash on hand.....	\$115 03	
“ Cash from County Treasurer.....	102 00	
“ “ on Loan.....	100 00	
“ Government Grant of 1866.....	170 00	
“ “ “ “ 1867.....	159 00	
“ Premium on bills.....	2 62	
	<u>\$648 65</u>	
By prizes 1865-6.....	168 45	
“ “ 1867.....	160 90	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	10 87	
“ Loan and interest Fund.....	140 18	
“ Working expenses.....	62 24	
“ Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	56 10	
	<u>598 74</u>	
Balance in hand.....		\$49 91

*Southwold and Dunwich.**

Number of members, 179-	
To cash on hand.....	\$18 60
“ Subscriptions, receipts on bull, &c.....	209 30

By County Treasurer, 1866 Deposit.....	152 00	
“ Government Grant for 1866.....	252 05	
“ “ “ 1867.....	260 43	
“ Loan from Carswell.....	288 00	
“ “ “ Geo. Lamb.....	90 00	
		\$1270 38
By prizes paid for 1866.....	167 97	
“ “ “ 1867.....	162 38	
“ Keep of Bulls.....	49 75	
“ Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	85 70	
“ Deposit in B. N. A. Bank.....	288 00	
“ Loans repaid.....	292 12	
“ Working expenses 1866-7.....	183 43	
		\$1229 35
Balance in hand.....		\$41 03

ESSEX.

Number of members, 102.		
To cash on hand.....	\$615 90	
“ Township Societies.....	571 00	
“ Members’ subscriptions.....	112 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Admissions to show grounds.....	67 50	
		\$2243 90
By prizes paid.....	342 18	
“ Township Societies.....	1598 32	
“ Expenses to show grounds.....	56 75	
“ Working expenses.....	86 95	
		2084 20
Balance in hand.....		\$159 70

NOTE:—The Directors report the Fall Show for the county as showing a “marked improvement on other years,” as evidenced by the number of entries, and the quality of stock and articles shown; and, after alluding to the loss sustained by the Society on the Upper Canada Bank Bills—the increased yield of the crops in the county over the previous year—and the proposed changes in the new Agricultural Bill, as affecting the Township Societies, proceed to say: “We are aware that as far as this county is concerned, these Societies have been a great benefit to the cause of agriculture generally, by introducing, year after year, improved stock—consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; and any person at all conversant with the affairs of the county for the past few years, can not but notice a very decided improvement in these particulars, which may be attributed, either directly, or indirectly to the influence exerted by the different Township Societies.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Colchester.*

Number of members, 113.		
To Balance in hand	\$8 78	
“ Sale of sheep	325 02	
“ Cash on bull	142 00	
“ Substriptions, &c.....	94 86	
“ Government Grant.....	128 72	
		\$699 38

By <i>Canada Farmer</i>	\$79 20	
“ Purchase of stock	350 80	
“ Loan repaid.....	54 79	
“ Working expenses	9 00	
	<hr/>	493 79
Balance on hand		\$205 59

Gosfield and Mersia.

Number of members, 128.		
To Members' subscriptions.....	\$128 00	
“ Collected on stock rates.....	31 56	
	<hr/>	\$159 56
By paid balance due Treasurer.....	190 24	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	106 52	
“ Deposit with Co. Treasurer.....	128 00	
“ Interest on note	26 85	
“ Working expenses	16 80	
	<hr/>	468 41
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$308 85

ASSETS:—

Balance due on notes.....	\$100 92	
Government Grant and deposit for 1866	335 00	
“ “ “ 1867	245 76	
	<hr/>	\$681 68

LIABILITIES:—

Due Treasurer	\$308 85	
“ on stock notes	268 50	
	<hr/>	\$577 35
Balance over liabilities.....		\$104 33

NOTE,—The Directors report:—

“The transactions of the Society, in regard to the purchase of stock, &c., was very limited, in consequence of the Society not yet receiving the Government Grant, and the subscriptions (\$198 00) which was retained with it. Each member was furnished with the *Canada Farmer*, paid for out of the funds of the Society. One grade bull was purchased by the Society for \$50 00, which was sold by auction to a member for \$13 00—this bull is to be kept two years in the Society, for the benefit of the members. In October the Society purchased 8 grade Leicester ram lambs, for \$80, which were sold for \$67 84 to members, to be kept exclusively for the use of the Society for two years. The Stock was sold on six months' time, without interest.”

*Maidstone and Sandwich East.**

Number of members, 86.		
To subscriptions	\$90 48	
“ Deposit returned for 1866	90 00	
“ Government Grant for 1867	76 12	
	<hr/>	\$256 60
By paid on notes.....	190 00	
“ “ do	17 50	
	<hr/>	207 50
Balance in hand		\$49 10

ASSETS:—

By Government Grant for 1866.....	
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*Mulden and Anderdon.**

Number of members, 49.

To balance from previous year.....	\$49 97	
" Members' subscriptions.....	60 00	
" Collected on notes.....	69 00	
" Cash for 2 ram lambs.....	10 25	
" Government Grant deposit returned.....	55 00	
	<hr/>	\$244 23
By <i>Canada Farmer</i> for members.....	\$33 40	
" <i>American Agriculturist</i>	4 00	
" Purchase of 9 rams.....	118 20	
" Working expenses.....	22 96	
	<hr/>	\$178 56
Balance in hand.....		\$65 66

*Rochester and Maidstone.**

Number of members, 97.

To subscriptions for 1866 and 1867.....	\$187 00	
" Government Grant.....	87 00	
" Premiums on papers.....	5 43	
	<hr/>	\$279 43
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$109 66	
" Prizes.....	13 00	
" Expense keeping stock.....	42 66	
" Loan repaid and interest.....	133 90	
" Working expenses.....	23 02	
	<hr/>	322 24
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$42 81

ASSETS:—

The Government Grant for 1866.....

*Tilbury West.**

Number of members, 55.

To subscriptions, &c.....	\$76 71	
" Government Grant.....	118 72	
" Use of animals, &c.....	5 82	
" Cash on note.....	35 00	
	<hr/>	\$236 25
By prizes paid.....	\$31 25	
" Purchase of a bull.....	58 46	
" Keep of a bull.....	89 00	
" Paid note of hand.....	38 50	
" Working expenses.....	8 16	
	<hr/>	\$225 37
Balance in hand.....		\$10 48

*FRONTENAC.**

Number of members, 187.

To balance from previous year.....	\$262 61	
" Township Societies.....	200 00	
" Members' subscriptions.....	187 00	
" Hay on Crystal Palace ground.....	14 75	
" Government Grant.....	702 00	
	<hr/>	\$1366 36

By prizes paid for 1866.....	11 75	
“ Paid on stallion.....	318 40	
“ Insurance, work on show-ground, &c.....	63 25	
“ Township Societies.....	572 50	
“ Provincial Agricultural Association for members' tickets.....	194 00	
“ Working expenses.....	127 17	
	<u> </u>	\$1287 07
Balance in hand.....		\$79 29

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Loborough.**

Number of members, 40.		
To subscriptions.....	\$40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	74 50	
	<u> </u>	\$114 50
By prizes paid.....	64 75	
“ Working expenses.....	40 37	
	<u> </u>	105 12
Balance in hand.....		\$9 38

*• Kingston.**

Number of members, (not given.)		
To subscriptions.....	\$40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	74 50	
	<u> </u>	\$114 50
By working expenses.....		13 52
		<u> </u>
Balance in hand.....		\$100 98

NOTE.—First year organised.

*Pittsburgh.**

Number of members, (not given.)		
To subscriptions.....	\$45 50	
“ Government Grant.....	74 50	
	<u> </u>	\$120 00
By balance due Treasurer.....	7 79	
“ Two bulls bought for Society.....	131 00	
“ Working expenses.....	2 32	
	<u> </u>	\$141 11
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$21 11

*Portland.**

Number of members, 28.		
To balance in hand.....	\$24 05	
“ To subscriptions.....	42 00	
“ To Government Grant.....	74 50	
“ Premium on bills.....	2 23	
	<u> </u>	\$142 78
By prizes paid.....	\$131 30	
“ By working expenses.....	9 55	
	<u> </u>	140 85
Balance in hand.....		\$1 93

*Storrington.**

Number of members, 21.		
To subscriptions and balance.....	\$43 44	
“ Government Grant.....	74 50	
“ Premium on bills.....	2 22	
		\$120 16
By prizes paid.....	\$108 41	
“ Working expenses.....	10 30	
		\$118 71
Balance in hand.....		\$1 45

*GREY.**

Number of members,		
To cash on hand.....	\$470 37	
“ Township Societies.....	908 60	
“ Members' subscriptions.....	95 00	
“ Admissions at door.....	8 50	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
		\$2359 97
By prizes paid.....	\$614 25	
“ Loss on U. C. Bank bills.....	158 40	
“ Township Societies.....	1426 49	
“ Working expenses.....	159 55	
		2358 69
Balance in hand.....		\$1 28

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Derby.**

Number of members, 100.		
To subscriptions and balance in hand.....	\$116 80	
“ Government Grant in U. C. Bank bills, @ 57c. in the \$	60 42	
		\$177 22
By prizes paid.....	\$146 25	
“ Working expenses.....	30 48	
		176 73
Balance in hand.....		49

*Durham.**

Number of members, 108.		
To balance on hand.....	\$216 27	
“ Subscriptions.....	108 00	
“ Government Grant.....	421 65	
		\$745 92
By prizes paid.....	\$176 50	
“ Deposit with County Treasurer.....	290 00	
“ Fencing and preparing show grounds.....	87 28	
“ Discount on U. C. Bank bills.....	9 87	
“ Working expenses.....	29 42	
		593 07
Balance in hand.....		\$152 85

*Euphrasia and Collingwood.**

Number of members, 69.		
To balance in hand.....	\$12 53	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	104 12	
“ Government Grant.....	39 90	
	<hr/>	\$156 55
By prizes paid.....	\$136 25	
“ Working expenses.....	20 30	
	<hr/>	\$156 55

*Egremont and Normanby.**

Number of members, 67.		
To balance on hand.....	\$10 72	
“ Subscriptions.....	73 00	
“ Government Grant.....	38 70	
	<hr/>	\$122 42
By prizes paid.....	\$101 25	
“ Discount on silver.....	3 25	
“ Working expenses.....	17 92	
	<hr/>	\$122 42

*Holland and Sullivan.**

Number of members, 72.		
To subscriptions.....	\$100 00	
“ Government Grant.....	57 00	
	<hr/>	\$157 00
By prizes paid.....	\$127 00	
“ Working expenses.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	\$157 00

*St. Vincent.**

Number of members, 105.		
To balance on hand.....	\$18 24	
“ Subscriptions.....	119 10	
“ Government Grant.....	85 06	
	<hr/>	\$222 40
By prizes paid.....	\$129 80	
“ Working expenses.....	66 64	
	<hr/>	196 44
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		\$25 96

*Sydenham.**

Number of members, 128.		
To balance in hand.....	\$27 13	
“ Subscriptions.....	144 00	
“ Government Grant.....	76 38	
	<hr/>	\$247 51
By prizes paid.....	\$177 50	
“ Loss on U. C. Bank bills.....	26 17	
“ Working expenses.....	35 05	
	<hr/>	238 72
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		\$8 79

NOTE.—The Directors report the results of the Fall Show. Wheat of excellent quality. Barley, oats and pease, good. Potatoes excellent in quality. Turnips not good—season unfavourable. “The manufactures exhibited, as well as the stock and produce, show that the farmers of the township are determined to keep up a reputation for energy and perseverance in improving their productions. Upon the whole, the farming interests of the township of Sydenham are in a satisfactory position.”

GRENVILLE SOUTH.

Number of members, 278.	
To balance on hand.....	\$31 20
“ Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts.....	482 00
“ Township Societies.....	126 75
“ Admissions to show.....	389 00
“ Premium on bank bills.....	10 90
“ Government Grant.....	702 00
“ Cash from Treasurer.....	849 24
	<hr/> \$2591 09
By prizes paid.....	774 00
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	11 70
“ Paid Treasurer.....	850 04
“ Improving show grounds, and rents.....	47 73
“ Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	24 00
“ Township Societies.....	476 75
“ Working expenses.....	326 44
	<hr/> \$2510 66
Balance in hand.....	<hr/> \$80 43

NOTE.—The Directors, in their Report, say:—“The Stock shown this year is in excess, not only in quantity but quality, of anything ever brought out at any of the preceding Fairs.” The whole number of entries was 1,595. The Directors report very flatteringly of the various grades of horses, cattle and hogs shown, and say “the largest and best stock of sheep ever seen on the grounds before, were shown this year. Leicesters were the favourites.” After reporting on poultry and agricultural products, the report represents that “something ought to be done in the way of introducing a new variety of spring wheat. It is perfectly evident that the varieties in general use have degenerated, when the average crop does not exceed from five to ten bushels per acre.” On the subject of Horticulture, the report suggests that “the farmers cannot take too much interest in the culture of fruit. It is a healthy article of diet, and after the trees are well started, neither requires hoeing or ploughing. Any one who has not already an orchard, cannot begin to plant one too soon.” The competition in dairy products was good. The report says “the close competition in the article of butter is causing more care and attention to be devoted to the making and curing of it. The hap-hazard old-fashioned way of putting the salt in butter, is no way at all. Every churning of butter ought to be carefully weighed, and a due proportion of salt put in, say about one ounce of salt to every pound. By so doing, the butter is made uniformly salt, and everything else being equal, the sample so made will stand the best chance of getting a prize.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Edwardsburg.

Number of members, 83.	
To Subscriptions, &c.....	\$148 59
“ Cash on loan.....	116 00
“ Admissions to show grounds.....	23 53
“ Government Grant.....	342 28
	<hr/> \$630 40
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$113 65
“ Prizes paid.....	322 70
“ Loans repaid, and interest.....	121 25
“ Working expenses.....	57 98
	<hr/> 615 58
Balance in hand.....	<hr/> \$14 82

NOTE.—The Directors report a good exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, fruit, &c. ; and say they “were highly gratified to see the very marked improvement in the stock of cattle owned in the Township, especially young stock * * * most of the prize animals were bred from the bulls owned by the Society two years ago—clearly showing the propriety of procuring some (more) pure bred stock for the use of the Society the ensuing season.”

GLENGARY.*

Number of members, 162.		
To subscriptions	\$177 00	
“ Township Societies	162 50	
“ Admissions to show grounds.....	74 75	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1116 25
By balance due Treasurer.....	51 21	
“ Prizes paid	423 16	
“ Township Societies.....	532 50	
“ Working expenses	105 95	
		\$1112 82
Balance in hand		\$3 43

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Charlottenburgh.**

Number of members, 76.		
To balance in hand	\$74 60	
“ Subscriptions	115 00	
“ Government Grant.....	215 00	
		\$404 60
By prizes paid	\$305 00	
“ Working expenses	48 75	
		353 75
Balance in hand		\$50 85

*Lochiel and Kenyon.**

Number of members, 22.		
By subscriptions	\$50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	155 00	
		\$205 00
To balance due Treasurer.....	5 66	
“ Prizes paid.....	186 08	
“ Working expenses.....	20 80	
		212 54
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$7 54

HALDIMAND.*

Number of members, 47.		
To subscriptions.....	\$147 00	
“ Township Societies.....	832 75	

By Admissions to show.....	\$ 2 90	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
		\$1860 15
By prizes paid.....	\$308 50	
“ Township Societies.....	1359 25	
“ Cash on loan.....	100 00	
“ Working expenses.....	66 51	
		1834 26
Balance in hand.....		\$25 89

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Rainham.**

Number of members, (not given,)		
To balance in hand.....	\$2 75	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	213 00	
“ Government Grant.....	121 65	
		\$337 40
By prizes paid.....	\$246 75	
“ Working expenses.....	39 10	
		285 85
Balance in hand.....		\$51 55

*Walpole.**

Number of members, 291.		
To balance in hand.....	\$12 87	
“ Subscriptions.....	289 00	
“ Government Grant.....	178 50	
		\$480 37
By prizes paid.....	\$287 50	
“ Working expenses.....	40 90	
		328 40
Balance in hand.....		\$151 97

Eastern Branch.

Number of members, 165.		
To subscriptions.....	\$180 75	
“ Government Grant.....	108 48	
“ Admissions to show.....	11 10	
		\$300 33
By prizes paid.....	\$243 00	
“ Working expenses.....	64 86	
		\$307 86
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$7 53

NOTE.—The Directors report that “ In their opinion the animals and articles exhibited were superior, and should satisfy all that the influence of the Society has been the cause of a vast and important improvement, in the animals and agricultural products, within the limits of the Society.”

*Western Branch.**

Number of members, 174.		
To balance on hand.....	\$1 50	
“ Subscriptions.....	187 00	
“ Government Grant.....	113 00	
		\$301 50
By prizes paid.....	\$219 00	
“ Working expenses.....	63 87	
		282 87
Balance in hand.....		\$18 63

*HOLTON.**

Number of members, 210.		
To Subscriptions and donations.....	\$265 87	
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Township Societies.....	702 00	
“ Admissions to show-grounds.....	457 65	
“ Rent of show-grounds.....	20 00	
		\$2423 02
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$86 46	
“ Township Societies.....	1228 50	
“ Paid on and improving show-grounds.....	291 80	
“ Prizes paid.....	821 00	
“ Working expenses.....	158 32	
		\$2586 08
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$163 06

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Esquesing.**

Number of members, 196.		
To balance on hand.....	\$162 99	
“ Subscriptions.....	207 50	
“ Government Grant.....	132 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	62 35	
		\$564 84
By prizes paid.....	\$303 75	
“ Working expenses.....	84 58	
		388 33
Balance in hand.....		\$176 51

*Nassugaweya.**

Number of members, 161.		
To balance in hand.....	\$31 16	
“ Subscriptions.....	196 25	
“ Government Grant.....	138 00	
		\$365 41
By prizes paid.....	\$283 50	
“ Working expenses.....	24 86	
		308 36
Balance in hand.....		\$57 05

*Trafalgar.**

Number of members, 118.		
To balance in hand.....	\$148 70	
“ Subscriptions.....	220 00	
“ Township Council Grant.....	50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	165 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	63 70	
		\$647 40
By prizes paid.....	\$532 75	
“ Working expenses.....	131 63	
		664 38
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$16 98

*Nelson.**

Number of members, 100.		
To balance on hand.....	\$48 49	
“ Subscriptions.....	200 00	
“ Township Council Grant.....	40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	90 00	
		\$378 49
By prizes paid.....	\$227 05	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	90 00	
“ Working expenses.....	27 00	
		344 05
Balance in hand.....		\$34 44

HAMILTON.

Number of members, 387.		
To balance on hand.....	\$179 51	
“ Subscriptions.....	486 75	
“ Government Grant.....	351 00	
“ Proportion of Exhibition surplus.....	138 99	
		\$1156 25
By <i>Canada Farmer</i>	\$231 00	
“ Amalgamated Societies, for prize list.....	600 00	
“ Working expenses.....	128 68	
		959 68
Balance in hand.....		\$196 57

NOTE.—The Directors report, that the North and South Wentworth and City of Hamilton Societies again amalgamated, and held a Union Exhibition, which, in almost every department of Stock, implements and farm products, was a decided success.

HASTINGS, NORTH.*

Number of members, 80.		
To balance on hand.....	\$744 74	
“ Subscriptions.....	80 00	
“ Township Societies.....	141 00	
“ Loan.....	50 00	

By Admissions to show.....	8 00	
“ Government Grant.....	587 05	\$1610 79
	<hr/>	
By prizes paid	738 25	
“ Township Societies.....	713 02	
“ Loan repaid.....	50 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	54 75	
“ Working expenses	87 17	1643 19
	<hr/>	
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$32 40
Liabilities for printing.....		12 40

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Madoc.

Number of members, 51		
To balance on hand.....	\$1 89	
“ Subscriptions	55 80	
“ Government Grant.....	201 50	\$259 19
	<hr/>	
By prizes paid	\$174 13	
“ Working expenses	55 65	\$229 78
	<hr/>	
To Balance on hand.....		\$29 41

NOTE.—The Directors report loss by U. C. Bank Bills as having operated against the usual revenue, and success of the Society's efforts.

*Rawdon.**

Number of members, 61.		
To subscriptions.....	\$61 00	
“ Government Grant.....	170 50	\$231 50
	<hr/>	
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$ 24 05	
“ Prizes paid.....	222 20	
“ Working expenses.....	14 11	\$260 36
	<hr/>	
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$28 86

HASTINGS, SOUTH.

(No Report from Riding Society.)

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Tyendinaga.**

Number of members, 76.		
To balance on hand.....	\$1 92	
“ Subscriptions.....	77 00	
“ Government Grant.....	96 00	\$174 92
	<hr/>	

By Prizes paid.....	145 83	
“ Working expenses.....	21 00	
	<u> </u>	\$166 83
Balance in hand.....		<u> </u> \$8 09

Thurloe.

Number of members, 60.		
By Members' subscriptions.....		\$73 00
To Working expenses.....		15 10
		<u> </u>
Balance in hand.....		\$57 90

NOTE.—The Directors report prizes awarded amounting to \$155.75, but which had not been paid, owing to the non-receipt from the County of the Government Grant.

*Sydney.**

Number of members, 72.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$73 06	
“ Admissions to Show.....	3 05	
“ Government Grant.....	110 00	
	<u> </u>	\$186 11
To Prizes paid.....	128 72	
“ Working expenses.....	44 85	
	<u> </u>	173 57
Balance in hand.....		<u> </u> \$12 54

NOTE.—The President's Report speaks highly of the Society's Fall Show, and the very excellent display of stock, implements, etc.; and contends for the advantages accruing from Township Agricultural Societies, as opposed to the views of some that such Societies should be discontinued.

HURON.

(No Report from County Society.)

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

*Ashfield and Wawanosh.**

Number of members, 69.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$71 00	
“ Government Grant.....	14 48	
	<u> </u>	\$85 48
By prizes paid.....	\$77 13	
“ Working expenses.....	6 55	
	<u> </u>	\$83 68
Balance in hand.....		<u> </u> \$1 80

*Ainleyville.**

Number of members, 68.		
To balance on hand.....	\$66 58	
“ Subscriptions, etc.....	80 30	
“ Government Grant.....	28 80	
	<u> </u>	\$175 68

By Prizes paid and working expenses.....	83 68
Balance in hand.....	<u>\$92 00</u>

*Bluevale and Wingham.**

Number of members, (not given).		
To balance on hand.....	\$50 27	
“ Subscriptions	116 00	
“ Government Grant.....	37 93	
	<u> </u>	\$204 20
By prizes paid.....	111 20	
“ Working expenses.....	14 80	
	<u> </u>	126 00
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$78 20</u>

NOTE.—Several prizes yet remain to be paid.

*Belmore.**

Number of members, 125.		
To Government Grant from County Treasurer, including deposit of Members' subscriptions.....	\$144 30	
To new subscribers, &c.....	10 75	
	<u> </u>	\$155 05
By prizes paid.....	132 75	
“ Working expenses.....	13 27	
	<u> </u>	146 02
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$9 03</u>

*Clinton.**

Number of members, 188.

NOTE.—No return of receipts and expenditure. The report says both spring and fall shows were very successful. Amount of prizes awarded was \$213.75.

*Wawanosh, East.**

Number of members, 108.		
(Receipts not reported,)		
Prizes awarded.....	\$107 00	
Working expenses.....	9 94	
	<u> </u>	\$116 94

KINGSTON.*

Number of members, 204.		
Amount received by subscriptions.....	\$406 00	
“ Paid for prizes.....	244 75	
(No further financial statement given.)		

KENT.

Number of members, 171.		
To balance on hand.....	\$302 99	
“ Subscriptions, and miscellaneous receipts.....	250 90	
“ Sale of seed grain.....	37 16	

To Township Societies.....	803 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
		\$2271 55
By prizes paid.....	463 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	26 65	
“ Township Societies.....	1329 50	
“ Working expenses.....	263 72	
		\$2082 87
Balance in hand.....		\$188 68

NOTE.—The Directors report a successful year's operation ; recommend a more united action on the part of the *now* isolated Township Societies ; and also that a fund be formed for the purchase of seed grain, for sale to the members.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Tilbury.**

Number of members, 51.		
To balance on hand.....	\$70 56	
“ Subscriptions	51 00	
“ Government Grant.....	33 47	
		\$155 03
By purchase of Durham Bull for Society		136 75
		\$18 28
Balance in hand.....		\$18 28

Camden.

Number of members, 87.		
By balance on hand.....	\$47 00	
“ Subscriptions	91 00	
“ Government Grant.....	54 49	
		\$192 49
To prizes paid	\$147 39	
“ Working expenses	21 37	
		\$168 76
Balance in hand		\$23 73

Note :—The Directors report the crop of wheat as a full average in quantity—“ The Midge-proof and Mediterranean kinds having, to a great extent, escaped the ravages of the midge. They regret to say that they believe the ‘ Soule wheat,’ and other kinds of late wheat, suffered materially from this pest.”

Howard.

Number of members, 196.		
To balance on hand.....	\$32 40	
“ Subscriptions	197 00	
“ Live stock sold.....	132 26	
“ Government Grant.....	128 00	
		\$489 66
By prizes paid	\$189 50	
“ Purchase and keep of stock	112 19	
“ Loan repaid	57 08	
“ Working expenses	45 73	
		\$404 50
Balance on hand		\$85 16
Assets		16 75

*Raleigh.**

Number of members, 82.		
To balance on hand	\$87 91	
“ Subscriptions, &c.	87 00	
“ Sale of grain	128 90	
“ Government Grant.....	51 20	
“ Proceeds of notes.....	445 57	
		800 58
By prizes paid	139 64	
“ Purchase of seed grain	571 17	
“ Working expenses	72 43	
		783 24
Balance in hand	\$17 34	
Assets—Notes due	182 12	

*Chatham.**

Number of members, 45.		
To balance on hand.....	\$66 18	
“ Subscriptions	46 50	
“ Government Grant.....	29 55	
		\$142 23
By prizes paid	\$76 10	
“ Working expenses	30 08	
		106 18
Balance in hand	\$36 05	

*Orford.**

Number of members, 121		
To balance in hand.....	\$35 79	
“ Subscriptions	121 50	
“ Proceeds of notes	95 75	
“ Government Grant.....	82 07	
		\$335 11
By prizes paid	\$192 10	
“ Working expenses	47 14	
		\$239 24
Balance in hand	\$95 87	

LAMBTON.

Number of members, 275.		
To proceeds of note discounted.....	\$245 50	
“ Township Societies.....	1042 77	
“ Subscriptions.....	308 00	
“ Admission to show.....	56 76	
“ Government Grant for 1866.....	877 50	
“ “ “ 1867.....	877 50	
		\$3408 03
By balance due.....	\$241 32	
“ Prizes paid.....	302 84	
“ Notes paid.....	250 00	
“ Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	142 12	
“ “ Silver.....	17 50	

By <i>Canada Farmer</i>	156 30	
" Township Societies.....	2089 02	
" Working and other expenses.....	170 45	
	<hr/>	\$3369 56
Balance in hand.....		\$38 47

NOTE.—The Directors report a very successful Fall Exhibition, in almost every department, and discuss the questions of introducing supplies of seed wheat from a distance, or new varieties of wheat; but leave the matter for action by their successors.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Bosanquet.**

Number of members, 121.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$134 50	
" Cash on loan.....	50 00	
" Government Grant for 1866, in Upper Canada Bank Bills, net.....	17 65	
" Government Grant for 1867.....	65 75	
	<hr/>	\$267 90
By balance due.....	\$3 49	
" prizes paid.....	76 65	
" Loan repaid, and interest.....	66 75	
" Purchase and keep of Pigs.....	44 40	
" Working expenses, &c.....	59 40	
	<hr/>	250 69
Balance in hand.....		\$17 21

*Brooke.**

Number of members, 103.		
To Subscriptions, &c.....	\$142 98	
" Government Grant for 1866.....	69 00	
" " " 1867.....	71 00	
	<hr/>	\$282 98
By discount on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	\$31 05	
" Keep of Society's Bull.....	57 00	
" Loan repaid.....	112 87	
	<hr/>	\$200 92
Balance in hand.....		\$82 06

*Enniskillen.**

Number of members, 82.		
To balance on hand.....	\$174 32	
" Members' subscriptions.....	103 25	
" Government Grant for 1866.....	129 00	
" " " 1867.....	50 00	
" Petrolia Township Council Grant.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$506 57
By prizes paid.....	\$273 40	
" Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	51 63	
" Working expenses.....	114 85	
	<hr/>	\$439 88
Balance in hand.....		\$66 69

*Euphemia and Dawn.**

Number of members, 136.		
To subscriptions.....	\$138 50	
“ Government Grant for 1866, in Upper Canada Bank Bills, net.....	32 48	
“ Government Grant for 1867.....	66 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	40 30	
		\$277 78
By prizes paid, &c.....	178 16	
“ Expense of building for show.....	50 00	
		\$228 16
Balance in hand.....		\$49 62

*Moore.**

Number of members, 229.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$12 79	
“ Subscriptions.....	262 32	
“ Township Council Grant.....	150 00	
“ Government Grant for 1866.....	90 15	
“ “ “ 1867.....	123 00	
“ Proceeds for live stock.....	29 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	12 84	
		\$680 60
By prizes paid.....	129 55	
“ Purchase and keep of bulls.....	249 67	
“ Agricultural papers.....	68 38	
“ Working expenses.....	121 12	
		\$568 72
Balance in hand.....		\$111 88

*Plympton.**

Number of members, 123.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$123 00	
“ Government Grant.....	61 50	
		\$184 50
By prizes paid.....	151 74	
“ Loan repaid.....	18 00	
“ Working expenses.....	9 92	
		\$179 66
Balance in hand.....		\$4 84

*Sombra.**

Number of members, 53.		
To Subscriptions, &c.....	\$53 10	
“ Government Grant, in Upper Canada Bank Bills, net	18 85	
“ “ “ 1867.....	25 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	2 25	
		\$99 20
By prizes paid.....	57 43	
“ Working expenses, &c.....	22 25	
		79 68
Balance in hand.....		\$19 52

*Warwick.**

Number of members, 117.

To balance on hand.....	\$1 78	
“ Subscriptions.....	117 00	
“ Government Grant, in Upper Canada Bank Bills, net,	29 68	
“ “ “ 1867.....	58 50	
		\$206 96
By prizes paid.....	\$149 00	
“ Working expenses.....	29 86	
		\$178 86
Balance in hand.....		\$28 10

LANARK, SOUTH.

Number of members, 69.

To Subscriptions.....	\$138 00	
“ Live stock sold.....	26 50	
“ Township Societies.....	378 00	
“ Government Grant.....	700 00	
		\$1242 50
By balance due Treasurer.....	138 37	
“ Keep of Society's live stock.....	83 80	
“ Township Societies.....	796 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	49 91	
“ Working expenses.....	66 51	
		\$1134 59
Balance on hand.....		\$107 91

NOTE.—The Directors report “that they had no Exhibition last year, owing to the deficiency in the Government Grant for 1866. The Directors were under the necessity of borrowing from the Treasurer last year, to pay for stock purchased by them at Toronto, at the Provincial Exhibition. The Directors beg leave to state that they have purchased 100 bushels of seed-wheat from the *Logan* farm, Montreal; and are now distributing it among the members of the Society at what it costs, \$2 25 per bushel.”

The Society owns the following stock: One thorough bred Ayrshire Bull; three Rams of pure Leicester breed, and one Boar of pure Suffolk breed. This stock, the Directors believe, cannot but benefit not only the members of the society, but the Farmers in the Townships generally, in improving their breed of Cattle.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Beckwith**

Number of members, 89.

To subscriptions and other receipts	\$167 06	
“ Government Grant	140 00	
		\$307 06
By balance due Treasurer	\$12 92	
“ Prizes paid	159 60	
“ Agricultural hall, &c	27 02	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	42 70	
“ Boar pig	25 00	
“ Working expenses.....	44 94	
		\$312 18
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$5 12

Branch No 1.

Number of members,		
To subscriptions, &c.....	\$160 38	
“ Government Grant.....	179 00	
		\$339 30
“ By prizes paid.....	\$268 25	
“ Working expenses	28 90	
		297 15
Balance in hand		\$42 15

*Montague.**

Number of members, 39.		
To balance on hand.....	\$1 37	
“ Subscriptions	99 00	
“ Government Grant.....	90 00	
		\$190 37
By prizes paid	117 25	
“ Working expenses	28 70	
		145 95
Balance in hand		\$44 42

LANARK, NORTH.

Number of members, 184.		
To balance on hand.....	\$102 89	
“ Township Societies.....	252 70	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	332 50	
“ Seed sold.....	160 50	
“ Cash on loan	110 50	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1661 09
By prizes paid	318 25	
“ Township Societies.....	556 95	
“ Purchase of seed grain.....	203 41	
“ “ “ six rams.....	165 50	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	96 60	
“ Working expenses.....	281 34	
		\$1622 05
Balance in hand.....		\$39 04

NOTE.—The Directors acknowledge with pleasure the generosity of the Hon. W. McDougall, in “presenting the Society with a first-class Cotswold shearing ram, worth \$100.” The Society had also purchased five superior rams at a cost of \$165.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Dalhousie.**

Number of members, 74.		
To balance on hand.....	\$91 73	
“ Cash on loan.....	210 00	
“ Assets realized.....	58 73	
“ Realized on service of rams.....	36 00	
“ Government Grant.....	120 80	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	99 00	
		\$616 26

By loans repaid.....	\$220 12	
“ Purchase and keep of live stock.....	232 24	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	42 00	
“ Working expenses.....	13 38	
		507 74
Balance in hand.....		\$108 52

NOTE.—In the absence of a correct detailed account, the above analysis of receipts and expenditure is given as approximately correct only.

*Lanark.**

Number of members, 118.		
To balance on hand.....	\$236 92	
“ Subscriptions.....	152 40	
“ Seeds sold to members.....	166 58	
“ Sheep sold to members.....	25 10	
“ Government Grant.....	183 45	
		\$764 45
By prizes paid.....	\$135 80	
“ Seeds purchased.....	181 21	
“ Agricultural papers.....	51 21	
“ Working expenses.....	58 03	
		\$426 25
Balance in hand.....		\$338 20

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Number of members, 71.		
To balance in hand.....	\$16 02	
“ Township Societies.....	516 50	
“ Subscriptions.....	80 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1314 52
“ Prizes paid.....	255 75	
“ Township societies.....	938 20	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	40 85	
“ Working expenses.....	65 25	
		\$1300 05
Balance in hand.....		\$14 47

NOTE.—The Directors in their Report say : “There was scarcely any Fall Wheat, and the variety of Spring Wheat mostly raised was the kind known as ‘Black Sea.’ The ‘midge,’ or ‘weevil,’ which in former years damaged our wheat crop so much did very little injury last year, and it is to be devoutly hoped that we have seen the last of it.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Bastard and Crosby.**

Number of members, 56.		
To balance on hand	\$13 30	
“ Subscriptions.....	125 00	
“ Government grant.....	99 35	
		\$237 65

“ By prizes paid..	\$194 88	
“ Working expenses.....	41 85	
		\$236 73
Balance on hand.....		\$0 92

*Crosby, North.**

Number of members, 32.		
To subscriptions.....	\$122 00	
“ Government grant.....	97 00	
		\$219 00
By Prizes paid.....	\$181 00	
“ Working expenses.....	16 50	
		\$197 50
Balance on hand.....		\$21 50

Gananogue.

Number of members, 35.		
To balance on hand.....	\$149 87	
“ Subscriptions.....	69 50	
“ Government grant.....	66 35	
		\$285 72
By purchase of Rams.....	\$145 00	
“ Working expenses.....	1 80	
		\$146 80
Balance in hand.....		\$138 92

NOTE.—The Directors report having purchased for the Society during the year, “four Leicester and two Southdown Rams, which it is hoped will have the effect of improving the quality of the sheep in this township.”

Lansdowne.

Number of members, 100.		
To balance on hand.....	\$84 03	
“ Subscriptions.....	100 00	
“ Sale of Boar and Ram	19 00	
“ Government grant.....	79 50	
		\$282 53
By prizes paid.....	\$69 75	
“ Keep of live stock.....	94 50	
“ Loss on U. C. Bank Bills.....	36 50	
“ Working expenses.....	3 30	
		\$204 05
Balance on hand.....		\$78 48

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.*

Number of members, 67.		
To balance on hand.....	\$101 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	103 00	
“ Township societies.....	311 32	
“ Government grant.....	702 00	
		\$1217 32

By prizes paid.....	\$197 15	
“ Township societies.....	732 52	
“ Working expenses.....	69 50	
	<u> </u>	\$999 17
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$218 15</u>

*Gower, South.**

Number of members, 30.		
To subscriptions.....	\$41 00	
“ Government grant.....	55 21	
	<u> </u>	\$96 21
By purchase of live stock.....	94 82	
“ Working expenses.....	1 39	
	<u> </u>	\$96 21

*Kitley and Elmsley.**

Number of members, 48.		
To subscriptions.....	\$107 35	
“ Receipts on live stock.....	14 00	
“ Government grant.....	134 73	
	<u> </u>	\$256 08
By prizes paid.....	\$83 25	
“ Purchase and keep of live stock.....	80 73	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	36 75	
“ Working expenses.....	34 56	
	<u> </u>	\$235 29
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$20 79</u>

Walford.

Number of members, 31.		
To subscriptions.....	\$107 00	
“ Government grant.....	144 09	
	<u> </u>	\$251 09
By Prizes paid.....	\$159 88	
“ Purchase of live stock.....	72 13	
“ Working expenses.....	19 08	
	<u> </u>	\$251 09

LENNOX.

Number of members, 170		
To balance on hand.....	\$68 24	
“ Township societies.....	257 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	210 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	32 10	
“ Government grant.....	702 00	
	<u> </u>	\$1269 84
By prizes paid.....	\$413 52	
“ Township societies.....	642 50	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	\$102 00	
“ Working expenses.....	112 98	
	<u> </u>	\$1271 00
Balance due.....		<u>\$1 16</u>

NOTE.—The Directors report three cheese factories in operation in the county, and two more in the course of construction; and refer to Professor Buckland's course of free lectures in the county on the Science of Agriculture.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Fredericksbury, North.

Number of members, 91.

To balance on hand.....	\$6 22	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	101 35	
“ Government Grant.....	151 50	
	<hr/>	\$259 07
By prizes paid.....	205 63	
“ Working expenses.....	32 93	
	<hr/>	\$238 56
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$20 51

*Richmond.**

Number of members, 65.

To subscriptions, &c.....	\$102 76	
“ Government Grant.....	150 00	
	<hr/>	\$252 76
By prizes paid.....	212 57	
“ Working expenses.....	40 00	
	<hr/>	\$252 57
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> 19

LINCOLN.*

Number of members, 172.

To balance on hand.....	\$156 57	
“ Subscriptions.....	175 00	
“ Municipal Grants.....	175 00	
“ Township Societies.....	707 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	41 25	
	<hr/>	\$2132 32
By prizes paid.....	\$544 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1233 00	
“ Working expenses.....	140 69	
	<hr/>	\$1917 69
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$214 63

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Caistor.**

Number of members, 36.

To subscriptions, &c.....	\$49 40	
“ Government Grant.....	35 75	
	<hr/>	\$85 15
By prizes paid.....	\$56 50	
“ Working expenses.....	28 65	
	<hr/>	\$85 15

*Guinsboro'.**

Number of members, 65.		
To subscriptions, &c.....	\$71 50	
“ Government Grant.....	58 50	
		\$130 00
By prizes paid.....	\$96 82	
“ Working expenses.....	18 66	
		\$115 48
Balance on hand.....		\$14 52

*Grimsby.**

Number of members, 63.		
To subscriptions.....	\$72 02	
“ Municipal Grants.....	40 00	
“ Government Grants.....	75 25	
“ Admissions to show.....	9 60	
		\$196 87
By prizes paid.....	\$174 13	
“ Working expenses.....	16 65	
		\$190 18
Balance in hand.....		\$6 69

*Grantham, St. Catharines, and Port Dalhousie.**

Number of members, 189.		
To balance in hand.....	\$46 40	
“ Subscriptions.....	191 00	
“ Government Grant.....	204 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	50 00	
“ United Society's Grant.....	60 38	
“ Admissions to show.....	41 40	
		\$593 68
By prizes paid.....	\$466 50	
“ Working expenses.....	68 11	
		\$534 61
Balance in hand.....		\$59 07

Louth.

Number of members, 63.		
To subscriptions.....	\$105 00	
“ Government Grant.....	74 50	
		\$179 50
By prizes paid.....	\$117 87	
“ Working expenses.....	37 29	
		\$155 16
Balance in hand.....		\$24 34

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Number of members, 369.		
To balance on hand.....	\$243 19	
“ Subscriptions and other Receipts.....	408 00	
“ Township Societies.....	844 75	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$2197 94

By prizes paid.....	\$489 75	
“ Township Societies.....	1262 90	
“ Working expenses.....	487 60	
		\$2240 25
Balance due Treasurer.....	\$42 31	

NOTE.—The Directors report a very fair show of cattle of superior kinds at the Fall Exhibition of the Society. In reference to crops, the report says:—“The crops of fall wheat have been good where the midge proof varieties have been sown—where the *Soule* or other old kinds were tried, they generally proved a complete failure, thus giving another proof of the positive necessity of procuring new varieties of seed wheat, fitted to withstand the attacks of the midge, and suited to our climate.” The report gives due credit to the proprietor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, W. Weld, Esq., of London, “for his enterprising and persistent endeavours to direct public attention to the necessity of introducing new varieties of spring seed wheat; and suggest that the Bureau of Agriculture take steps to import a small quantity each year from the different grain growing countries of the world. This, under proper regulations, may be distributed through the Agricultural Societies to such individuals as would be willing to give it the proper attention; and if liberal prizes were offered for the best samples grown from imported seed, we believe it would result in such an extended series of experiments as could not fail to supply the farmers with a regular change of seed, which is allowed to be a great benefit in all countries, and an especial necessity in America.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Biddulph.**

Number of members, 56.		
To balance in hand.....	\$4 81	
“ Subscriptions.....	60 50	
“ Township Council Grant.....	30 00	
“ Government Grant.....	38 61	
		\$133 92
By prizes paid.....	93 50	
“ Working expenses.....	20 50	
		\$114 00
Balance in hand.....	\$19 92	

*Dorchester, North.**

Number of members, 71.		
To balance in hand.....	\$18 46	
“ Subscriptions.....	105 75	
“ Government Grant.....	42 43	
		\$166 64
To prizes paid.....	\$117 00	
“ Working expenses.....	18 10	
		\$135 10
Balance in hand.....	\$31 54	

*London.**

Number of members, 230.		
To balance on hand.....	\$92 08	
“ Government Grant.....	378 23	
		\$470 31
By prizes and working expenses.....	362 46	
Balance in hand.....	\$107 85	

McGillivray.

Number of members, 115.		
To balance on hand.....	\$1 35	
“ Subscriptions	133 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	9 70	
“ Government Grant.....	64 39	
		\$208 44
By prizes paid.....	\$199 50	
“ Working expenses.....	8 00	
		\$207 50
Balance in hand.....		94

*Missouri, West.**

Number of members, 92.		
To receipts from all sources.....	\$147 10	
By expenditure in full.....	147 00	
		10
Balance in hand.....		

Westminster.

Number of members, 198.		
To balance on hand.....	\$21 44	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	286 12	
“ Government Grant.....	100 98	
		\$408 54
By prizes paid.....	343 00	
“ Working expenses.....	54 15	
		\$397 15
Balance in hand.....		\$11 39

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Number of members, 102.		
To balance on hand.....	\$170 91	
“ Subscriptions	105 00	
“ Proceeds of Farmers' Pic-nic.....	183 98	
“ Proceeds on land.....	93 00	
“ Township Societies.....	718 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1972 89
By prizes paid.....	\$246 45	
“ Work on hall and show grounds.....	309 73	
“ Trust and Loan Company.....	120 35	
“ Township Societies.....	1139 20	
“ Working expenses.....	82 21	
		\$1897 94
Balance in hand.....		\$74 95

NOTE.—The Directors report 3000 persons present at the Fall Show, which in every respect indicated a marked advance on former years. The report also recommend the efforts of W. Weld, Esq., of London, in establishing an Agricultural Emporium, and suggest that “practical measures should be adopted to introduce better seed grains into the country.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Adelaide.**

Number of members, 68.		
To balance on hand.....	\$10 29	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	60 62	
“ Government Grant.....	23 46	
		\$94 37
By prizes paid.....	\$66 42	
“ Working expenses.....	20 25	
		\$86 67
Balance in hand.....		\$7 70

Delaware.

Number of members, (not given).		
To balance on hand.....	\$4 51	
“ Subscriptions.....	50 50	
“ Government Grant.....	25 16	
		\$80 17
By prizes paid.....	40 25	
“ Working expenses.....	20 67	
		\$60 92
Balance in hand.....		\$19 25

NOTE.—The Directors report a very good Fall Show, and say “It is evident there is great improvement in farming throughout the township, but we consider it advisable to keep the leading points necessary to success before the members of the Society, among these are thorough drainage, tillage, and regular manuring, remembering that manure to the land is like fuel to the steam-engine. A regular system of cropping and general management is necessary to ensure success—every thing must be done orderly and systematically. If we examine a piece of machinery, as a steam-engine, well constructed, we shall find it moving with such precision as scarcely to be heard when standing within a few feet of it—it is precisely so with a well-conducted farm; every thing is done in due season—there is no confusion, and a great deal can be done in a short time. A badly managed farm, on the contrary, if not wholly neglected, will be all hurry and disorder—every thing out of order, and but little done. . . . The farmer must know at the start what he is going to do—his year’s operations must be before him, or all will be confusion.

*Ekfrid.**

Number of members, 105.		
To balance in hand.....	\$25 03	
“ Sundry receipts.....	87 09	
“ County Treasurer.....	166 60	
		\$278 72
By prizes paid.....	\$72 75	
“ Working and other expenses.....	120 00	
		\$192 75
Balance in hand.....		\$85 97

*Lobo.**

Number of members, 128.
(No financial statement given.)

*Metcalf.**

Number of members, 115.		
To subscriptions, &c.....	\$158 50	
“ Government Grant.....	81 50	
“ Cash on loan.....	104 12	
		\$344 12
By purchase and keep of bulls.....	\$206 00	
“ Loan repaid.....	96 00	
“ Working expenses.....	22 60	
		\$324 60
Balance in hand.....		\$19 52

*Mosst.**

Number of members, 93.		
To balance in hand.....	\$2 21	
“ Subscriptions.....	95 00	
“ Government Grant.....	46 00	
		\$143 21
By prizes paid.....	128 05	
“ Working expenses.....	11 13	
		\$139 18
Balance in hand.....		\$4 03

*Williams, East.**

Number of members, 65.		
To balance in hand.....	\$4 56	
“ Subscriptions.....	66 50	
“ Government Grant.....	33 00	
		\$104 06
By prizes paid.....	\$78 80	
“ Working expenses.....	11 00	
		\$89 80
Balance on hand.....		\$14 26

*Williams, West.**

Number of members, 82.		
To balance on hand.....	\$53 10	
“ Subscriptions and Donations.....	98 79	
“ Government Grant.....	48 00	
		\$199 89
By prizes paid.....	\$139 25	
“ Working expenses.....	33 45	
		\$172 70
Balance in hand.....		\$27 19

 NIAGARA.

Number of members, 88.		
To balance on hand.....	\$5 15	
“ Subscriptions.....	134 25	
“ Municipal Grant.....	50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	351 00	
		\$540 40

By prizes paid.....	\$426 75	
“ Working expenses.....	135 70	
	<u> </u>	\$562 45
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$22 05

NOTE.—The Directors, in their report, say—“Your Directors are enabled to advert with some degree of pleasure to the Fall Exhibition of the Society, held on the 9th of October, establishing the pleasing fact that if all other crops were a failure, the great staple of this section of Canada, fruit, was abundant. . . . Apples, pears, peaches, quinces and grapes in great plenty, and very fine. It is pleasing to record the marked improvement in the quality and variety of grapes grown in this division within a few years.”

NORFOLK.*

Number of members, 185.		
To subscriptions.....	\$182 00	
“ Township Societies.....	432 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	301 47	
	<u> </u>	\$1792 97
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$11 44	
“ Prizes paid.....	647 50	
“ Township Societies.....	648 00	
“ Working expenses.....	139 76	
	<u> </u>	\$1446 70
Balance in hand.....		\$346 27

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Charlotteville.**

Number of members, 58.		
To subscriptions.....	\$58 00	
“ Government Grant.....	25 00	
	<u> </u>	\$83 00
By balance due Treasurer.....	1 27	
“ Prizes paid.....	105 74	
	<u> </u>	\$107 01
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$24 01

*Middleton.**

Number of members, 95.		
To subscriptions.....	\$109 00	
“ Government Grant.....	47 50	
	<u> </u>	\$156 50
By prizes paid.....	\$135 22	
“ Working expenses.....	20 78	
	<u> </u>	\$156 00
Balance in hand.....		50

*Windham.**

Number of members, 59.		
To balance on hand.....	\$12 50	
“ Subscriptions.....	59 00	
“ Government Grant.....	27 50	
	<hr/>	\$99 00
By prizes paid.....	76 87	
“ Working expenses.....	12 25	
	<hr/>	\$89 12
Balance in hand.....		\$9 88

*Townsend.**

Number of members, (not given).		
To cash on hand.....	\$17 00	
“ Government Grant.....	219 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	5 50	
	<hr/>	\$241 50
By prizes paid.....	\$254 70	
“ Working expenses.....	27 14	
	<hr/>	\$281 84
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$40 34

*Woodhouse.**

Number of members, (not given).		
To balance on hand.....	\$39 50	
“ Government Grant.....	129 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	8 50	
	<hr/>	\$177 00
By prizes paid.....	\$103 87	
“ Working expenses.....	30 91	
	<hr/>	\$134 78
Balance in hand.....		\$42 22

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.*

Number of members, 62.		
To balance on hand.....	\$78 99	
“ Subscriptions.....	62 00	
“ Township Societies.....	642 54	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	7 50	
	<hr/>	\$1493 03
By prizes paid.....	\$293 16	
“ Township Societies.....	1065 55	
“ Working expenses.....	57 60	
	<hr/>	\$1416 31
Balance on hand.....		\$76 72

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Cramahe.

Number of members, 168.

To balance on hand.....	\$55 96	
“ Subscriptions.....	167 00	
“ Government Grant.....	108 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	1 38	
	<u> </u>	\$332 84
By prizes paid.....	\$152 60	
“ Working expenses.....	25 08	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	100 20	
	<u> </u>	\$277 88
Balance in hand.....		\$54 96

NOTE.—The Directors report that in their opinion, the circulation of the *Canada Farmer* amongst the members has been the means of increasing the membership of the Society year by year, and also congratulate the membership on the success attending the operations of the Society generally.

*Brighton.**

Number of members, 134.		
To balance on hand.....	\$18 09	
“ Subscriptions.....	134 00	
“ Government Grant.....	87 00	
	<u> </u>	\$239 09
By prizes paid.....	\$106 85	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	80 40	
“ Working expenses.....	34 75	
	<u> </u>	\$222 00
Balance in hand.....		\$17 09

*Murray.**

Number of members, 108.		
To balance on hand.....	\$74 29	
“ Subscriptions.....	110 50	
“ Government Grant.....	68 50	
	<u> </u>	\$253 29
By prizes paid.....	\$122 24	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	64 65	
“ Working expenses.....	13 37	
	<u> </u>	\$200 26
Balance in hand.....		\$53 03

Percy.

Number of members, 89.		
To subscriptions.....	\$107 25	
“ Government Grant.....	66 00	
	<u> </u>	\$173 25
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$00 96	
“ Prizes paid.....	94 19	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	44 75	
“ Working expenses.....	23 35	
	<u> </u>	\$173 25

NOTE.—The Directors report, as their opinion, that the distribution of the *Canada Farmer* amongst the members has been the cause of the large increase of membership, and the increased prosperity of the Society.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.*

Number of members, 127.		
To balance on hand.....	\$43 55	
“ Subscriptions.....	132 95	
“ Township Societies.....	494 50	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	105 50	
		\$1478 50
By prizes paid.....	\$447 50	
“ Township Societies.....	915 70	
“ Working expenses.....	80 15	
		\$1443 35
Balance on hand.....		\$35 15

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Halifax.

Number of members, 168.		
To subscriptions.....	\$169 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	60 00	
“ Government Grant.....	143 10	
“ Admissions to show.....	47 20	
		\$419 30
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$53 51	
“ Prizes paid.....	218 25	
“ Agricultural journals.....	100 80	
“ Working expenses.....	35 31	
		\$407 87
Balance in hand.....		\$11 43

NOTE.—The directors report a decided improvement in stock of all kinds.

Hamilton.

Number of members, 215.		
To balance on hand.....	\$50 68	
“ Subscriptions.....	269 00	
“ Government grant.....	221 88	
“ Admissions to show.....	52 67	
		\$594 23
By prizes paid	\$380 75	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	127 80	
“ Working expenses.....	43 80	
		\$552 35
Balance in hand.....		\$41 88

Monaghan, South.

Number of members, 67.		
To subscriptions.....	\$88 10	
“ Government grant.....	56 22	
“ Admission to show.....	17 90	
		\$162 22
By prizes paid.....	\$127 75	
“ Working expenses.....	17 31	
		\$145 06
Balance in hand.....		\$17 16

NOTE.—The directors report a very successful exhibition, in almost all departments ; and in reference to the wheat crop say : “ The different varieties exhibited were those known as the ‘ Soule ’ and ‘ Gold Drop,’ in the winter class, and the ‘ Bald Club,’ ‘ Gold Drop ’ and ‘ Fife,’ in the Spring varieties. The Club and the Gold Drop being the present favorite varieties. The Fife seems to be degenerating, and farmers are wishing for some other varieties suited to the soil and climate. The freedom from rust, and the lateness of the season at which it can be sown, have been strong inducements for continuing its culture. Some are disposed to attribute its degeneration, to climatic influences, which may possibly have something to do with it. We are inclined to believe that other causes also combine to bring about this degeneracy in the yield. A number of years ago, it was by no means uncommon to get from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre, while now 12 or 16 bushels are considered a good yield. We cannot but think that the practice which has been very general—of sowing it on the same land a number of years in succession, is a very injurious one ; for by this system the best soils become exhausted of the ingredients necessary to give vigor to its growth, and the full developement of the grain. * * * We are strongly impressed with the idea that most beneficial results in promoting progress in agricultural pursuits, may be obtained by the establishing of a well conducted emporium in this province for the introduction, testing, and dissemination of stock and seeds.”

ONTARIO, SOUTH.*

Number of members, 408.	
To balance in hand.....	\$527 88
“ Township Societies.....	1300 70
“ Municipal grant.....	200 00
“ Subscriptions.....	515 25
“ Admission to show, &c.....	708 58
	<hr/>
	\$3252 41
By prizes paid.....	\$1255 50
“ Work on Agricultural Hall, &c.....	90 98
“ <i>Canada Farmer and Journal of Arts</i>	103 10
“ Township Societies.....	1019 70
“ Working expenses.....	278 12
	<hr/>
	\$2747 40
Balance on hand.....	<hr/>
	\$505 01

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Pickering.**

Number of members, 268.	
To balance on hand.....	\$475 32
“ Subscriptions and Donations.....	338 50
“ Government grant.....	169 71
“ Admissions to the show, &c.....	293 10
	<hr/>
	\$1276 63
By prizes paid.....	\$558 25
“ Paid on building and grounds.....	498 07
“ Working expenses.....	93 08
	<hr/>
	\$1149 40
Balance in hand.....	<hr/>
	\$127 23

Whitby and East Whitby.

Number of members, 259.

To balance on hand.....	\$176 93	
“ Subscriptions.....	331 60	
“ Government grant.....	223 80	
“ Admission to show.....	65 80	
		\$798 13
By prizes paid.....	\$590 50	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	74 40	
“ Working expenses.....	78 30	
		\$743 20
Balance in hand.....		\$54 93

ONTARIO, NORTH.

Number of members, 246.

To balance on hand.....	\$177 73	
“ Subscriptions.....	380 50	
“ Township Societies.....	632 00	
“ Municipal grant.....	200 00	
“ Government grant.....	702 00	
“ Admission to show.....	220 00	
		\$2312 23
By prizes paid.....	\$822 50	
“ Township societies.....	1053 20	
“ Fencing and preparing show ground.....	202 00	
“ Loss on U. C. Bank bills.....	123 55	
“ Working expenses.....	155 38	
		\$2356 63
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$44 40

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Brock.**

Number of members, 72.

To subscriptions, &c.....	\$90 90	
“ Government Grant.....	46 65	
		\$137 55
By prizes paid.....	\$97 50	
“ Working expenses.....	17 76	
		\$115 26
Balance in hand.....		\$22 29

*Mara and Rama.**

Number of members, 108.

To balance in hand.....	\$9 47	
“ Subscriptions.....	160 00	
“ Government grant.....	106 45	
“ Municipal do.	40 00	
		\$315 92
By prizes paid.....	\$152 95	
“ Paid on purchase of bull.....	53 75	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	40 50	
“ Working expenses.....	65 07	
		\$312 27
Balance in hand.....		\$3 65

Reach and Seugog.

Number of members, 105.

To subscriptions and donations	\$176 25	
“ Government grant.....	69 97	
	<hr/>	\$246 22
By balance due Treasurer.....	17 20	
“ Prizes paid.....	163 25	
“ Working expenses.....	41 25	
	<hr/>	\$221 70
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		\$24 52

*Scott.**

Number of members, 134.

To balance in hand.....	\$6 54	
“ Subscriptions.....	148 50	
“ Government grant.....	89 31	
“ Admissions to Show	15 50	
	<hr/>	\$259 85
By prizes paid.....	\$198 75	
“ Working expenses.....	28 50	
	<hr/>	\$227 25
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		\$32 60

*Thorah.**

Number of members, 61.

To balance in hand.....	\$6 17	
“ Subscriptions	63 00	
“ Government Grant.....	38 64	
“ County Treasurer.....	40 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	7 65	
	<hr/>	\$155 46
By prizes paid.....	\$126 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	12 00	
“ Working expenses.....	16 68	
	<hr/>	\$154 68
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		78

*Uxbridge.**

Number of members, 105.

To balance on hand.....	\$8 17	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	111 63	
“ Government Grant.....	69 98	
“ Admissions to show.....	44 44	
	<hr/>	\$234 22
By prizes paid.....	\$182 75	
“ Working expenses.....	73 35	
	<hr/>	\$256 10
		<hr/>
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$21 88

*OXFORD, NORTH.**

Number of members, 297.

To balance in hand.....	\$3 05	
“ Subscriptions and other receipts.....	433 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1045 00	
“ Cash on notes discounted.....	435 60	
“ Government Grant.....	700 25	
“ Admissions to show.....	120 20	
“ Receipts on horse service.....	56 00	
	<hr/>	\$2793 10
By prizes paid.....	\$565 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1464 18	
“ Loans repaid.....	244 21	
“ Paid on entire horse.....	397 31	
“ Working expenses.....	214 44	
	<hr/>	\$2885 14
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$92 04

NOTE.—The Directors say in their report—“The County of Oxford has of late years wrought its way to prominence in the manufacture of cheese, both in quantity and quality, and is gradually working its way to prominence as a cheese dairyman’s county. . . . The County of Oxford, as a whole, is admirably adapted for its successful prosecution. Even at present prices, it is fairly remunerative, and besides, it has many collateral advantages. We therefore hope that cheese will continue to be one of the staple products of the County, and that Oxford farmers will so improve in its manufacture, that Oxford Canadian cheese will be famed and sought after in every market of the world.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Blandford.**

Number of members, 367.		
To subscriptions.....	\$380 00	
“ Government Grant.....	134 65	
“ Admissions to show.....	28 40	
	<hr/>	\$543 05
By prizes paid.....	\$403 25	
“ Working expenses.....	45 39	
	<hr/>	\$448 64
Balance in hand.....		\$94 41

*Blenheim.**

Number of members, 285.		
To balance in hand.....	\$227 16	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	342 00	
“ Government Grant.....	120 58	
“ Admissions to show.....	29 75	
	<hr/>	\$719 49
By prizes paid.....	\$576 00	
“ Working expenses.....	103 14	
	<hr/>	\$679 14
Balance in hand.....		\$40 35

*Nissouri, East.**

Number of members, 144.		
To balance in hand.....	\$4 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	147 00	
“ Government Grant.....	55 46	
		\$206 46
By prizes paid.....	\$153 75	
“ Working expenses.....	28 44	
		\$182 19
Balance in hand.....		\$24 27

*Zorra, East.**

Number of members, 147.		
To balance in hand.....	\$55 07	
“ Subscriptions.....	166 75	
“ Government Grant.....	53 84	
		\$275 66
By prizes paid.....	\$174 50	
“ Working expenses.....	43 76	
		\$218 26
Balance in hand.....		\$57 40

Zorra, West.

Number of members, 117.		
To balance on hand.....	\$30 71	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	160 00	
“ Government Grant.....	54 65	
		\$245 36
By prizes paid.....	\$186 75	
“ Working expenses.....	29 86	
		\$216 61
Balance in hand.....		\$28 75

*OXFORD, SOUTH.**

Number of members, 93.		
To balance in hand.....	\$547 52	
“ Township Societies.....	1133 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	94 00	
“ Seed wheat sold.....	12 00	
“ Union Exhibition proceeds.....	32 96	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$2521 48
By paid Union Exhibition Committee.....	374 80	
“ Township Societies.....	1553 98	
“ Purchase of live stock.....	450 00	
“ Purchase of seed grain.....	33 74	
“ Working expenses.....	19 47	
		\$2431 99
Balance in hand.....		\$89 49

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Dereham.**

Number of members, 228.		
To members' subscriptions.....	\$228 00	
“ Admissions to show, &c.....	171 00	
“ Government Grant.....	79 89	
	<hr/>	\$478 89
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$7 38	
“ Union Committee for exhibition.....	374 89	
“ Improvements on grounds.....	71 25	
“ Working expenses.....	28 95	
	<hr/>	\$482 47
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$3 58

NOTE.—The South Riding and the Dereham Societies held a Union Exhibition, at which prizes were paid amounting to the sum of \$531, and the admission fees at the gates amounted to \$80.

*Norwich, North.**

Number of members, 255.		
To Subscriptions, &c.....	\$374 71	
“ Government Grants, 1866-7.....	179 77	
“ Admissions to show, &c.....	103 34	
	<hr/>	\$657 82
By prizes paid.....	\$384 00	
“ Paid on building.....	90 67	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	33 00	
“ South Norwich Society.....	19 33	
“ Working expenses, &c.....	123 56	
	<hr/>	\$650 56
Balance in hand.....		\$7 26

Norwich, South.

Number of members, 262.		
To subscriptions, &c.....	\$387 43	
“ Admissions to show, &c.....	140 35	
“ Government Grant.....	125 22	
“ North Norwich Society.....	19 33	
	<hr/>	\$672 33
By prizes paid.....	\$382 75	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	30 00	
“ Working expenses.....	93 19	
	<hr/>	\$505 94
Balance in hand.....		\$166 39

NOTE.—The Directors, in their Report, represent that in their opinion “The objects of Agricultural Societies are not for the sole purpose of inviting competition at their exhibitions, for the sake of obtaining premiums; but to encourage the introduction of such stock and seeds into the township as will tend to improve our stock and increase the value of our crops. . . . Your Directors feeling assured that by procuring seeds grown upon heavy clay soils and sown upon our lighter soils, would be attended with favorable

results, purchased a quantity of clover seed grown in the Township of Rainham, and distributed it amongst members in proportion to their subscriptions." The Directors also recommend the purchase of new varieties of spring wheat, for distribution amongst the members of the Society.

*Oxford, North and West.**

Number of members, 221.		
To balance on hand.....	\$16 40	
" Subscriptions, &c.....	295 25	
" Government Grant.....	81 74	
" Admissions to show.....	36 40	
		\$429 79
By prizes paid.....	\$319 25	
" Working expenses.....	88 95	
" Loan repaid.....	6 50	
		\$414 70
Balance in hand.....		\$15 09

Oxford, East.

Number of members, 76.		
To balance on hand.....	\$79 98	
" Subscriptions.....	126 55	
" Government Grant.....	43 10	
		\$249 63
By prizes paid.....	\$105 75	
" <i>Canada Farmer</i>	25 20	
" Working expenses.....	33 87	
		\$164 82
Balance in hand.....		\$84 81

PEEL.*

Number of members, 232.		
To balance in hand.....	\$170 69	
" Subscriptions, &c.....	250 50	
" Municipal Grants.....	285 00	
" Township Societies.....	696 00	
" Government Grant.....	875 00	
" Admissions to the show, &c.....	533 75	
		\$2810 94
By prizes paid.....	\$846 50	
" Township Societies.....	1340 00	
" Paid on hall and grounds.....	209 68	
" Working expenses.....	284 65	
		\$2680 83
Balance in hand.....		\$130 11

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Albion.**

Number of members, 135.

To subscriptions.....	\$161 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	122 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	27 07	
	<hr/>	\$350 57
“ By prizes paid.....	\$200 72	
“ Working expenses.....	53 07	
	<hr/>	\$253 79
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$96 78

*Caledon.**

Number of members, 183.

To balance on hand.....	\$22 55	
“ Subscriptions.....	192 00	
“ Municipal Grants.....	372 00	
“ Admissions to show, &c.....	173 95	
“ Cash on loan.....	180 00	
	<hr/>	\$940 50
“ By prizes paid.....	\$246 25	
“ Paid on new hall and grounds.....	518 05	
“ Working expenses.....	117 48	
	<hr/>	\$881 78
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$58 72

*Chingacousey.**

Number of members, 122.

To subscriptions.....	\$177 50	
“ Government and County Grant.....	95 00	
“ Township Grant.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$322 50
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$37 37	
“ Prizes paid.....	282 50	
“ Working expenses.....	62 05	
	<hr/>	\$381 92
Balance due Treasurer.....		<hr/> \$59 42

Toronto.

Number of members, 163.

To balance on hand.....	\$130 63	
“ Subscriptions.....	186 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	108 00	
“ Government Grant.....	132 00	
	<hr/>	\$557 13
By prizes paid.....	\$364 00	
“ Working expenses.....	74 90	
	<hr/>	\$438 90
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$118 23

Toronto Gore.

Number of members, 116.		
To balance on hand.....	\$4 11	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	138 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	15 00	
“ Government Grant.....	95 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	12 25	
		\$264 86
By prizes paid.....	\$194 25	
“ Working expenses.....	55 48	
		\$249 73
Balance in hand.....		\$15 13

PETERBOROUGH.*

(No list of members or financial statement returned. The Report says \$16.00 of a balance is left on hand, after paying all liabilities.)

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Ashphodel, Belmont, and Dunmer.**

Number of members, 359.		
To subscriptions.....	\$359 00	
“ Sale of seeds.....	513 62	
“ Government Grant.....	222 58	
		\$1095 20
By prizes paid.....	\$139 96	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	53 25	
“ Purchase of seeds.....	786 12	
“ Working expenses.....	73 61	
		\$1052 94
Balance in hand.....		\$42 26

*Otonabee.**

Number of members, (Not given.)		
To balance on hand.....	\$125 97	
“ Subscriptions.....	176 50	
“ Sale of plaster and seeds.....	613 40	
“ Government Grant.....	108 50	
		\$1024 37
By prizes paid.....	\$85 75	
“ Purchase of plaster and seed.....	792 00	
“ Working expenses.....	72 49	
		\$950 24
Balance in hand.....		\$74 13

*Dysart.**

Number of members, 33.

To balance in hand.....	\$15 54	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	25 03	
“ Government Grant.....	24 80	
		\$65 37
By prizes paid.....	\$38 50	
“ Incidental expenses.....	3 07	
		\$41 57
Balance in hand.....		\$23 80

*PRESCOTT.**

Number of members, 81.

To balance on hand.....	\$65 77	
“ Subscriptions.....	105 00	
“ Township Societies.....	216 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	21 15	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1109 92
By prizes paid.....	360 25	
“ Township Societies.....	637 20	
“ Working expenses.....	81 66	
		\$1079 11
Balance in hand.....		\$30 81

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Caledonia.**

Number of members, 25.

To balance in hand.....	\$4 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	85 80	
		\$139 80
By prizes paid.....	\$121 00	
“ Working expenses.....	12 00	
		\$133 00
Balance in hand.....		\$6 80

*Longueil and Hawkesbury.**

Number of members, 52.

To balance on hand.....	\$21 14	
“ Subscriptions.....	168 00	
“ Government Grant.....	237 40	
		\$426 54
By prizes paid.....	348 00	
“ Working expenses.....	55 54	
		\$403 54
Balance in hand.....		\$23 00

Plantagenet, North.

Number of members, 29.		
To subscriptions.....	\$56 00	
“ Government Grant.....	78 00	
		\$134 00
By prizes paid.....	\$95 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	18 40	
“ Working expenses.....	8 77	
		\$122 17
Balance in hand.....		\$11 83

PRINCE EDWARD.*

Number of members, 204.		
To balance in hand.....a.....	\$317 61	
“ Subscriptions.....	262 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1014 00	
“ Government Grant.....	1755 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	187 00	
		\$3535 61
By prizes paid.....	\$742 91	
“ Lumber, pickets, &c.....	337 45	
“ Township Societies.....	1792 47	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	108 28	
“ Working and incidental expenses.....	233 54	
		3214 65
Balance in hand.....		\$320 96

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Ameliasburgh.**

Number of members, 176.		
By balance on hand.....	\$00 17	
“ Subscriptions.....	188 00	
“ Government Grant.....	179 00	
		\$367 17
By prizes paid.....	\$311 57	
“ Working expenses.....	56 85	
		\$368 42
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$1 25

*Hallowell.**

Number of members, 77.		
To balance on hand.....	\$48 42	
“ Subscriptions.....	77 00	
“ Government Grant.....	155 25	
“ Admissions to show.....	6 90	
		\$287 57

By prizes paid.....	\$218 88	
“ Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	31 95	
“ Working expenses.....	37 20	
	<hr/>	\$288 03
Balance due Treasurer.....		46

*Hillier.**

Number of members, 80.		
To subscriptions.....	\$100 00	
“ Government Grant.....	81 50	
	<hr/>	\$181 50
By prizes paid.....	\$167 32	
“ Working expenses.....	23 23	
	<hr/>	\$190 55
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$9 05

Marysburgh.

Number of members, 41.		
To subscriptions.....	\$108 00	
“ Government Grant.....	110 50	
	<hr/>	\$218 50
By three Leicester rams and two ewes.....	\$204 75	
“ Working expenses.....	7 40	
	<hr/>	\$212 15
Balance in hand.....		\$6 45

NOTE.—The Society expended all its funds in purchasing sheep for use of the Society, instead of holding an exhibition.

 PERTH.

Number of members, 379.		
To balance on hand.....	\$413 69	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	529 10	
“ Township Societies.....	604 50	
“ Sale of seed grain.....	133 30	
“ Municipal Grant.....	300 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Admissions to show ground.....	184 60	
	<hr/>	\$3042 69
By prizes paid.....	\$774 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1193 21	
“ County Grant.....	64 50	
“ Loss on Upper Canada Bank Bills.....	51 80	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	104 50	
“ Working expenses.....	381 88	
	<hr/>	\$2569 89
Balance in hand.....		\$472 80

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Fullarton, Logan, and Hibbert.**

Number of members, 188.		
To balance in hand.....	\$80 50	
“ Cash on loan.....	150 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	51 25	
“ Government Grant.....	200 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	22 15	
	<hr/>	\$503 90
By prizes paid.....	\$332 00	
“ Loan repaid.....	224 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	53 47	
“ Purchase of land.....	50 00	
“ Working expenses.....	193 31	
	<hr/>	\$852 78
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$348 88

*Blanshard.**

Number of members, 94.		
To Balance in hand.....	\$126 90	
“ Municipal Grants.....	55 00	
“ Government Grant.....	237 94	
“ Subscriptions.....	205 50	
“ Admissions to show.....	57 14	
	<hr/>	\$682 48
By prizes paid.....	\$77 43	
“ Working expenses.....	153 67	
	<hr/>	\$231 10
Balance in hand.....		\$451 38

Mornington.*

Number of members, 81.		
To subscriptions and donations.....	\$87 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	20 00	
“ Government Grant.....	88 42	
	<hr/>	\$195 42
By Prizes paid.....	\$123 00	
“ Working expenses.....	38 06	
	<hr/>	\$161 06
Balance in hand.....		\$34 36

*Wallace and Elma.**

Number of members, 51.		
To subscriptions.....	\$53 20	
“ Municipal Grants.....	31 45	
“ Government Grant.....	46 55	
	<hr/>	\$131 20

" By balance due Treasurer.....	\$10 28	
" Premiums paid.....	106 25	
" Working expenses.....	59 37	
	<u> </u>	\$175 90
Balance due Treasurer.....		<u>\$44 70</u>

RENFREW.

Number of Members, 102.

To Balance in hand	\$39 74	
" Township Societies.....	477 75	
" Subscriptions.....	143 50	
" Assets realized.....	20 35	
" Government Grant.....	702 00	
" McNab Tp. Society, share of loss on U. C. Bank bills	52 72	
	<u> </u>	\$1436 06
By prizes paid.....	232 30	
" Township Societies.....	898 95	
" Working expenses.....	99 00	
	<u> </u>	\$1230 25
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$205 81</u>

NOTE:—The Directors report that on account of the loss sustained on U. C. Bank Bills, the prizes awarded in 1866 still remain unpaid; fifty per cent. of which the above balance will pay. The Report also strongly recommended the purchase by the Society of Bulls, Rams, and Boars, so soon as the funds will permit.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Admaston.**

Number of members, 33.		
To balance on hand.....	\$43 21	
" subscriptions.....	\$93 00	
" Government Grant.....	111 90	
	<u> </u>	\$248 11
By prizes paid.....	213 21	
" Working expenses.....	33 42	
	<u> </u>	246 63
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$1 48</u>

*Horton.**

Number of members, 32.		
To balance in hand.....	\$40 06	
" Subscriptions.....	\$61 37	
" Government Grant.....	53 62	
	<u> </u>	\$155 05
By prizes paid.....	\$90 25	
By working expenses.....	48 68	
	<u> </u>	\$138 93
Balance in hand.....		<u>\$16 12</u>

McNab.*

Number of members, 65.		
To balance in hand.....	\$85 07	
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	113 85	
“ Government Grant.....	105 12	
		\$304 04
By prizes paid.....	\$149 75	
“ <i>Agricultural and Arts Journals</i>	41 75	
“ Loss on U. C. Bank bills.....	52 72	
“ Working expenses.....	59 82	
		\$304 04

NOTE:—The Judges of growing crops reported the poorest on “the clay soils, which shows the great necessity of proper drainage on such soils.” With regard to stock, the Directors recommended that attention be as far as possible devoted to “the improvement of such an essential element to the success of the farmer.”

Ross and Bromley.

Number of members, 42.		
To balance in hand.....	\$1 77	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	53 00	
“ Government Grant.....	47 03	
		\$101 80
By prizes paid.....	\$63 54	
“ By working expenses.....	37 25	
		100 79
		\$1 01

NOTE:—The Directors say there has been no improvement in the exhibition of stock, nor can any be looked for until the Society, or some enterprising member, introduces some superior entire stock into the township.

*Westmeath.**

Number of members, 47.		
To subscriptions.....	\$60 00	
“ Government Grant.....	56 45	
		\$116 45
By Prizes paid.....	\$90 40	
“ Working expenses.....	24 00	
		114 40
		\$2 05

*Wilberforce, Bromley, and Grattan.**

Number of Members, 79.		
To balance on hand.....	\$69 17	
“ Subscriptions.....	79 00	
“ Government Grant.....	74 32	
		\$222 49
By prizes paid.....	59 80	
“ Purchase of live stock.....	100 00	
“ Working expenses.....	46 80	
		\$206 60
		\$15 89

 RUSSELL.

Number of members, 72.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$ 78 00	
“ Township Societies.....	617 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....	15 25	
	<hr/>	\$1412 25
By Prizes paid.....	241 20	
“ Township Societies.....	1038 18	
“ Working expenses.....	140 45	
	<hr/>	\$1419 83
Balance due Treasurer.....		<hr/> \$7 58

NOTE.—The Directors say, “The great object for which the Government patronage has been extended, has, we think, been realised in the keen rivalry to surpass each other, which is a marked feature among the farmers of the county; and in the cultivation of farms, improvement of stock, introduction of superior agricultural implements and labour saving machines, &c., there is a decided improvement.” They also report specially on the visible improvement on former years in the horse and cattle shows; and also in the sheep and swine. This improvement they believe is in a great measure due to the beneficial influence of the County and Township Agricultural Societies. The Directors also express their satisfaction at the greater attention now being paid to the raising of green crops; and that “until the system becomes general, the land, though good, will decrease rather than increase in productiveness.” A strong recommendation is also given for more general drainage, as “land saturated with water will neither produce quantity or quality of grain, but is a certain harbour for all kinds of noxious weeds.”

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Clarence.**

Number of members, 26.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$ 3 93	
“ Subscriptions.....	50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	34 00	
	<hr/>	\$87 93
By prizes paid.....	\$67 30	
“ Working expenses.....	12 63	
	<hr/>	79 93
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$8 00

Cumberland.

Number of members, 41.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$164 00	
“ Government Grant.....	111 95	
	<hr/>	\$275 95
By Prizes paid.....	259 30	
“ Working expenses.....	16 65	
	<hr/>	275 95

Gloucester.

Number of members, 35.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$140 00	
“ Government Grant.....	95 57	
	<hr/>	\$235 57
By Prizes paid.....	196 20	
“ Working expenses.....	39 37	
	<hr/>	235 57

NOTE.—The Directors report a “gradual but quite perceptible improvement both with respect to stock breeding and to agriculture” in the township. They also report that on account of the great scarcity of farm labourers, greater attention is being paid to the introduction of labour-saving machines. No less than fifteen combined mowers and reapers were brought into the township during the past year.

*Osgood.**

Number of members, 41.		
To subscriptions.....	\$104 00	
“ Cash on loans.....	113 10	
“ Government Grant.....	68 21	
	<hr/>	\$285 31
By purchase of live stock.....	150 00	
“ Repaid on loans.....	68 26	
“ Working expenses.....	67 05	
	<hr/>	285 31

*Russell.**

Number of members. (Not given.)		
To Subscriptions.....	\$163 00	
“ Government Grant.....	111 27	
	<hr/>	\$274 27
By Prizes paid.....	219 35	
“ Working expenses.....	40 90	
	<hr/>	260 25
Balance in hand.....		\$14 02

SIMCOE. NORTH.

Number of members, 120.		
To balance in hand.....	\$142 83	
“ Subscriptions.....	196 00	
“ Township Societies.....	565 50	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
	<hr/>	\$1606 33
By prizes paid.....	\$441 50	
“ Township Societies.....	989 75	
“ Working expenses.....	89 00	
	<hr/>	\$1520 25
Balance in hand.....		\$86 08

NOTE.—The Directors report a most fruitful season, from seed-time to harvest ; with abundant crops and superior cattle. A rule is reported that it would be well for other societies to copy, viz. :—That all successful competitors should leave in the hands of the Treasurer, when receiving their prize money, their membership subscriptions for the ensuing year. The reason given, is, that many persons having a superior animal, or article, enter and take a prize, but never subscribe again unless they find themselves in a similar position.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Medonte and Flos.

Number of members, 44.		
To balance in hand.....	\$72 00	
“ Subscriptions and fees.....	\$76 00	
		\$148 00
By prizes paid.....	78 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	33 75	
“ Working expenses.....	20 59	
		132 34
Balance in hand.....		\$15 66

NOTE.—The Directors report not having received any share of the Government grant from the Riding Society, although required conditions had been complied with.

NOTTAWASAGA.

Number of members, 109		
To balance in hand.....	\$25 47	
“ Subscriptions.....	163 00	
“ Municipal Grant	20 00	
		\$208 47
By Prizes paid.....	220 25	
“ Working expenses.....	67 62	
		\$287 87
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$79 40

NOTE.—Government Grant reported as not yet received.

ORILLIA.

Number of members, 57.

The Directors report that owing to the funds of the Society not having been received from the County Treasurer (Deposit and Government Grant), the liabilities remain unpaid, as follows :—

By Balance due the Treasurer.....	\$7 09	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	42 00	
“ Prizes awarded.....	100 00	
“ Keep of bull.....	35 00	
“ Working expenses	41 76	
		\$ 225 85

ORO.*

Number of members, 59.		
To balance in hand.....	\$32 05	
“ Subscriptions.....	82 00	
“ Government Grant.....	61 50	
		\$175 55
By Prizes paid.....	\$75 12	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	41 25	
“ Working expenses.....	24 74	
		\$131 11
Balance in hand.....		\$33 44

PENETANGUISHENE.

Number of members, 55.		
To balance on hand.....	\$10 87	
“ Subscriptions.....	95 30	
“ Government Grant.....	51 90	
		\$158 07
By prizes paid	\$86 12	
“ Working expenses	62 20	
		\$148 32
Balance in hand		\$9 75

NOTE.—The Directors complain that the Government Grant for 1867 has not been received, nor their deposit returned, which has operated against the success of the Society.

Vespra.

Number of members, 55.		
To balance in hand.....	\$45 05	
“ Subscriptions.....	90 00	
		\$135 05
By <i>Canada Farmer</i>	37 00	
“ Deposit with County Treasurer.....	90 00	
“ Working expenses	16 00	
		\$143 00
Balance in hand.....		\$7 95
Assets—Government Grant and Deposits.....	\$157 50	
Liabilities.....	137 08	
Balance Assets.....		\$20 42

NOTE.—The Directors complain that not only has the Government Grant not been received, but the Society's Deposit has not been returned. The operations of the Society have otherwise been successful.

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Number of members, 78.		
To balance on hand.....	\$537 64	
“ Township Societies.....	726 75	

" Agricultural Excursion proceeds.....	45 00	
" Subscriptions.....	139 50	
" Admissions to Show.....	98 39	
" Municipal Grant.....	57 00	
" Government Grant.....	702 00	
	<u> </u>	\$2306 28
By Prizes paid.....	419 50	
" Paid on Land	467 50	
" Township Societies.....	1319 56	
" Working expenses.....	110 33	
	<u> </u>	\$2316 89
Balance due Treasurer.....		<u>\$10 61</u>
Assets—Overpaid Township Societies.....		\$171 57

NOTE.—The Directors report, "That the same amount of fall wheat is not now grown as formerly, which is owing, in some measure, to the land being exhausted of its wheat growing properties from the repeated and continued growth of this one kind of cereal on the same land. The enlightened agriculturist finds that it is only by a proper rotation of cropping, and scientific husbandry, that agriculture can be brought to that state of perfection which makes it interesting and remunerating.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Adjala.

Number of members, 27.		
To subscriptions.....	\$35 40	
" Government Grant	114 37	
	<u> </u>	\$149 77
By total expenditure		114 31
		<u> </u>
Balance in hand.....		\$35 46

NOTE.—The account of disbursements does not state the nature of the items charged. The Directors report great improvement in the live stock of the township, resulting from the importation of animals from the best stock-breeders.

*Innisfil.**

Number of members, 74.		
To subscriptions	\$83 00	
" Admissions to show	6 20	
" Government Grant.....	63 24	
	<u> </u>	\$152 44
By Prizes paid.....	115 50	
" Working expenses.....	13 00	
	<u> </u>	\$128 50
Balance in hand		<u>\$23 94</u>

*Mono.**

Number of members, 82.		
To balance on hand.....	\$84 78	
" Subscriptions.....	84 50	
" Government Grant.....	98 72	
" Admissions to show.....	52 60	
	<u> </u>	\$311 60

By Prizes paid.....	\$187 25	
“ Working expenses.....	49 39	
	<u> </u>	\$236 64
Balance in hand		\$74 96

*Tecumseth.**

Number of members, 101.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$4 50	
“ Subscriptions	113 25	
“ Government Grant.....	89 92	
	<u> </u>	\$207 67
By Prizes paid	\$154 50	
“ Working expenses	27 23	
	<u> </u>	\$181 73
Balance in hand.....		\$25 94

*Tossoronto.**

Number of members, 49.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$40 78	
“ Subscriptions	\$211 50	
“ Government Grant.....	160 68	
“ Admissions to show	60 66	
	<u> </u>	\$473 62
By Prizes paid	274 25	
“ Working expenses	62 35	
	<u> </u>	336 60
Balance in hand.....		\$137 02

*Gwillimbury, West.**

Number of members, 20.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$98 00	
“ Subscriptions	20 00	
“ Government Grant.....	79 92	
	<u> </u>	\$197 92
By prizes paid.....	136 00	
“ Working expenses.....	5 10	
	<u> </u>	141 10
Balance in hand.....		\$56 82

*STORMONT.**

Number of members, 51.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$26 51	
“ Subscriptions	\$51 00	
“ Township Societies.....	310 00	
“ Government Grant.....	700 00	
	<u> </u>	\$1087 76
By keep of live stock.....	20 00	
“ Township Societies.....	729 00	
“ Loss on U. C. Bank bills.....	54 80	
“ Working expenses.....	47 33	
	<u> </u>	851 13
Balance on hand.....		\$236 63

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Cornwall.**

Number of members, 45.		
To subscriptions	\$158 00	
“ Government Grant.....	331 00	\$489 00
	<hr/>	
By balance due Treasurer.....	82 92	
“ Prizes paid.....	222 96	
“ Keep of live stock.....	22 00	
“ Working expenses.....	48 00	
	<hr/>	375 88
		<hr/>
Balance in hand		\$113 12

*Finch.**

Number of members, (Not given.)		
To subscriptions	\$43 00	
“ Government Grant.....	54 00	\$97 00
	<hr/>	
By prizes paid	89 60	
“ Working expenses.....	7 40	
	<hr/>	\$97 00

Gsnabruk.

Number of members, 40.		
To balance on hand.....	\$1 85	
“ Subscriptions.....	112 00	
“ Government Grant.....	150 00	\$263 85
	<hr/>	
By prizes paid.....	188 50	
“ Working expenses.....	21 50	
	<hr/>	210 00
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		\$53 85

TORONTO CITY.

Number of members, 360.		
To balance in hand.....	\$90 71	
“ Agricultural Association contribution to ploughing match.....	100 00	
“ Subscriptions	543 00	
“ Government Grant.....	351 00	
“ Admissions to shows.....	346 40	
	<hr/>	\$1431 11
By prizes paid.....	621 75	
“ Rent and musical bands.....	178 50	
“ Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical journals,	162 65	
“ Working and other expenses.....	443 15	
	<hr/>	\$1406 05
		<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		\$25 06

Liabilities for prizes, &c.....	\$167 37
Assets, balance in hand.....	25 06
Deficit.....	\$142 31

NOTE :—The Directors report a Spring, Summer, and Fall Show, as having been held during the year ; all of which were successful as to quality of articles shewn—the fruit and plants being very superior. Financially, the receipts were not equal to their anticipations. The Directors also regret the little interest felt by the public generally in so important and interesting a subject as Horticulture.

VICTORIA.

Number of members, (Not given.)	
To balance on hand.....	\$253 15
“ Subscriptions.....	116 00
“ Horticultural Society Grant.....	26 60
“ Government Grant.....	702 00
“ Township Societies.....	659 00
“ Admissions to show.....	56 37
	<hr/>
	\$1813 12
By prizes paid.....	248 25
“ Township Societies.....	1077 00
“ Working expenses.....	183 58
	<hr/>
	1508 83
	<hr/>
Balance in hand.....	\$304 29

NOTE :—The Directors report having held a Spring and a Fall Show—the latter in connection with the Lindsay Horticultural Society. A favourable report is given of all the departments but domestic manufactures. The report says, “It is, we think, much to be desired that the making of woollen fabrics, in particular, should be largely increased, now that the prices of wool range so low ; and when we take into consideration how much they excel in durability the generality of imported goods of the same class, we are convinced that farmers should not endeavour to manufacture many articles which they require simply for domestic use, but that it would also remunerate them to make a surplus for sale or barter ; as they could easily dispose of all the well dressed home-made *cloths*, as well as *flannels, socks, mitts, yarn, &c.*” The Directors also report a satisfactory advance in agricultural pursuits, and that increased attention is being paid to *draining*, and to a regular system of *rotation of crops*.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Berley and Laxton.**

Number of members, 42.
(No financial statement returned.)

*Eldon.**

Number of members, 160.	
To balance on hand.....	\$74 65
“ Subscriptions.....	160 00
“ Sale of seeds.....	11 90
“ Government Grant.....	100 00
“ Admissions to show.....	15 38
	<hr/>
	\$361 93

By prizes paid.....	\$93 95	
“ Purchase of seeds.....	132 50	
“ Working expenses.....	32 10	
	<hr/>	\$258 55
Balance in hand.....		\$103 38

*Emily.**

Number of members, 82.		
To balance on hand.....	\$3 65	
“ Subscriptions.....	82 00	
“ Government Grant.....	52 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	7 75	
	<hr/>	\$145 40
By prizes paid.....	\$64 25	
“ Purchase of seed.....	53 90	
“ Working expenses.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$123 15
Balance in hand.....		\$22 25

*Fenelon.**

Number of members, (Not given.)		
To balance on hand.....	\$49 24	
“ Subscriptions.....	40 00	
“ Sale of seed and live stock.....	19 57	
“ Government Grant.....	26 00	
	<hr/>	\$134 81
By prizes paid.....	\$89 09	
“ Purchase of seed and live stock.....	37 28	
“ Working expenses.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$131 37
Balance in hand.....		\$3 44

Mariposa.

Number of Members, 68.		
To balance on hand.....	\$130 68	
“ Subscriptions.....	166 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	18 40	
	<hr/>	\$315 08
By prizes paid.....	\$130 45	
“ Canada Farmer.....	70 00	
“ Working expenses.....	63 40	
	<hr/>	\$263 85
Balance in hand.....		\$51 23

NOTE:—The Directors draw attention to the necessity that exists for more thorough drainage of the heavy clay lands of the township; speak encouragingly of the visible improvements from year to year in the quality of their live stock, and the introduction of improved implements. They report also, that “the efforts being made to introduce the raising of flax as a profitable or rotatory crop is of doubtful success; but we believe that if a ready market was afforded, attention would be given to its production.” In reference to the manufacture of cheese the Directors say, “the next season may witness some (co-operative) efforts being made to do something towards developing this important branch of

productions. Our township is well fitted in many respects to try the experiment, and there exists many reasons why increased attention should be given to industries that would involve less cropping, devoting more fields to pasturage and grass raising, and, as a consequence, an ability to keep larger stocks of animals, with a proportionate increase of manuring material, the want of which is felt more and more every year."

*Ops.**

Number of members, 172.

To balance in hand.....	\$33 67	
" Subscriptions.....	184 50	
" Prizes from County Show.....	34 00	
" Government Grant.....	110 00	
		\$362 17
By prizes paid.....	\$188 50	
" <i>Canada Farmer</i>	103 80	
" Working expenses.....	50 32	
		\$342 62
Balance in hand.....		\$19 55

*Verulum.**

Number of members, 61.

To subscriptions.....	\$71 00	
" Municipal Grant.....	40 00	
" Government Grant.....	39 00	
" Seeds and plaster sold.....	148 54	
" Admissions to show.....	4 70	
		\$303 24
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$31 63	
" prizes paid.....	99 50	
" <i>Canada Farmer</i>	16 00	
" Purchase of seed and plaster.....	157 43	
" Working expenses.....	29 20	
		\$333 76
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$30 52

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Number of members, 161.

" Subscriptions.....	\$284 75	
" Township Societies.....	285 00	
" Municipal Grants.....	180 00	
" Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1451 75
By Prizes paid.....	\$675 75	
" Township Societies.....	619 00	
" <i>Canada Farmer</i>	15 00	
" Working expenses.....	134 28	
		\$1444 03
Balance in hand.....		\$7 72

NOTE:—The Directors report the sale of U. C. Bank bills at sixty cents on the dollar, which will leave the Society not only minus the balance reported in hand, but with \$66.75 of a deficit. The Directors report a very successful Fall Exhibition.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

(No Reports received from County the Society.)

WATERLOO, SOUTH.*

Number of members, 323.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$345 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	165 00	
“ Ayr Committee balance.....	106 44	
“ Sale of seed.....	6 16	
“ Government Grant 1866, being 64c. in the \$ realized on U. C. Bank bills.....	448 15	
“ Government Grant, 1867.....	700 22	
		\$1771 47
By balance due Treasurer.....	180 87	
“ prizes paid.....	\$1082 50	
“ Working expenses.....	321 99	
		\$1585 36
Balance in hand.....		\$186 11

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

(Appear to have been none organized.)

WENTWORTH, NORTH.*

Number of members, 175.		
To balance on hand.....	\$261 39	
“ Subscriptions.....	218 50	
“ Township and United Societies.....	635 21	
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
		\$1917 10
By Township and United Societies.....	\$1637 19	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	101 40	
“ Working expenses.....	38 12	
		\$1776 71
Balance in hand.....		\$140 39

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Beverley.**

Number of members, 138.		
To balance on hand.....	\$18 65	
“ Subscriptions.....	139 00	
“ Government Grant.....	122 69	
		\$280 34
By prizes paid.....	\$214 00	
“ Working expenses.....	56 60	
		\$270 60
Balance in hand.....		\$9 74

*Flamboro', East.**

Number of members, 143.		
To Subscriptions.....	\$231 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	183 87	
“ Admissions to show.....	21 07	
		475 94
By prizes paid.....	\$413 00	
“ Working expenses.....	52 87	
		465 87
Balance in hand.....		\$10 07

*Flamboro', West.**

Number of members, 104.		
To subscriptions and donations.....	\$147 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	40 00	
“ Government Grant.....	115 37	
“ Admissions to show.....	12 00	
		\$314 87
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$ 25 30	
“ Prizes paid.....	196 25	
“ Working expenses.....	49 19	
		\$270 74
Balance in hand.....		\$44 13

*WENTWORTH, SOUTH.**

Number of members, 144.		
To balance in hand.....	\$241 29	
“ Subscriptions.....	179 25	
“ Township Societies.....	555 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Portion of proceeds of Union Exhibition.....	164 58	
		\$1942 12
By Union Exhibition Treasurer.....	710 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	84 60	
“ Township Societies.....	976 00	
“ Working expenses.....	62 91	
		\$1833 51
Balance in hand.....		\$108 61

NOTE:—This Society united with the North Wentworth and the City of Hamilton Societies in a union exhibition, the financial statement of which is reported as follows:—

To Grants from United Societies.....	\$2066 00	
“ Proceeds of members and admission tickets.....	516 20	
“ “ “ Fruit stands, &c.....	76 00	
		\$2658 20
By prizes paid.....	\$1453 00	
“ Buildings, &c.....	344 85	
“ Working expenses.....	381 57	
“ Balance divided amongst United Societies.....	478 78	
		\$2658 20

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Ancaster.**

Number of members, 159.		
To balance in hand.....	\$ 28 80	
“ Subscriptions and fees.....	218 25	
“ Municipal Grant.....	50 00	
“ Government Grant.....	153 87	
		\$450 92
By prizes paid.....	316 50	
“ Working expenses.....	70 46	
		\$386 96
Balance in hand.....		\$63 96

*Barton and Glanford.**

Number of members, 116.		
To balance in hand.....	\$36 80	
“ Subscriptions.....	127 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	30 00	
“ Government Grant.....	111 57	
“ Admission to show.....	5 50	
		\$311 37
By prizes paid.....	\$238 25	
“ Working expenses.....	53 20	
		\$291 45
Balance in hand.....		\$19 92

Saltfleet and Binbrook.

Number of members, 145.		
To balance on hand.....	\$39 29	
“ Subscriptions.....	153 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	45 00	
“ Government Grant.....	155 56	
“ Admissions to show.....	17 75	
		\$410 60
By prizes paid.....	\$281 25	
“ Working expenses.....	57 41	
		\$338 66
Balance in hand.....		\$71 94

WELLINGTON, NORTH.*

Number of members, 195.		
To balance on hand.....	\$8 19	
“ Subscriptions.....	225 00	
“ Township Societies.....	693 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	25 26	
		\$1753 95

By prizes paid.....	\$410 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1113 49	
“ Working expenses.....	120 55	
“ Balance due Peel and Maryboro' Society.....	1 78	
		\$1645 82
Balance in hand.....		\$108 13

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Amerenth.**

Number of members, 56.

(Financial returns not sufficiently clear to enable an analysis to be prepared).

*Garafraza.**

Number of members, 121.

To balance on hand.....	\$14 46	
“ Subscriptions.....	169 00	
“ Government Grant.....	62 98	
		236 44
By prizes paid.....	\$214 75	
“ Working expenses.....	25 27	
		\$240 02
Balance due Treasurer		\$3 58

*Minto.**

Number of members, 101.

To balance on hand.....	\$14 96	
“ Subscriptions.....	102 94	
“ Government Grant.....	62 98	
		\$180 88
By prizes paid	\$152 63	
“ Working expenses.....	28 25	
		\$180 88

*Nichol.**

Number of members, 92.

To balance on hand.....	\$8 77	
“ Subscriptions	80 50	
“ Government Grant.....	48 95	
“ Admissions to show.....	13 00	
		\$151 22
By prizes paid	\$123 00	
“ Working expenses.....	28 22	
		\$151 22

*Peel and Maryboro'.**

Number of members, 133.

To balance on hand.....	\$40 90	
“ Subscriptions.....	133 00	
“ Government Grant.....	82 00	
		\$255 90
By prizes and sundries paid		\$194 07
Balance in hand		\$61 83

NOTE*—Prizes yet to pay, amounting to \$41 38; and subscriptions to collect \$20 00.

*Pilkington.**

Number of members, 165.		
To subscriptions.....	\$167 50	
“ Municipal Grants.....	35 00	
“ Government Grant.....	99 78	
		\$302 28
By balance due Treasurer	\$16 79	
“ prizes paid	234 00	
“ working expenses	39 78	
		\$290 57
Balance in hand.....		\$11 71

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.*

Number of members, 162.		
To Balance on hand	\$54 30	
“ Subscriptions	207 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	
“ Township Societies.....	223 00	
“ Government Grant	702 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	95 83	
		\$1382 13
By Prizes paid	\$730 75	
“ Township Societies	314 72	
“ Working expenses	187 74	
		\$1233 21
Balance in hand.....		\$148 92

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Eramosa.**

Number of members, 132.		
To balance on hand.....	\$30 14	
“ Subscriptions	169 40	
“ Government Grant.....	60 90	
		\$260 44
By prizes paid.....	\$221 25	
“ Working expenses.....	19 81	
		\$241 06
Balance in hand		\$19 38

*Erin.**

Number of members, 239.		
To balance on hand.....	\$75 77	
“ Subscriptions.....	457 25	
“ Government Grant.....	210 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	199 42	
		\$942 54

By prizes paid.....	\$384 00	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	135 00	
“ Building hall and fencing ground.....	170 00	
“ Working expenses.....	98 61	
	<hr/>	\$787 61
Balance in hand.....		\$154 93

NOTE:—The Directors report the Society out of debt, the hall and show grounds paid for, and the above balance in hand.

*Puslinch.**

Number of members, 132.		
To Subscriptions, &c.....	\$142 65	
“ Government Grant.....	43 71	
	<hr/>	\$186 36
By balance due Treasurer.....	\$8 03	
“ Prizes paid.....	139 50	
“ Working expenses.....	38 83	
	<hr/>	\$186 36

*Welland.**

Number of members, 123.		
To balance on hand.....	\$4 73	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	236 00	
“ Cash on Loan.....	100 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	438 00	
“ Government Grant.....	877 50	
“ Sale of grass.....	20 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	232 36	
	<hr/>	\$1908 59
By prizes paid.....	\$541 91	
“ Township Societies.....	526 50	
“ Purchase of land.....	100 00	
“ Loan repaid with interest.....	246 14	
“ Working expenses.....	416 00	
	<hr/>	\$1830 55
Balance in hand.....		\$78 04

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Bertie.**

Number of members, 54.		
“ To balance on hand.....	\$15 39	
“ Subscriptions.....	54 00	
“ Government Grant.....	43 12	
	<hr/>	\$112 51
By prizes paid.....	\$81 12	
“ Working expenses.....	7 25	
	<hr/>	\$88 37
Balance in hand.....		\$24 14

*Crowland.**

Number of members, 46.		
To subscriptions, &c.....	\$46 21	
“ Government Grant.....	40 48	
		\$86 69
By prizes paid	\$66 17	
“ Working expenses	13 32	
		\$79 49
Balance in hand		\$7 20

*Pelham.**

Number of members, 125.		
To balance on hand.....	\$8 87	
“ Subscriptions.....	128 30	
“ Government Grant.....	110 00	
		\$247 17
By prizes paid.....	201 73	
“ Working expenses.....	41 35	
		243 08
Balance in hand.....		\$4 09

*Stamford.**

Number of members, 90.		
To balance on hand.....	\$26 85	
“ Subscriptions and donations.....	110 00	
“ Government Grant.....	96 81	
		\$233 66
By prizes paid.....	\$211 63	
Working expenses.....	14 81	
		\$226 44
Balance in hand.....		\$7 22

*Thorold.**

Number of members, (Not given.)		
To balance on hand.....	\$7 96	
“ Subscriptions	97 50	
“ Government Grant.....	79 20	
		\$184 66
By prizes and working expenses paid.....		147 27
Balance in hand.....		\$37 39

*Winfleet**

Number of subscribers, 61.		
To subscriptions.....	\$64 16	
“ Government Grant.....	54 56	
		\$118 72
By prizes paid.....	\$110 55	
“ Working expenses.....	7 33	
		\$117 88
Balance in hand.....		84

*Willoughby.**

Number of members, 26.		
To balance on hand.....	\$13 57	
“ Subscriptions	44 12	
“ Government Grant.....	37 43	
		\$95 12
By prizes paid.....	\$75 80	
“ Working expenses.....	14 15	
		\$89 95
Balance in hand.....		\$5 17

*YORK, EAST.**

Number of members, 147.		
To Balance on hand.....	\$227 28	
“ Subscriptions	155 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	125 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Township Societies.....	425 00	
“ Markham Township Society towards Union show....	421 16	
“ Admissions to show.....	745 00	
		\$2800 44
By Prizes paid.....	\$1182 50	
“ Township Societies.....	921 20	
“ Fencing and improving grounds.....	200 00	
“ Working expenses.....	297 33	
		2601 03
Balance in hand.....		\$199 41

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Markham.

Number of members, 316.		
To balance on hand.....	\$582 36	
“ Subscriptions	345 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	48 53	
“ Government Grant.....	272 53	
		\$1248 42
By Prizes paid.....	\$573 67	
“ Working expenses.....	29 12	
		\$602 79
Balance in hand		\$645 63

NOTE.—The Directors report having held a most successful spring show and ploughing match, and in having united with the County Society in holding a most successful Fall Show.

*Scarborough.**

Number of members, 128.		
To balance on hand.....	\$ 51 98	
“ Subscriptions.....	150 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	26 47	
“ Government Grant.....	148 67	
“ Admissions to show.....	49 65	
		\$426 77

By prizes paid.....	317 50	
“ Working expenses.....	74 09	
	<hr/>	391 59
Balance in hand		<hr/> \$35 18

YORK WEST.

Number of members, 37.		
To balance on hand.....	\$66 00	
“ Subscriptions.....	62 59	
“ Township Societies.....	750 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	125 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
	<hr/>	\$1705 50
By prizes paid.....	58 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1189 19	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	70 80	
“ Working expenses.....	28 66	
	<hr/>	1346 64
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$358 86
Liabilities unpaid.....	\$88 00	

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Etobicoke.**

Number of members, 169.		
To balance in hand.....	\$130 56	
“ Subscriptions	200 00	
“ Municipal Grants.....	85 00	
“ Government Grant.....	121 55	
“ Admissions to show	30 50	
	<hr/>	\$567 61
By prizes paid.....	340 00	
“ Working expenses	104 80	
	<hr/>	444 80
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$122 81

*Vaughan.**

Number of members, 187.		
To balance on hand.....	\$402 52	
“ Subscriptions	274 40	
“ Municipal Grants.....	75 00	
“ Government Grant.....	130 67	
“ Admissions to show.....	299 50	
	<hr/>	\$1182 09
By prizes paid	\$568 50	
“ Working expenses.....	128 87	
	<hr/>	\$697 37
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> \$484 72

York.

Number of members, 184.		
To Subscriptions	\$283 50	
“ Municipal Grant.....	25 00	
“ Government Grant.....	169 21	
“ Admissions to show	66 28	
		\$543 99
By prizes paid	\$399 50	
“ <i>Canada Farmer</i>	42 25	
“ Working expenses	100 33	
		542 08
Balance in hand		\$1 91

NOTE.—This township lies half in East York and half in West York, but received its quota of the Government Grant all from West York.

YORK, NORTH.

Number of members, 288.		
To Subscriptions	\$339 00	
“ Excursion proceeds, &c.	49 50	
“ Township Societies.....	642 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	150 00	
“ Government Grant.....	702 00	
“ Admissions to show	432 60	
		\$2315 10
By balance due Treasurer	\$103 19	
“ prizes paid.....	506 00	
“ Township Societies.....	1150 00	
“ Paid on show ground, &c.....	418 33	
“ Working expenses	133 51	
		\$2311 03
Balance in hand		\$4 07
Assets	\$2500 00	
Liabilities	1400 00	
Surplus assets		\$1100 00

NOTE :—The Directors report a very successful Fall Show, and a satisfactory state of the finances and general assets of the Society.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Georgina and Gwillimbury, North.**

Number of members, 202.		
To balance on hand.....	\$ 3 84	
“ Subscriptions.....	202 00	
“ Government Grant.....	157 00	
		\$362 84
By prizes paid.....	\$177 00	
“ Working expenses.....	25 10	
		\$202 10
Balance in hand.....		\$160 74

*Gwillimbury, East.**

Number of members, 97.		
To balance in hand.....	\$ 8 59	
“ subscriptions.....	104 00	
“ Government Grant.....	73 00	
		\$185 59
By prizes paid	\$129 50	
“ Working expenses	36 00	
		\$165 50
Balance in hand.....		\$20 09

*King.**

Number of members, 192.		
To subscriptions.....	\$192 00	
“ Government Grant.....	153 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	26 00	
		\$371 00
By prizes paid	\$309 00	
“ Working expenses	27 41	
		\$336 41
Balance in hand.....		\$34 59

Whitchurch.

Number of members, 157.		
To balance on hand.....	\$162 82	
“ Subscriptions	158 00	
“ Government Grant.....	125 00	
“ Admissions to show.....	108 50	
		\$554 32
By Prizes paid	\$324 65	
“ Working expenses.....	69 65	
		\$394 30
Balance in hand.....		\$160 02

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (D).

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

CROP RETURNS.

(Circular to Secretaries of Electoral Division Agricultural Societies).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO.

Toronto, August 21st, 1868.

SIR,—The Grass and Cereal Crops of the Province having been securely harvested, I am anxious to obtain and lay before the public an approximate statement of the result of the season's operations; and also the indications of the ensuing Indian Corn and Root Crops. * * * It cannot be doubted that a return carefully made, based upon information furnished by practical Agriculturists, Officers of the Electoral Division and Township Agricultural Societies of the whole Province, would be even more interesting, and of great statistical value.

I have, therefore, to request that you will cause to be prepared and returned to my Department, by the 15th of September ensuing, as full answers as practicable to the questions appended; and so as to render this duty as light as possible, I mail you a sufficient number of copies of this Circular to enable you to send one to each Township Society Secretary, or to some reliable person in each Township not having a Society organized; with a request, indorsed on the back, that returns may be made to you by the 5th day of September. You will, on receipt of such statements, have the goodness to make your returns, based thereon, of as correct an average as may be obtainable under the circumstances.

You will also fill up and retain one copy of the Circular for the future reference of your Society.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

(Circular to Secretaries of Township Agricultural Societies).

August 21st, 1868.

SIR,—You will have the goodness to fill in answers to the questions contained in the within Circular, so far as they relate to your Township, and send it to the Secretary of the Electoral Division Society, by the 5th of September next.

The subject matter of the Circular will be understood by its perusal without further reference to it here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

CROP RETURNS.

Series of Questions contained in foregoing Circulars.

Fall Wheat—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Spring Wheat—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Oats—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Rye—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Barley—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Peas—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Beans—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Hay—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1867 ; and number of acres cultivated ?

Corn—What are the indications for the growing crop ; and number of acres grown ?

Potatoes—What are the indications for the growing crop ; and number of acres grown ?

Turnips—What are the indications for the growing crop ; and number of acres grown ?

Carrots—What are the indications for the growing crop ; and number of acres grown ?

Parsnips—What are the indications for the growing crop ; and number of acres grown ?

Mangel Wurzel—What are the indications for the growing crop ; and number of acres grown ?

Please furnish any information available as to—

1st—Varieties of Fall Wheat most prolific ?

2nd—Varieties of Spring Wheat most prolific ?

3rd—Extent of damage by the Midge, if any ?

4th—Varieties of Wheat proved to be the nearest to Midge-proof ?

5th—Average quality of the Fall Wheat ?

6th—Average quality of the Spring Wheat ?

7th—Average quality of the Hay Crop ?

8th—Any remarks valuable as to the modes of cultivation, manuring, sowing, &c.

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS.

Electoral Division of Algoma.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre. Owing to dry season 50 per cent. less than in 1867.

About 200 cultivated—quality, A. 1. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre—in 1867, 25 bushels per acre. Settlers have turned their attention to other crops, as we have no mills. About 100 acres cultivated. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre. At least 30 bushels per acre in 1867. About 800 acres cultivated—quality good. *Rye*.—Not generally grown. Does well in small patches. *Barley*.—Does well with a good yield. Not much grown. No breweries. Market too distant. *Peas*.—18 bushels per acre. 1867 and former years 25 bushels per acre. A favourite crop. About 700 acres cultivated. *Beans*.—Untried as a field crop. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. In 1867, 5 tons per acre was not rare. About 900 acres of cultivated meadow. Wild Hay is abundant, of excellent quality. *Corn*.—Medium. About 300 acres grown, principally on Manitoulin. *Potatoes*.—Most satisfactory. Excels in quality and yield. Freedom from blight. From 1,000 to 1,200 acres cultivated. *Turnips*.—Invariably a good crop. About 500 acres cultivated. *Carrots*.—Untried as a field crop. Succeed well in gardens. *Parsnips*.—As a garden crop excellent. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Not grown, but would, no doubt, do well. Beet is produced in perfection.

NOTE:—The Midge has not made its appearance. As to mode of cultivation: Generally crop first year with Potatoes, second with oats and grass. Then let the meadow stand until sufficient stumps have gone to admit of ploughing. Summer and fall ploughing for clay soils. Exposure for one season makes them perfectly friable. Early sowing is essential to success, on the light soils particularly. Machines move stumps comparatively easy, as but few of the stumps are found to have taps.

BRUCE, SOUTH RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 8,000 acres cultivated. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. 40,000 acres cultivated. *Oats*.—A partial failure. 5 bushels per acre. 15,000 acres cultivated. *Rye*.—Not cultivated. *Barley*.—Where cultivated a failure. *Peas*.—Not as good as usual. Average, 5 bushels per acre. 15,000 acres cultivated. *Beans*.—Not cultivated as a crop. *Hay*.—1¼ tons per acre. 20,000 acres. *Corn*.—Not grown as a crop. *Potatoes*.—A failure in quantity and quality. 5,000 acres. *Turnips*.—A failure. *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangel Wurzel* not grown. First season of appearance of the “Midge.” Damage supposed 20 per cent. The quality of Wheat and Hay good.

BRUCE, NORTH RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre—equal to 1867. 5,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—17 bushels per acre. 10 or 12 per cent. less than in 1867. 16,000 acres. *Oats*.—10 bushels per acre. 90 per cent. less than in 1867—say 7,500 acres. *Rye*.—None grown. *Barley*.—12 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. less than in 1867. 1,800 acres. *Peas*.—15 bushels per acre. 30 per cent. less than in 1867. 6,000 acres. *Beans*.—But few grown. *Hay*.—1¼ tons per acre. 16,000 acres. *Corn*.—Very little grown. Good as a garden crop. *Potatoes*.—Early kinds a failure, on account of drought. Late crops appear well. 700 acres. *Turnips*.—A general failure. 500 acres. *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangel Wurzel*.—Little or none grown. Effects of Midge considerable. Grains generally of good quality, but injuriously affected by the drought. Hay, good.

BOTHWELL.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. better than in 1867. 9,000 acres. Injured by the extreme heat. *Spring Wheat*.—9 bushels per acre—rather better than in 1867. 5,000 acres. Injured both by the extreme heat and by the Midge. *Oats*.—30 bushels. 5,000 acres. *Rye*.—20 bushels per acre. 1,500 acres. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. Not quite equal to 1867. 2,000 acres. *Peas*.—16 bushels per acre. Not so good but less bugs than in 1867. 2,200 acres. *Beans*.—30 bushels per acre. 1,000 acres. *Hay*.—2 tons. 900 acres. *Corn*.—Indications better than usual. 8,500 acres. *Potatoes*.—Indications very good. 2,200 acres. *Turnips*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels* not much cultivated. value not yet sufficiently appreciated. 25 per cent. damage by the midge. Quality below the average on account of the heat and midge combined.

BRANT, SOUTH RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. over 1867—quality superior. *Spring Wheat*.—10 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. less than 1867. *Oats*.—20 bushels per acre. 50 per cent. less than 1867. *Rye*.—15 bushels per acre. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. less than 1867. *Peas*.—10 bushels per acre. 75 per cent. less than 1867. *Beans*.—10 bushels per acre. 75 per cent. less than in 1867. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre—one-half of previous year's yield. *Corn*.—12 bushels per acre. Half of 1867 yield. *Potatoes*.—100 bushels per acre. *Turnips, Carrots, and Mangels*.—Full average crops, as compared with 1867. *Parsnips*.—Scarcely any grown. *Wheat*.—Not much damage by the midge. *Hay*.—First quality. Never known to be better.

CORNWALL, TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

Fall Wheat.—Not much grown. *Spring Wheat*.—28 bushels per acre; best crop for 20 years past. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—good, 25 bushels per acre. Not much grown. *Barley*.—30 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—18 bushels per acre, grain small, not half a crop. *Beans*.—Not raised as a crop. *Hay*.—One and a-half tons per acre; good. *Corn*.—40 bushels per acre; best crop for the last 20 years. *Potatoes*.—75 to 100 bushels per acre. *Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels*.—All poor crops.

CARDWELL.

(Reported by Townships only.)

DURHAM, EAST RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre; yield 25 per cent. less than in 1867. *Rye*.—20 bushels per acre, not much grown. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre; 50 per cent. less yield than in 1867. *Peas*.—10 bushels per acre; 25 per cent. less yield than in 1867. *Beans*.—but few grown. *Hay*.—2 tons per acre. *Corn*.—Not much cultivated. *Potatoes*.—Indicate 100 bushels per acre. *Turnips*.—Light crop, in many cases a total failure. *Carrots*.—Light crop. *Parsnips*.—None under field culture. *Mangel Wurzel*.—light crop; from five to ten per cent. damage by the midge. *Wheat and Hay*, all of good quality.

ESSEX.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels to the acre; 10 per cent. increase on 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—18 bushels per acre; 33 per cent. increase on 1867. *Oats*.—25 bushels per acre, 40 per cent. less per acre than in 1867. *Rye*.—Little cultivated. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre; compares unfavorably with the year 1867. *Peas*.—20 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—Little cultivated. *Hay*.—one and a-quarter tons per acre. *Corn*.—The indications are good. *Potatoes*.—indications very unfavorable. *Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, and Mangels*, not much grown. Damage by the midge 25 per cent. Fall and Spring Wheat, of medium quality; Hay good.

ELGIN, EAST RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—17 bushels per acre. 12,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—10 bushels per acre. 20 per cent. less than in 1867. 4,000 acres. *Oats*.—35 bushels per acre. 15 per cent. less than in 1867. 10,000 acres. *Rye*.—12 bushels per acre. 2,000 acres. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. 30 per cent. below the crop of 1867. 8,000 acres. *Peas*.—12 bushels per acre. 50 per cent. less than in 1867. 10,000 acres. *Beans*.—Not grown as a field crop. *Hay*.—One and a-half tons per acre. 16,000 acres. *Corn*.—40 bushels per acre. 20 per cent. better than in 1867. 3,000 acres. *Potatoes*.—Good, but light crop. 40 per cent. less than last year. 3,000 acres. *Turnips*.—Only half a crop. 1,000 acres. *Carrots*.—A light crop. 200 acres. *Parsnips*.—Not grown as a field crop. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Light crop. 400 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—Very little damage done by the midge. Quality of Fall Wheat 20 per cent., and Spring Wheat 10 per cent. below last year. Hay 20 per cent. better than in 1867.

FRONTENAC.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels per acre. 2000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre. 25,000 acres. *Oats*.—20 bushels per acre. 35,000 acres. *Rye*.—12 bushels per acre. 20,000 acres. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. 17,000 acres. *Peas*.—8 bushels per acre. 16,000 acres. *Beans*.—20 bushels per acre. 500 acres. *Hay*.—Three-fourths of a ton per acre. 45,000 acres. *Corn*.—Scarcely half a crop. 2,000 acres. *Potatoes*.—Not an average crop; 5,000 acres. *Turnips*.—Not an average crop. 2,000 acres. *Carrots*.—Average crop. 2,800. *Parsnips*.—None as a field crop. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Very little sown. *Fall Wheat*, damage by the midge considerable. Quality, inferior. *Spring wheat*, good.

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

[(Reported by Townships only.)]

GREY, NORTH.

(Reported by Townships only.)

GLENGARRY.

(Reported by Townships only.)

HASTINGS, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels per acre. 500 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre. 2,000 acres. *Oats*.—25 bushels per acre. 1,000 acres. *Rye*.—12 bushels per acre. 1500 acres. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. 5,000 acres. *Peas*.—10 bushels per acre. 1,000 acres. *Beans*.—40 bushels per acre, 5 acres. *Hay*.—2 tons per acre. 8,000 acres. *Corn*.—Not good. 500 acres. *Potatoes*.—Medium crop. 500 acres. *Turnips*.—Very poor crop. 25 acres. *Carrots and Parsnips*.—Not much grown. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Good. 50 acres. Damage by the midge, trifling. *Fall Wheat*, not very good. *Spring Wheat*, middling. *Hay*, very good. Crops better, on the whole, by 15 to 20 per cent. than last year.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—13 bushels per acre. Better than 1867. 1,550 acres. *Spring Wheat*. 12 bushels per acre. Not equal to 1867. 15,600 acres. *Oats*.—16 bushels per acre. Not equal to 1867. 6,700 acres. *Rye*.—15 bushels per acre. Not as good as 1867. 8,200 acres. *Barley*.—18 bushels per acre. Not equal to 1867. 2,100 acres. *Peas*.—7½ bushels per acre. Not equal to 1867. 7,100 acres. *Beans*.—9½ bushels per acre. Not as good as 1867. 114 acres. *Hay*.—1 ton per acre. 4,300 acres. *Corn*.—13 bushels per acre. Inferior to 1867. 1,700 acres. *Potatoes*.—Poor prospect. 2,700 acres. *Turnips*.—Poor prospect. Drought. 175 acres. *Carrots, Parsnips, and Mangels*.—But few grown, and prospect not good.

Fall Wheat.—Good in quality. *Spring Wheat*—Middling. No damage reported by the midge. *Hay*—good quality.

HASTINGS, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—25 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—18 bushels per acre. *Barley*.—30 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—Very poor. 10 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—None grown except in gardens. *Hay*.—1¼ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Good, but little cultivated. *Potatoes*.—About an average crop. *Turnips*.—Pretty good, but not extensively grown. *Carrots, Parsnips, and Mangels*.—Not much cultivated.

Fall Wheat reported as shrunk. **Spring Wheat* shrunk. *Hay* excellent.

HURON, SOUTH RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre. 20 per cent. above 1867. 9,232 acres. *Spring*

Wheat.—9 bushels per acre. 30 per cent. under 1867. 21,263 acres. *Oats*.—31 bushels per acre. 10 per cent. under 1867. 12,030 acres. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—28 bushels per acre—rather below 1867. 7,150 acres. *Peas*.—17 bushels per acre. 15 per cent. under 1867. 13,065 acres. *Beans*.—Not cultivated as a field crop. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. Something better than 1867. 17,630 acres. *Corn*.—No return. Not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Far below the average. May yield 15 tons to the acre. 1646 acres. *Turnips*.—Far below an average crop. 2,343 acres. *Carrots*.—Medium crop. 450 acres. *Parsnips*.—No return. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Average crop 440 acres. Fall Wheat and much of the Spring Wheat received 50 per cent. damage from the midge. Quality of Fall Wheat good. Spring Wheat, when sowed early, very poor. Sowed after the first of May, middling.

REMARKS.—Sow Fall Wheat early, Spring Wheat late. Stir the soil as much as possible. Make and stir much manure, and sow with a seed drill.

HURON, NORTH RIDING,

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels per acre. Below the average of 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. Nearly the same as 1867. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. Somewhat less than 1867. *Rye*.—Little or none grown. *Barley*.—35 bushels per acre. About the same as 1867. *Peas*.—25 bushels per acre. Much less than in 1867. *Beans*.—None grown. *Hay*.—2 tons per acre. *Corn*.—Very little grown. *Potatoes*.—Indications are below an average crop—say 140 bushels per acre. *Turnips*.—Average far short of 1867. *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—Not much cultivated. Fall Wheat, good. Spring Wheat, inferior. Damage by midge, say 33 per cent.

HALDIMAND.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. over 1867. 33,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—18 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. over 1867. 20,000 acres. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. less than in 1867. *Rye*.—Very little grown. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. In excess of 1867. 20,000 acres. *Peas*.—15 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. less than 1867. 15,000 acres. *Beans*.—not much cultivated. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. 25 per cent. over 1867. 50,000 acres. *Corn*.—Poor crop. *Potatoes*.—Middling crop. 2,000 acres. *Turnips*, *Carrots* and *Mangels*.—Below an average. About 1,000 acres of each. *Parsnips*.—Not much grown. Damage to Wheat by midge, about 8 per cent. Quality. Fall Wheat, excellent. Spring Wheat, good. Hay, good.

HALTON.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 1867, 15 bushels. 2,500 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—10 bushels per acre; 1867, 12 bushels. 1,500 acres. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre. 1867 20 bushels. 1,500 acres. *Rye*.—None grown. *Barley*.—12 bushels per acre. 1867, 16 bushels. 1,500 acres. *Peas*.—10 bushels per acre. 1867, 20 bushels. 2,500 acres. *Beans*.—None grown. *Hay*.—1 ton per acre—same in 1867. 2,500 acres. *Corn*.—None. *Potatoes*.—Poor. 300 acres. *Turnips*.—Not good. 600 acres. *Carrots*.—Not good. 25 acres. *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—None. Fall Wheat, Quality fair. Spring Wheat, below the average. Hay, fair average.

KENT.

Fall Wheat.—20 to 25 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. Color good. *Peas*.—18 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—15 bushels per acre. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Indications good. *Potatoes*.—Average crop expected. *Turnips*.—Poor crop. *Carrots* and *Parsnips*.—Not much cultivated. *Mangels*.—Fair crop. Fall Wheat, fair sample and free from damage by midge. Spring Wheat, poor sample and damaged by the midge. Hay, good quality.

LAMBTON.

Fall Wheat.—16 to 20 bushels per acre. 1867, 8 to 10 bushels. Not much grown. *Spring Wheat*.—16 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. Average of 1867, 35 bushels. From 40 to 70 bushels per acre have been realized in former years. *Rye*.—Not much cultivated. *Barley*.—25 to 30 bushels per acre. 1867, 30 to 35 bushels. *Peas*.—18 to 20 bushels per acre. In 1867, 20 to 25 bushels. *Beans*.—Cultivated only in small patches. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. 1867, 1¼ tons. *Corn*.—Not much cultivated. What is grown is excellent. *Potatoes*.—Indications of a very poor crop. *Turnips*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, and *Mangels*.—Crops medium, but not cultivated in any quantities. Fall and Spring Wheat of fair quality. Damage by the midge from 15 to 30 per cent. Hay, first quality.

LANARK, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 200 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. 12,000 acres. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre. 1867, 20 bushels. 12,000 acres. *Rye*.—But little sown. *Barley*.—15 bushels per acre. 1867, 20 bushels. 4,000 acres. *Peas*.—10 bushels per acre. 1867, 15 bushels. *Beans*.—Not many grown. *Hay*.—1 ton per acre. 1867 ¾ ton. 1,600 acres. *Corn*.—Very good. 500 acres. *Potatoes*.—Not very good. 2,000 acres. *Turnips*.—Complete failure. 200 acres. *Carrots*.—Average crop 400. acres. *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—Not much cultivated. Wheat 20 per cent. damaged by the midge. Quality good. Hay good.

LANARK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—Not much cultivated. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. 10,000 acres. *Oats*.—14 bushels per acre. 14,000 acres. Both kinds inferior to 1867 crop. *Rye*.—Not grown. *Barley*.—Not much grown. *Peas*.—16 bushels per acre. Equal to 1867. 4,000 acres. *Beans*.—None grown. *Hay*.—1¼ tons per acre. 25,000 acres. *Corn*.—Little grown, but average yield. *Potatoes*.—Short crop. 2,500 acres. *Turnips*.—Poor indications. 1,000 acres. *Carrots*.—crop indifferent. 500 acres. *Parsnips*.—None. *Mangels*.—Poor crop. 200 acres. Fall Wheat, good; Spring Wheat fair, but not equal to 1867. Not much damage by the midge. Hay good.

LINCOLN.

(Returned by Townships only).

LENNOX.

(Returned by Townships only).

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—24 bushels per acre. 1867, 29 bushels. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. 1867, 7 bushels. *Oats*.—25 bushels per acre. 1867, 40 bushels. *Rye*.—None sown. *Barley*.—22 bushels per acre. 1867, 35 bushels. *Beans*.—None planted. *Hay*.—2 tons per acre. *Corn*.—Good, but not much planted. *Potatoes*.—200 bushels per acre in 1867—expect 40 bushels per acre this year. *Turnips*.—Poor. *Carrots* and *Parsnips*.—Not very good. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Growing much in favour. Best of all the root crops. Fall Wheat, good in quality; Spring Wheat, better than last year. Hay never better.

Note by Secretary of Society.—"It has long been my opinion that if the old Mosaic Law was enforced, and farmers were prohibited from sowing white straw crops each seventh year, we should thereby get rid of the midge and save millions of dollars to the country. I believe I could easily prove this, did space permit.

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels per acre. In 1867, 13 bushels, and a larger area now planted. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre. In 1867, 9 bushels, and a larger quantity

sown. *Oats*.—32 bushels per acre. In 1867, 25 bushels. *Rye*.—15 bushels per acre. Not much grown. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. In 1867, 25 bushels. *Peas*.—More peas than of any other grain. 17 bushels per acre. In 1867, 25 bushels. *Beans*.—Not much cultivated. 20 bushels per acre. *Hay*.—The heaviest crop known. 2 tons per acre. In 1867, 1½ tons. *Corn*.—25 bushels per acre. Prematurely ripened by the extreme heat. *Potatoes*.—Not half a crop. Say 80 bushels per acre. *Turnips*.—Prospects of a good crop, and a large breadth of land sown. *Carrots*.—Doing well. Promise 1,000 bushels per acre. *Parsnips*.—Only grown in gardens. *Mangel Wurzels*.—Small, but now growing rapidly.

NOTE:—Prices of farm produce will repay a higher style of culture than usually practised. What is most needed is deeper culture and more manure. This County has plenty of manure, if farmers would be at the trouble of procuring it.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—18 to 20 bushels per acre. Previous years, 30 to 35 bushels. *Spring Wheat*.—8 to 10 bushels per acre. 15 to 20 bushels in previous years. *Oats*.—30 to 40 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—None raised. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—Light crop, but sound. *Beans*.—None. *Hay*.—Very good. Over 1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—But little raised. *Potatoes*.—Very poor crop. Late kinds are improving. *Turnips*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—Few, or none cultivated. Fall Wheat in quality, fair. Spring Wheat, middling. 50 per cent. of the crop damaged by the midge. *Hay*.—Very good.

NOTE:—For Fall Wheat, early sowing. For Spring Wheat, late sowing. Plentiful use of lime as well as manure, and salt is much recommended. Heavy rolling also suggested, as a help to destroy the midge and the wire worm.

MONCK.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre. The former better and the latter the same as in 1867. *Oats*.—20 bushels per acre. In 1867 15 bushels. *Rye*.—20 bushels per acre—same last year. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. In 1867, 15 bushels. *Peas*.—8 bushels per acre. 12 bushels in 1867. *Beans*.—Not cultivated. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Potatoes*.—Late kinds good. Early kinds killed with drought. *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, and *Mangels*.—None. *Carrots*.—A failure. Fall Wheat good. Spring Wheat good. Shrunk a little. Hay good.

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 33 per cent. better than 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—But little grown. 5 bushels per acre. 50 per cent. below 1867. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre. 30 bushels in 1867. *Rye*.—None grown. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—15 bushels per acre; almost a failure. *Beans*.—None grown as a field crop. *Hay*.—1 ton per acre. *Corn*.—Very light crop. *Potatoes*.—Very light crop. *Turnips*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—Two first, very light crops; the latter, none grown. Fall Wheat in quality good. Spring Wheat poor. The first not much damaged by the midge, the latter nearly destroyed. Hay good.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—21 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—13 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—18½ bushels per acre. *Rye*.—13 bushels per acre. *Barley*.—22 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—9 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—16 bushels per acre. Not many grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Medium. *Potatoes*.—About a one-third crop. *Turnips*.—Light in two Townships, good in the third. Two, report 600 acres. *Carrots*.—130 acres in two Townships. Medium crop. *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—But few grown. Fall Wheat, good. Spring Wheat, middling. Hay, excellent.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—40 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—But little grown. *Barley*.—18 bushels per acre; in 1867, 28 bushels. *Peas*.—15 bushels per acre; about half of last year's produce. *Beans*.—No returns. *Hay*.—Heavy crop. *Corn*.—Good. *Potatoes*.—Poor prospect. *Turnips and Carrots*.—Small crops. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Good. *Fall Wheat*, good in quality. *Spring Wheat*, average. Severe damage by the midge. *Hay*, good.

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—22 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. more than in 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—37 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—None grown. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—20 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—Very few grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Fully an average. *Potatoes*.—Rather below an average. *Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels*.—Not many grown. *Fall Wheat*, quality good; not much damaged by the midge. *Spring wheat*, not so good as in 1867. *Hay*, good.

OXFORD, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—22 bushels per acre. In 1867, not above 14 bushels. *Spring Wheat*.—18 bushels per acre. In 1867, 14 bushels. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. Better in 1867. *Rye*.—But little sown. *Barley*.—30 bushels per acre. A large quantity sown. *Peas*.—18 bushels per acre. 21 bushels in 1867. *Beans*.—Not much cultivated. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. Not so good as in 1867. *Corn*.—Not much cultivated. *Potatoes*.—Far below the average, but better than anticipated. *Turnips*.—Very few good fields. *Carrots*.—Very good. *Parsnips*.—Not much grown. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Not many grown. Quality of both *Fall and Spring Wheat*, medium. In early sown *Spring Wheat*, 25 per cent. damage by the midge; in late sown, very little. *Hay* good.

PEEL.

Fall Wheat.—27 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels per acre. A little better than 1867. *Oats*.—35 bushels per acre. About the same as 1867. *Rye*.—20 bushels per acre. *Barley*.—30 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—18 bushels per acre. Much below 1867. *Beans*.—Not much grown. *Hay*.—2 tons per acre. Better than 1867. *Corn*.—Very little grown. *Potatoes*.—Almost a failure. *Turnips, Carrots and Mangels*.—Prospect very poor. *Parsnips*.—None grown. *Fall Wheat*, good in quality. *Spring Wheat*, inferior. About 30 per cent. damage by the midge. *Hay*, first quality.

PETERBOROUGH.

Fall Wheat.—22 bushels per acre. 5 per cent. over 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels per acre. About same as 1867. *Oats*.—16 bushels per acre. About 50 per cent. worse than in 1867. *Rye*.—25 bushels per acre. Same as 1867. 400 acres grown. *Peas*.—16 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. less than in 1867. *Beans*.—Not grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. Same as last year. *Corn*.—Not much grown. *Potatoes*.—A fair crop. *Turnips*.—On the whole, a poor crop. In some townships good, and in others a failure. *Carrots*.—Above an average. The fly and drought did not affect them as with the turnip. *Parsnips and Mangels*.—Not much grown. *Wheat* very little damaged by the midge. *Fall Wheat* good. *Spring Wheat* fair. *Hay* first-class.

PRESCOTT.

Fall Wheat.—Hardly any sown. *Spring Wheat*.—About the same. *Oats*.—A failure. *Rye*.—None grown. *Barley*.—Poor crop. *Peas*.—Hardly any. *Beans*.—None; too dry. *Hay*.—Average crop. *Corn*.—Poor; too dry a season. *Potatoes*.—Ditto. *Turnips*.—None; too dry. *Carrots*.—Poor crop, not largely cultivated. *Parsnips and Mangels*.—None. *Wheat*, damage by the midge. Quality of *Spring and Fall*, cannot tell. *Hay* good.

PERTH, SOUTH.

Returns from four townships show averages of *Fall Wheat* about 25 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels. *Oats*.—32 bushels. *Barley*.—24 bushels. *Hay*.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons. *Potatoes*.—Poor crop. Other root crops not to any extent cultivated, but below the average. Quality of both Fall and Spring Wheat good, but considerably injured by the midge. Hay excellent.

RENFREW, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre; same in 1867. 1,666 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—10 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. more than in 1867. 4,000 acres. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre. 50 per cent. less than in 1867. 6,750 acres. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. 500 acres. *Peas*.—6 bushels per acre. 75 per cent. less than in 1867. 2,500 acres. *Beans*.—15 bushels per acre. 250 acres. *Hay*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre. 50 per cent. less than in 1867. 10,000 acres. *Corn*.—Not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Poor, say 80 bushels per acre. *Turnips*.—Fair, not many grown. *Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels*.—Not much grown. Wheat not damaged by the midge. Both Fall and Spring kinds good. Hay, good.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. Grain not well filled. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. One third of the crop-land sown in Wheat. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre,—half less than in 1867. A little over one third of the crop land in Oats. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—12 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—12 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—Not grown as a field crop. *Hay*.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per acre. *Corn*.—Very little grown, but prospects good. *Potatoes*.—Poor crop. *Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels*.—Almost a failure. Not much under cultivation. Quality of Wheat, both kinds, grain shrunk and small. Not any damage by the midge. Hay, good.

RUSSELL.

(Returns made by Townships only.)

SIMCOE, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—20 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—17 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—15 bushels per acre. *Hay*.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Very poor. Other Root Crops, poor. Quality of Fall and Spring Wheat and Hay, good.

NOTE:—"Drainage and deep tillage appear to be the motto of our best farmers."

VICTORIA, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 10 per cent. over 1867. 6,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—22 bushels per acre. 15 per cent. over 1867. 4,400 acres. *Oats*.—15 bushels per acre. 50 per cent. under 1867. 6,500 acres. *Barley*.—17 bushels per acre. 1,000 acres. *Rye*.—None grown. *Peas*.—20 bushels per acre. 1,600 acres. 33 per cent under 1867. *Beans*.—None sown. *Hay*.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre. 20 per cent. over 1867. 7,500 acres. *Corn*.—Good. 150 acres. *Potatoes*.—Under average. 1,000 acres. *Turnips*.—Favourable. *Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels*.—But little grown. Quality of Fall and Spring Wheat in almost all the townships, first-class. Hay, excellent,—damage by midge perhaps 20 per cent.

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—13 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—18 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—20 bushels per acre. Only about 300 acres grown. *Barley*.—22 bushels per acre. Inferior in crop and quality to 1867. *Peas*.—18 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—Not grown. *Hay*.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Very little grown. *Potatoes*.—About half a crop. *Turnips*.—Poor. *Carrots*.—An average crop. *Parsnips*.—Not many

grown. *Mangels*.—An average crop. Fall Wheat, second quality. Spring Wheat, no much sown, but "Club" and "Fyfe" *extra* good. "Platt's Midge Proof" tried, but did not resist the midge. 20 per cent. damage by the midge.

NOTE:—"Draining much required in this section of the country."

STORMONT.

Fall Wheat.—Not much grown. *Spring Wheat*.—15 per cent. better than in 1867 and a good crop. *Oats*.—Short crop, but good grain. *Rye*.—Not much sown, but good crop. *Barley*.—Short crop, grain small, but a bright sample. *Peas*.—Two-thirds of a crop. *Beans*.—Not much grown. *Hay*.—An average crop. *Corn*.—More extensively grown than formerly, and a good crop. *Potatoes*.—About half a crop. Other Root Crops.—Poor and not much cultivated. Quality of Fall Wheat middling. Spring Wheat very good. Scarcely any damage by the midge. Hay excellent.

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. Exceeds the average of 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. About the same as 1867. *Oats*.—20 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—A good crop. *Peas*.—Not half a crop. *Beans*.—None. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Not much planted. *Potatoes*.—A poor crop. *Turnips* and *Carrots*.—Average crops. *Mangels*.—Good. Nearly two-thirds of the "Soule" or "white chaff" wheat destroyed by the midge.

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—22 bushels per acre. One-third more than in 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—11 bushels per acre. Not so good as in 1867. *Oats*.—22 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—Not much sown. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. *Peas*.—13 bushels to the acre. One-third less than in 1867. *Beans*.—None. *Hay*.—1¾ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Very poor, the worst known for 20 years. *Turnips*.—Fair crop. The prize acre weighed 49,880lbs. Last year, 59,830lbs. *Carrots*.—Nearly an average crop. *Parsnips* and *Mangels*.—Not much grown. Quality of Fall Wheat good. Spring Wheat not good. Hay good.

WELLAND.

Fall Wheat.—17½ bushels per acre. Last year 20. 14,400 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—9 bushels per acre. Last year 8. 8,000 acres. *Oats*.—23 bushels per acre. Last year 25. 26,000 acres. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—18 bushels per acre. Last year 20. 7,000 acres. *Peas*.—12 bushels per acre. Last year 15. 9,000 acres. *Beans*.—Not many grown. *Hay*.—1 ton per acre. 30,000 acres. *Corn*.—But middling. 2,400 acres. *Potatoes*.—Very poor. 1,000 acres. *Turnips*.—Middling. 400 acres. *Carrots* and *Parsnips*.—Not many grown. *Mangels*.—But middling. 150 acres. Quality of Fall Wheat above mediocrity; some samples splendid. Spring Wheat much shruken. Hay very good.

WENTWORTH NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre. 13,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—11 bushels per acre. 5,000 acres. *Oats*.—20 to 25 bushels per acre. 11,000 acres. *Rye*.—Very little grown. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. 8,000 acres. *Peas*.—12 bushels per acre. 10,000 acres. *Beans*.—None grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. One-eighth less than 1867. 18,000 acres. *Corn*.—Good. 300 acres. *Potatoes*.—A light crop. From 3,000 to 4,000 acres. *Turnips*.—About half a crop. 3,000 acres sown but many did not come up. *Carrots*.—Average crop. 900 acres. *Parsnips*.—None grown. *Mangels*.—Average crop. 200 acres. *Fall Wheat*, first quality. Spring Wheat, good. Hay, first quality. Spring Wheat about 20 per cent. damage by the midge.

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre. A large increase on 1867. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. Same as 1867. *Oats*.—25 bushels per acre. Same as 1867. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—20 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. less than 1867. *Peas*.—8 bushels per acre. 50 per cent. less than in 1867. *Beans*.—Not much grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—Fully an average. *Potatoes*.—On light soils, good; on heavy soils, a failure. *Turnips*.—Same remarks. *Carrots*.—Good. *Parsnips*.—Not many grown. *Mangels*.—Better than in 1867. Fall and Spring Wheat good in quality. Fall Wheat not injured by the midge. The Spring Wheat injured 25 per cent. Hay, very good.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre;—an increase on 1867. 3,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels per acre. Same as 1867. 6,450 acres. *Oats*.—20 bushels per acre. Below the average of 1867. 7,800 acres. *Rye*.—Not much grown. *Barley*.—24 bushels per acre. 2,800 acres. *Peas*.—11 bushels per acre. About half of produce of 1867. 4,200 acres. *Beans*.—None grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. About the same as 1867. 7,000 acres. *Corn*.—None grown. *Potatoes*.—Not half a crop. *Turnips*.—Under an average. 2,000 acres. *Carrots*.—Under an average. 200 acres. *Parsnips*.—None grown. *Mangels*.—Not an average crop. Fall Wheat in quality, good. Spring Wheat, fair. Scarcely any damage by the midge. Hay, very good.

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

(Returned by Townships only.)

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

(Returned by Townships only.)

YORK, WEST RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—26 bushels per acre. Better than 1867. 5000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels per acre. 2000 acres. *Oats*.—30 bushels per acre. 5000 acres. *Rye*.—20 bushels per acre. Quality good. 1000 acres. *Barley*.—30 bushels per acre. Sample light, colour bright. 6000 acres. *Peas*.—16½ bushels per acre. 4500 acres. *Beans*.—None sown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. Better than in 1867. 9000 acres. *Corn*.—A poor crop. 400 acres. *Potatoes*.—About half a crop. 3000 acres. *Turnips*.—Medium. 1000 acres. *Carrots*.—Medium. 400 acres. *Parsnips*.—Not grown. *Mangels*.—Half a crop. 300 acres. Fall Wheat good. Spring Wheat good. Hay good. Not over 5 per cent. damage by the midge.

YORK, EAST RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre. *Spring Wheat*.—16 bushels per acre. *Oats*.—35 bushels per acre. *Rye*.—30 bushels per acre. *Barley*.—25 bushels per acre. *Beans*.—Not many grown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. *Corn*.—40 bushels per acre. *Potatoes*.—100 bushels per acre. *Turnips*.—Poor crop. *Carrots*.—Good. *Parsnips*.—None. *Mangels*.—Very good. Quality of both Fall and Spring Wheat good, and but little damage done by the midge. Hay good.

YORK, NORTH RIDING.

Fall Wheat.—15 to 18 bushels per acre. 25 per cent. over 1867. 10,000 to 12,000 acres. *Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels per acre. 10,000 acres. *Oats*.—40 bushels per acre. 15,000 acres. *Rye*.—Not much planted. *Barley*.—22 to 25 bushels per acre. 15,000 to 18,000 acres. *Peas*.—10 to 15 bushels per acre. 10,000 acres. *Beans*.—Not many sown. *Hay*.—1½ tons per acre. Yield better than in 1867. 12,000 acres. *Corn*.—Not much grown. *Potatoes*.—Moderate crop. 2500 to 3000 acres. *Turnips*.—Not an average. 5000 to 6000 acres. *Carrots*.—Indications unfavourable. *Mangel Wurzel*.—Rather unfavourable. Fall and Spring Wheat, fair samples—not much injured by the midge.

APPENDIX TO REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (E).

CIRCULAR TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, AND TABULATED
STATEMENT OF RETURNS.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, April 1st, 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish this Department with answers to the questions hereto appended, so far as applicable to your Institution; and also any other information relating thereto, which you may deem to be of an interesting or important nature.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the Statute "for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures," Section twenty-five; and to request that any application your Institution may make for aid, under that section, may be sent in on or before the first day of July in each and every year.

I have also to direct your attention to the special character of the aid referred to: that the whole amount of the grant, and a sum equal thereto of the local contributions or appropriation, must be expended strictly for one or both of the objects contemplated by the Statute; and that the same must be shown in the subsequent Annual Report of the Institute so receiving aid—a copy of which report the Statute provides shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

The Commissioner invites the co-operation of the members of your Institute in securing the objects contemplated by Section five of said Statute.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. EDWARDS.

To

Secretary Mechanics' Institute,

TABULATED ABSTRACT of Mechanics' Institute Returns.

RETURN BY MECHANICS' INSTITUTES IN ONTARIO.	Year Institute established.	Incorporated under General or Special Act.	Property occupied Freehold or Leasehold.	Total value of Freehold, or Annual value of Leasehold.	Value of property, other than Real Estate.	Number of Members.	Rate of Annual Subscription	NUMBER OF VOLUMES OF BOOKS IN LIBRARY.				NUMBER OF VOLUMES CIRCULATED DURING THE YEAR.				ANNUAL VALUE OF WORKS ON TABLE OF READING ROOM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
								Mechanical and Scientific.	History and Travels.	Works of Fiction.	Miscellaneous.	Total Number.	Mechanical and Scientific.	History and Travels.	Works of Fiction.	Miscellaneous.	Total Circulation.	Newspapers.	Literary Magazines.	Mechanical and Scientific.	Total value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1 Ayr.....	1856	G	L	Free	1000 00	75	1 00	64	135	346	259	1105</

Tabulated Abstract of Mechanics' Institute Returns.—Continued.

CLASSES IN OPERATION; NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH; TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS; REMUNERATION OF TEACHERS.																NOTES BY SECRETARIES OF INSTITUTES.	
Library open to Members.	Reading Room open.	English (grammar and composition.		Arithmetic.	Penmanship.	Bookkeeping.	Mechanical Drawing.	Landscape & Figure Drawing.	Chemistry & Nat. Phil.	French.	Total Pupils.	Charge for Tuition for Winter Term.	Teaching hours each Session.	Average Remuneration to Teachers.	Lectures during the Season.	Other Entertainments.	
1 Daily.	
2 Weekly.	
3 Weekly.	
4 Daily.	
5 Weekly.	
6 Daily.	
7 Weekly.	
8 Bi-weekly.	
9 Daily.	
10 Daily.	
11 Daily.	
12 Daily.	
13 Bi-weekly.	
14 Daily.	
15 Daily.	
16 Weekly.	
17 Bi-weekly.	
18 Daily.	
19 Daily.	
20 Bi-weekly.	
21 Weekly.	
22 Daily.	

THE TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EVENING CLASSES FOR THE SESSIONS 1867-8 AND 1868-9.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE REPORT, 1867-8.

"Of all the useful and important departments of a Mechanics' Institute, the evening classes, in their influence on the industrial portion of the community, have the highest claim to public sympathy. The end they have in view is not only to afford a general education and means of improvement for those engaged in the active and industrial pursuits of life, but also a technical education, such as no other educational establishments have provided, but which is most necessary to the manufacturing and commercial progress of the country. They do not take the place of the ordinary schools, but when properly constituted, they continue this school education, complete it as far as possible, and in a special manner, direct it by appropriate studies to the special interests of the individual students. It is gratifying to the friends of these classes to find that the Legislature of Ontario has to some extent recognized the importance of the principle expressed in these views, by awarding grants to Institutes complying with certain proper conditions, and that our Institute has qualified itself for the grant of \$200 for the present year—the whole to be devoted to educational objects, either in evening class instruction, or in the purchase of books of a technical character for its library. The example of the Government in this important direction cannot fail to give a new impulse to adult and technical education, and gives to the evening classes a powerful claim on the sympathies and liberality of all who are interested in the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the Province.

The reports of the examiners were highly satisfactory, and bore testimony to the soundness and excellence of the instruction. Impressed with the importance of introducing technical instruction, the Board of Directors undertook to establish a class in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in addition to the subjects previously taught, and placed it under the charge of Dr. May. The results, as reported by competent examiners, have been very gratifying, and have satisfied the Directors that with proper resources, they would be justified in making further advances in the direction of technical and scientific education, as applied to the practical purposes of life.

The financial results of the classes are of inferior consideration, for the object should be to make them available to all by fixing the fees at the very lowest standard; and it is this view of their purpose and value which encourage the Directors to believe that further appeals to employers and to the wealthy portion of the citizens, would so increase the funds of the Institute as to enable them to carry out to the most liberal extent the design of a Mechanics' Institute, by offering the best instruction in science connected with manufacturing and industrial progress.

Your Directors here gratefully acknowledge the liberality of the Directors of the Northern Railroad, and of John McDonald, Esq., and the other donors named in Appendix B,* in sustaining their efforts for the promotion of these classes.

The following classes were organized in November last, and closed by examinations in March of this year:—

	No. OF PUPILS.	
	1866-7.	1867-8.
Book-keeping and Penmanship, Mr. Samuel Clare.....	75	63
Arithmetic and Mathematics, Mr. Henry Brown.....	36	39
Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Mr. Jas. Smith....	11	12
Ornamental Drawing, Mr. R. Baigent.....	11	28
French, Mons. E. Pernet.....	16	30
English Grammar and Composition, Mr. Saml. M'Alister..		15
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Dr. May.....		15
		202

202 "

*Institute Report.

PROGRAMME OF CLASSES FOR 1868-9.

- I.—Book-keeping and Penmanship.
- II.—Commercial Arithmetic and Mathematics.
- III.—English Grammar and Composition.
- IV.—Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.
- V.—Ornamental and Landscape Drawing.
- VI.—French.
- VII.—Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
- VIII.—Mutual Instruction.

Ladies, as in past Sessions, are admitted and invited to attend any of the classes.

The Session will commence on Monday, October 19th, and will close the last week in March.

TERMS.—Any of the Classes, except French, members of the Institute, \$2.00 ; non-members, \$3.00. French class, \$3.00 : non-members, \$4.00. A reduction will be made in favour of non-members joining more than one class. Fee to the Mutual Instruction Class, nominal. The French class will be subdivided into (1) an elementary class for beginners; and (2) an advanced class for conversational and higher exercises.

CATALOGUE

OF

TECHNICAL BOOKS.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION :—

- I.—ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND BUILDING.
- II.—DECORATION, ORNAMENT, AND DESIGNING.
- III.—DICTIONARIES, AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS.
- IV.—MANUFACTURES, MACHINES, AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN GENERAL.
- V.—TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
- VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE :—*British* works are at sterling prices, *American*, in U. S. currency.

I. ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND BUILDING.	£	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
BRITISH.				
Aschmetil, A., Treatise on Architecture, building, &c.....	1	10	0	Black.
Bland, W., Principles of Construction in Arches.....	0	1	6	Weale.
Burgoyne, Sir J., Blasting and quarrying stone.....	0	1	6	Virtue.
Burnell, G. R., Limes, Cements, Mortars, Concretes.....	0	1	6	do
Brees, Surveying and Levelling.....				
Barlow, Strength of Materials.....				
Cunningham, D., Tables for Calculating Earth Work.....	0	10	6	Spohn.
Campin, F., Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer.....	0	5	6	Atchley.
Dwyer, J., on Hydraulic Engineering.....	0	6	0	McGlashan.
Denupsey, G. D., Drainage of Towns and Buildings.....	0	2	0	Virtue.
Dobson, E., Masonry and Stone Cutting.....	0	2	6	do
Fenwick, S., Mechanics of Construction and Strength of Materials.....	0	12	0	Bell & Daldy.
Fowler, Building with Concretes.....				
Galpin, J., Bank's Staircasing and Handrailing.....	0	14	0	Whittaker.
Graham, Alex., Manual on Earth Work.....	0	2	6	Lockwood.
Humber, W., Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Construction.....	6	16	6	Spohn.
Haskall, W. D. Bridge and Viaduct Construction.....	2	2	0	Lockwood.
Hughes, S., Manufacturing and Distributing Coal Gas.....	0	3	0	Virtue.
Hopkinson, J., Engineer's Guide to Steam Engine and Boiler.....	0	4	0	Weale.
Haskall, W. D., Engineer's Mining Surveyor's and Contractor's Field Book.....	0	12	0	Lockwood.
Haskall, W. D., Engineering Field Work, Hydraulics, &c.....	0	12	0	Lockwood.
Hurst, J. T., Tables and Memorandum for Buildings.....	0	5	0	Spohn.
Haupt, Bridge Construction.....	0	0	0	
Jee's, J., Orthogonal System of Handrailing.....	0	5	6	Simpkin.
Lowndes, C. S., Engineer's Handbook.....	0	5	0	Longmans.
Law, H., on Civil Engineering.....				
Moseley, Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture.....				
Newland, Carpenter and Joiner's Assistant.....				
Nicholson, Encyclopedia of Architecture.....				
Rankine, W. J. M., Rules and Tables relating to Mensuration, Engineering, Structures and Machines.....	0	9	0	
Rankine, Manual of Civil Engineering.....				
Stevens & Burns, Book of Farm Buildings.....	1	11	6	Blackwood.
Tomlinson, C., on Warming and Ventilation.....	0	3	0	Virtue.
Vaux, C., Designs for Villas and Cottages.....	0	15	0	Low.
Wiesbach, Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture.....	0			
Whildin, Strength of Materials in Engineering Construction.....	0			

AMERICAN.	\$	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Armengaud, moroux, and Johnson, The Practical Draughtsman's Book of Industrial Design, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion.	10	00	H. C. Baird.
Baker, Long-Span Railway Bridges	2	00	do
Blenkarn, Practical Specifications of Works executed in Architecture, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and in Road Making and Sewering.....	9	00	do
Bullock, The American Cottage Builder—A Series of Designs, Plans, and Specifications.....	3	50	do
Bullock, The Rudiments of Architecture and Building.....	3	50	do
Byrne, Pocket Book for Railroad and Civil Engineers.....	1	50	do
Byrne, The Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics.....	3	63	do
Campin, A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Engineering.....	6	00	do
Duncan, Practical Surveyor's Guide.....	1	25	do
Easterbrook & Monckton, Stair-building and Hand-railing.....			
Francis, J. B., On Strength of Cast-iron Pillars.....	2	00	VanNostrand.
Fairbairn, Prime Movers, (<i>In Press</i>).....			H. C. Baird.
Griswold, Railroad Engineer's Pocket Companion for the Field.....	1	25	do
Harrison, J., On Cast-iron Steam Boilers.....	1	50	Lippincott.
Hally, H. M., Designs for Cottages, &c.....	3	50	Appleton.
Hurst, A Hand-Book for Architectural Surveyors and others engaged in Building.....	2	50	H. C. Baird.
Laffineur, A Practical Guide to Hydraulics for Town and Country, (<i>In Press</i>)			do
Molesworth, Pocket-Book of Useful Formulæ and Memoranda for Civil and Mechanical Engineers.....	2	00	do
Norris, A Hand-book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists.....	2	00	do
O'Neil, Stair-building and Hand-railing.....			
Pallett, The Miller's Millwright's, and Engineer's Guide.....	3	00	do
Shields, The Strains on Structures of Iron Work, (<i>In Press</i>).....			do
Shunk, A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and Location, for Young Engineers.....	1	50	do
Smeaton, Builder's Pocket Companion.....	1	50	do
Williams, On Heat and Steam.....	3	50	do

II. DECORATION, ORNAMENT AND DESIGNING.

II. DECORATION, ORNAMENT AND DESIGNING.		£	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
BRITISH.					
Blackie, Engineer and Machinists' Drawing Book.....	0	5	0	Whittaker.	
Bemrose, W. J., Manual of Wood Carving.....	0	9	6	Weale.	
Binn, W. S., Course of Geometrical Drawing.....	0	3	0	Hardwick.	
Ball, Ed., Inventive Drawing.....	1	10	0	Houston.	
Carver, The, and Gilder's Design Book.....	0	6	0	Spohn.	
Delamotte, F. G., Mediaeval Alphabets, &c.....	1	1	0	Day & Son.	
Dresser, C., Art of Decorative Design.....	2	2	9	Houston.	
Furniture Designs for Decorations.....	0	7	6	do	
Gibbs, W. Decorative Alphabets for the Chisel, &c.....	1	1	0	Longman.	
Hodgkin, J. E., Monograms, Ancient and Modern, &c.....	1	8	6	do	
Johnson, W., Practical Draughtsman's Book of Design.....	5	5	0	Day & Son.	
Jones, Owen, Grammar of Ornament.....	2	10	0	Knight.	
Knight, F., Scroll Ornaments for Designers, &c.....	1	1	0	do	
“ Fancy Ornaments.....	1	1	0	do	
“ Heraldic Illustrations.....	1	1	0	do	
“ Specimens of Crests.....	1	10	0	do	
“ Modern and Antique Gems.....	1	11	6	do	
“ Ornamental Alphabets.....				do	
“ 758 Plain, Ornamented and Reversed Cyphers.....				do	
Lillie, H., Alphabet of Monograms—500 designs.....	1	1	0	Day.	
Minifie, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.....					
Mahan, Industrial Drawing.....					
Newberry, Robert, Ornamental Art of every style.....	1	10	0	Spohn.	
Paley, F. A., Manual of Gothic Mouldings.....	0	7	6	Vanboorst.	
Pugin, Gothic Ornaments,—11th to 16th century.....					
Shaw, H., Encyclopedia of Ornament.....					
Thompson, Universal Decorator.....					
Warren, Manual of Geometrical Drawing.....					

AMERICAN.	\$	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Arrowsmith, Paper-Hanger's Companion.....	1	25	H. C. Baird.
Church, A. E., Elements of Descriptive Geometry.....	3	50	Barnes & Burr.
Forsyth, Book of Designs for Headstones, Mural and other Monuments, (<i>in press</i>)			H. C. Baird.
Gothic Album for Cabinet Makers.....	3	00	do
Hay, The Interior Decorator	2	25	do
Newbery, Gleanings from Ornamental Art of every style.....	15	00	do

III. DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

BRITISH.				
Beeton's Dictionary of Useful Information.....	0	15	0	Beeton.
Buchanan, W. M., Technological Dictionary.....	0	4	6	Tegg.
Burn, R. S., Self Aid Cyclopaedia.....	0	10	6	Ward & Lock.
Brande & Cox, Dictionary of Science and Art—3 vols., per vol.....	1	1	0	Longman.
Chambers' Cyclopaedia, 10 vols., per vol.....	0	9	0	Chambers.
Cooley, Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts, 4th ed.....	1	8	0	Churchill.
Dana, Jas. D., Manual of Mineralogy.....	0	7	6	Trubner.
English Cyclopaedia of Arts and Sciences, 8 vols., per vol.....	0	12	0	Bradbury.
Loudon, J. C., Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture.	2	2	0	Longman.
Mackenzie's 10,000 Receipts.....				T. E. Trell.
Nichol's Cyclopaedia of the Physical Sciences	1	1	0	Griffin.
Tomlinson's Cyclopaedia of Arts, Manufactures, &c., 3 vols.....				
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, 3 vols.....				
Weale, Dictionary of Terms of Art.....				Weale.
Watts, H., Dictionary of Chemistry and the allied sciences, 5 vols., per vol.....	1	10	0	Longman.
		8	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
AMERICAN.				
American Cyclopaedia, per vol.....		3	50	Appleton & Co.
Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Drawing				do
“ Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, &c.....				do
Branston's Hand-book of Practical Receipts.....				Lindsay & Blakiston.
Booth & Morfit, The Encyclopedia of Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical...		5	00	H. C. Baird.
O'Neill, A Dictionary of Calico Printing and Dyeing, (<i>in press</i>).....				do

IV. MANUFACTURES, MACHINES, AND THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN GENERAL.

BRITISH.	£	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
Austin, J. G., Calcareous and Hydraulic Limes and Cements.....	0	5	0	Trubner.
Armstrong, Robert, Construction and Management of Steam Boilers...	0	1	6	Virtue.
Bourne, J., The Steam Engine.....				Longman.
do Hand-book of the Steam Engine.....	0	9	0	do
do Catechism of the Steam Engine.....	0	6	0	do
do do do do Supplement to.....				
Burnall, On Limes, Mortars, Cements, Concretes.....	0	5	0	
Cabinet Maker's Assistant—original designs, &c.....				Blackie & Son.
Carpenter, W. B., Proportions of Modern Steam Engines and Boilers.	0	4	6	Spohn.
Camus, M., On the Teeth of Wheels: The best forms, &c.....	0	5	0	do
Chapman, R., Treatise on Rope-making	0	3	0	do
Dundas, James, Illustrations of the Tools, &c., the Manufactures.....	1	5	0	Weale.
Dixon, T., Millwrights and Engineer's Ready Reckoner.....	0	3	0	Spohn.
Denison, Clock and Watchmaking.....				
Devere, Hand-book of Practical Cutting.....				
Ewbank, Hydraulic and other Machines for raising water.....				
Elderhost, Manual of Blow-pipe Analysis.....				
Fitzwigram, Notes on Horse-shoeing.....	0	5	6	Smith & Elder.
Foden, J., Mechanical Tables, showing Diameters and Circumferences, from 1 inch to 20 feet	0	1	6	Whittaker.
Fairbairn, Iron—its History and Manufacture.....	0	9	0	Black.
do Mills and Mill Work.....	1	12	0	Longman.
Gilks, T., Art of Wood Engraving—Hand-book of.....	0	1	0	Gilks.
Galbraith, Manual of the Steam Engine.....				

MANUFACTURES, MACHINES, &c.—Continued.							
BRITISH.				£	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
Griffin, Chemical Handicraft							
Geldard, Hand-book on Cotton Manufactures.....							
Holtzapffel, Turning and Mechanical Manipulations, 3 vols.....							
Hawkings, Tradesman's Guide to Superficial Measurement.....							
Hopkinson, Engineer's Guide to Management of Steam Engine, &c.....							
Haskill, Engineer, Mining Surveyor and Contractor's Field Book.....							
Haswell, Engineer and Mechanic's Pocket Book.....							
Kipping, R., On Sails and Sailmaking	0	2	6				C. Wilson.
Lathe, The, and its uses; or the Art of Turning in Wood or Metal.....	0	15	0				Trubner.
Loth, C. E., Practical Stair-builder.....	2	10	0				Troy.
Miles, W., Treatise on Horse-shoeing.....	0	2	0				Longman.
Marrett, Yachts and Yacht Building.....							
McKellar, Manual of Typography							
Ott, Manufacture of Soap and Candles.....							
Prescott, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph.....							
Rankine, W. J. M., Manual of Applied Mechanics.....		12	6				Griffin.
Scott's Practical Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer.....		11	0				Simpkin.
Silversmith, Hand-book for Miners, Metallurgists and Assayers.....							
Sylvester, Taxidermist's Manual.....							
Templeton, W., Engineer, Millwright and Machinist's Assistant.....		2	6				Lockwood.
Tomlinson, C., Rudimentary Mechanics.....		1	6				Virtue.
Watson, J., The Art of Weaving on the Hand Loom.....		10	6				Kent.
Wetherill, Manufacture of Vinegar.....							
AMERICAN.					8	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Baird, The American Cotton Spinner, and Manager's and Carder's Guide.....		1	50				H. C. Baird.
Brown, H. T., 507 Mechanical Movements, embracing Dynamics, Hydraulics, &c.....		1	00				New York.
Blinn, A Practical Workshop Companion for Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copperplate Workers.....		2	50				H. C. Baird.
Booth, Marble Worker's Manual.....		1	50				do
Burgh, Practical Illustrations of Land and Marine Engines.....		21	00				do
Burgh, Practical Rules for the Proportions of Modern Engines and Boilers for Land and Marine Purposes.....		2	00				do
Burgh, The Slide Valve Practically Considered.....		2	00				do
Byrn, The Complete Practical Brewer.....		1	25				do
Byrne, The Handbook for the Artizan, Mechanic and Engineer.....		5	00				do
Byrne, The American Engineer, Draftsman and Machinist's Assistant.....		6	00				do
Byrne, The Practical Metal Worker's Assistant.....		7	00				do
Colborne, The Locomotive Engine.....		1	25				do
Cabinet Maker's Album of Furniture.....		5	00				do
Campin, The practice of Hand-turning in Wood, Ivory, Shell, &c.....		3	00				do
Dessoye, Steel, its Manufacture, Properties and Use (<i>in press</i>).....							do
DeGraf, The Geometrical Stair Builder's Guide.....		5	00				do
Dixon, The Practical Millwright's and Engineer's Guide.....		1	50				do
Dussauce, A New and Complete Treatise on the Arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather Dressing.....		10	00				do
Dussauce, A General Treatise on the Manufacture of Soap of every description (<i>in press</i>).....							do
Ede, G., The Management of Steel, and Case Hardening of Iron.....		0	50				Appleton
Fairbairn, The Principles of Mechanism and Machinery of Transmission.....		2	50				H. C. Baird.
Fitzgerald, W., The Boston Machinist, a Complete School for the apprentice and advanced machinist.....							
Flamm, A Practical Guide to the Construction of Economical Heating Appliances for Solid and Gaseous Fuels (<i>in press</i>).....							J. Wiley & Son
Hats and Felting: A Practical Treatise on their Manufacture.....		1	25				H. C. Baird.
Hughes, American Miller and Millwright's Assistant.....		1	50				do
Larkin, A., The Practical Brass and Iron Founder's Guide.....		2	25				do
Landrin, A Treatise on Steel		3	00				do
Laffneur, A Treatise on the Construction of Water Wheels (<i>in press</i>).....							do
Leroux, A Practical Treatise on Wools and Worsteds (<i>in press</i>).....							do
McKeller, T., The American Printer, a Manual of Typography, containing instructions, rules, &c.....		1	50				[& Co.
Main & Brown, The Indicator and Dynamometer.....		1	50				R. H. Johnson
Miles, A Plain Treatise on Horse Shoeing.....		1	00				H. C. Baird.
Martin, Screw-cutting Tables for the use of Mechanical Engineers.....		0	50				do
Moreau, Practical Guide for the Jeweller (<i>in press</i>).....							do [kiston.
Ott, A., The Art of Manufacturing Soap and Candles.....		2	50				Lindsay & Bla-
Overman—Osborn, The Manufacture of Iron in all its branches.....		10	00				H. C. Baird.
Piggott, Chemistry and Metallurgy of Copper.....							

	AMERICAN.		\$	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.....	1	50			H. C. Baird.
Nicholson, A Manual of the Art of Bookbinding.....	2	25			do
Proteaux, Practical Guide for the Manufacture of Paper and Boards.....	5	00			do
Riddle, R., Carpentry, Joinery and Hand-railing.....	5	00			H. Challen.
Stokes, Cabinet-maker's and Upholsterer's Companion.....	1	25			H. C. Baird.
Templeton, The Practical Examiner on Steam and the Steam Engine.....	1	25			do
Turner's, The, Companion.....	1	50			do
Urbin—Brull, A Practical Guide for Puddling Iron and Steel.....	1	00			do
Watson, A Manual of the Hand Lathe (<i>in press</i>).....					do
Watson, The Theory and Practice of the Art of Weaving by Hand and Power.....	10	00			do
Weatherly, Treatise on the Art of Boiling Sugar, Crystalizing, Lozenge-making, Comfits, Gum Goods.....	2	00			do
Watson, The Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers.....	2	50			do
Wildman, E., Manipulation of Hard-rubber or Vulcanite for Dental purposes.....	1	25			S. S. White.

V. TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL & EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.	£	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
BRITISH.				
Beardmore, M., Manual of Hydrology, containing Hydraulics and other Tables.....	2	2	0	Waterlow.
Brewer, E. C., Sound and its Phenomena.....	0	2	6	Longmans.
Chevreul, E., Contrast of Colors and their Application.....	0	5	0	Routledge.
Calvert, F. G., On Coal Tar Colors, with specimens.....	0	2	0	Trubner.
Faraday, M., Chemical History of a Candle.....	0	5	0	Griffin.
Fownes, George, Manual of Elementary Chemistry.....	0	12	0	Churchill.
Field, George, Treatise on Colors and Pigments.....	0	8	6	Winsor & N.
Fairbairn, Metals and their Alloys.....				
Girdlestone, W. H., Mechanics and Hydrostatics.....	0	5	6	McMillan.
Hogg, Jabez, Experimental and Natural Philosophy.....	0	5	0	Bohn.
Johnston, J., Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.....	0	6	6	Blackwood.
Knapp, Chemical Technology.....				
Lanckester, E., Lectures on Food.....	0	3	0	Hardwick.
Mallett, R., Colors and Rudiments of Coloring.....				Ward, Lock & [Taylor.
Muspratt, Chemistry as applied to Art and Manufactures.....				
Napier, J., Chemistry applied to Dyeing.....	0	3	6	Longman.
Oil and Colorman, and Painter's Manual.....	0	3	6	Longman.
Percy, J., Extracting Metals from their Ores.....	1	1	0	Murray.
Piesse, G. W. S., Art of Perfumery and methods of obtaining the Odours of Plants.....	0	10	6	Longman.
Ritchie, R., On Ventilation, natural and artificial.....				
Smith, A., Blowpipe Character of Minerals.....	0	4	0	Williams & N.
Twisden, Rev. J. F., Introduction to Practical Mechanics.....	0	10	6	Longman.
Tyndall, Heat as a Mode of Motion, 3rd ed.....	0	10	6	do

	AMERICAN.		\$	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Branstetter, J. F., Pharmaceutist and Druggist's Receipt Book.....	1	50			[kiston.
Bakewell, A Manual of Electricity, Practical and Theoretical.....	2	00			Lindsay & Bla-
Bowditch, Analysis, Technical Valuation, Purification and Use of Coal Gas.....	6	50			H. C. Baird.
Box, Practical Hydraulics: a Series of Rules and Tables for the use of Engineers, &c.....	2	00			do
Buckmaster, The Elements of Mechanical Physics.....	2	00			do
Calvert, Lectures on Coal-Tar Colors, and on Recent Improvements and Progress in Dyeing and Calico Printing.....	1	50			do
Capron de Dole—Dussauce, Blues and Carmines of Indigo.....	2	50			do
Draper, H., A Text Book of Chemistry.....	1	50			Harper, Bros.
Dussauce, Practical Treatise on the Fabrication of Matches, Gun Cotton, and Fulminating Powder.....	3	00			H. C. Baird.
Dussauce—Treatise on the Coloring Matters derived from Coal Tar.....	3	00			do
Dyer and Color-maker's Companion.....	1	25			do
Erni, Coal Oil and Petroleum.....	3	50			do
Guettier, Metallic Alloys (<i>in press</i>).....					
Johnston, Instructions for the Analysis of Soils, Limestones and Manures.....	0	38			do
Lieber, Assayer's Guide.....	1	25			do
Love, the Art of Dyeing, Cleaning, Scouring, and Finishing (<i>in press</i>).....					do
Makins, A Manual of Metallurgy.....	4	50			do
Napier, Chemistry applied to Dyeing, (<i>in press</i>).....					do

TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. (Continued.)				£	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
AMERICAN.						
Napier, A Manual of Dyeing Receipts for General Use	3	75	H. C. Baird.			
Napier, Manual of Electro-Metallurgy	2	00	do			
Allnutt, Henry, System of cropping a Kitchen Garden; a rotation given			do			
Perkins, Gas and Ventilation		25	do			
Regnault, Elements of Chemistry	10	00	do			
Smith, The Dyer's Instructor	3	00	do			
Sellers, J., The Color Mixer, with 400 Receipts	2	50	do			
Turnbull, The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph	3	00	do			
Tyndall, Heat as a mode of Motion	2	00	Appleton.			
Ulrich—Dussauce, A Complete Treatise on the Art of Dyeing Cotton and Wool	3	50	H. C. Baird.			
Will, Tables for Qualitative Chemical Analysis	1	25	do			
Youmans, Grove and Helmholtz, the Co-relation and Conservation of Forces ..	1	50	Appleton & Co.			

VI.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.				£.	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
BRITISH.							
Anderson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry	0	5	0	Black.			
Arbuthnot, Hon. Mrs., her experience in her own poultry Yard	0	7	6	Jack.			
Allnutt, Henry, System of cropping a Kitchen Garden; a rotation given	0	0	8	E. Gaz. Off.			
Baily, John, Fowls; a Treatise on the Principal Breeds. Instructions for breeding, &c.	0	2	6	Henn. & Hollis			
Burn, Robert Scott, Farm Student; or outlines of modern farming.	0	14	0	Virtue.			
Cameron, Charles A., Stock Feeder's Manual; the Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock	0	5	0	Cassell.			
Carter's Practical Gardener; on Every Day Matters, connected with Garden Routine	0	1	0	Carter.			
Calculator, the; Land Measuring, Draining, Manuring, Planting, Weight of Hay and Cattle, &c.	0	7	6				
Curtis, John; Farm insects—injurious and beneficial	0	15	0				
Ewart, John; the Agriculturist's Assistant—a Manual of Principles, Rules, Tables, &c.	0	3	6				
Fletcher's Scientific Farming	0	2	6	Routledge.			
Garden Manual, The, for the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, Flower Garden, Florist's Flowers	0	1	6	J. of Hort. Off			
Johnson's Farmer's Cyclopaedia	2	10	0	Longman.			
Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology	0	5	0	Blackwood.			
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture	2	10	0	Longman.			
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening	2	10	0	do			
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture	3	3	0	do			
Low's Domesticated Animals of the Farm	1	1	0	do			
Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture	1	1	0	do			
Lindley's Theory and Practice of Horticulture							
Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture	3	15	0	Blackie & Son.			
Morton's Hand-Book of the Farm	0	2	0	Cassell.			
Maw and Abercrombie; the Complete Gardener	0	5	0	Tegg.			
McBride, Prof., Prevention of disease in the Ox and Sheep	0	1	0	Longman.			
McCulloch, N., Land Measurer's Ready Reckoner	0	2	0				
Measurer, the Hay and Cattle; a series of Tables	0	2	6				
Rham's Dictionary of the Farm	0	5	0	Routledge.			
Rhind, A., a History of the Vegetable Kingdom	1	0	0	do			
Sibson's Every Day Chemistry	0	1	6	do			
Sibson's Agricultural Chemistry	0	1	6	do			
Simpson, C., Breeding, Rearing and Training Horses, with their management in the Stable	0	15	0				
Skellett, Edward, The Breeding Cow, and Extraction of the Calf	0	12	0	Cornish.			
Smyth, James A., Small Farm Management	0	1	0	Simpkin.			
Thomson, David, Practical Directions for the Propagation, Culture and Arrangement of Plants in Flower Gardens all the year round. With Plates.	0	7	6	Blackwood.			
Thompson's Gardener's Assistant, Practical and Scientific	1	11	6	Blackie & Son.			
Wilson's Farm Crops	0	12	0	do			
Walsh, J. H., The Horse in the Stable and the Field	0	15	0	Routledge.			
Webb, James, On the Diseases of Horses and the management of Breeding Mares and Cows	0	3	6	B. & Son.			

AMERICAN.				£	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Allen, L. F., American Cattle; their History, Breeding and Management.	2	00	New York.			

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

(Continued.)

AMERICAN.

	\$	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
American Weeds and Useful Plants.....	1	75	O. Judd.
Allen's Rural Architecture.....	1	50	do
Allen's American Farm Work	1	50	do
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals	1	00	do
American Pomology.....	3	00	do
Beeman's Poulterer's Companion.....	2	00	do
Boussingault's Rural Economy.....	1	60	do
Bommer's Method of Making Manure	0	25	do
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1	75	do
Burr's Vegetables of America	5	00	do
Buist's Flower Garden Directory.....	1	50	do
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.....	1	00	do
Chorlton's Grape Growers' Guide.....	0	75	do
Cobbett's American Gardener	0	75	do
Cole's American Fruit Book	0	75	do
Cole's Veterinarian	0	75	do
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1	50	do
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor	1	50	do
Dana's Muck Manual	1	25	do
Downing's Landscape Gardening.....	6	50	do
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.....	3	00	do
Elliott's Western Fruit Book.....	1	50	do
Field's Pear Culture.....	1	25	do
Flax Culture	0	50	do
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.....	2	50	do
French Farm Drainage.....	1	50	do
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1	50	do
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	1	50	do
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist.....	0	20	do
Gregory on Squashes.....	0	30	do
Guenon on Milch Cows	0	75	do
Harris' Insects injurious to Vegetation	4	00	do
Hop Culture	0	40	do
Hooper's Book of Evergreens.....	3	00	do
Henderson, P., Gardening for Profit.....	1	50	do
Jennings on Cattle	1	75	do
Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry	1	75	do
Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases.....	1	75	do
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1	75	do
Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry	1	50	do
Johnson's How Crops grow	1	50	do
Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry.....	1	50	Appleton.
Leuchar's How to build Hot-houses.....	1	50	O. Judd.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor.....	3	00	do
Miles on the Horse's Foot	0	75	do
Mohr on the Grape.....	1	00	do
Nichols' Chemistry of the Farm	1	25	do
Norton's Scientific Agriculture.....	0	75	do
Onion Culture	0	20	do
Our Farm of Four Acres	0	60	do
Pedder's Land Measure	0	60	do
Quinley's Mystery of Bee Keeping	1	50	do
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1	50	do
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry	1	00	do
Saunders' Domestic Poultry.....	0	75	do
Stewart's Stable Book	1	00	do
Stephens' Farmer's Guide	6	00	Scott & N.
Thompson's Food of Animals.....	1	00	O. Judd.
Watson's American Home Garden.....	2	00	do
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health.....	1	50	do
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.....	1	50	do
Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1	50	do
Youatt on the Hog	1	00	do
Youatt on Sheep.....	1	00	do

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH.

	£.	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
Cassell's Popular Educator, latest ed., per number.....	0	0	6	Chewitt & Co.
Chapman, E. J., Minerals and Geology of Canada.....				

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Continued.*

BRITISH.

	£	s.	d.	PUBLISHERS.
Educational Works, generally, on Practical Subjects.....				
Fitzroy, Admiral, Weather Book, A Manual of Practical Meteorology.....	0	15	0	Longman.
Griffin, J. J., Catalogue of Chemical Apparatus.....	0	4	0	J. J. Griffin & [Co.
Gardner, Manual of Taxidermy for Amateurs.....				
Hawkins, J., Tradesman's Guide to Superficial Measurement.....	0	3	6	Lockwood.
Logan, Sir W., Geology of Canada.....				
White, H., Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West—where to find them.....				

AMERICAN

	§	cts.	PUBLISHERS.
Byrne, Practical Model Calculator; For the Engineer, Mechanic, Manufacturer of Engine Works, Naval Architect, Miner and Millwright.	4	50	H. C. Baird.
Gregory, Mathematics for Practical Men.....	3	00	do
Hyde, J. B., Treatment and Uses of Peat.....	0	60	Balliere, Bros.
Johnson, S., Peat and its Uses, as Fertilizer and Fuel.....	1	50	O. Judd & Co.
Leavitt, Facts about Peat as an Article of Fuel.....	1	75	H. C. Baird.
Sylvester, S. H., The Taxidermist's Manual.....	3	00	The Author.
Silversmith, J., Hand-Book for Miners, Metallurgists, and Assayers.....	3	00	Van Nostrand.
Tables showing the Weight of Round, Square, and Flat Bar Iron, Steel, &c.	0	63	H. C. Baird.
Thompson, Freight Charges Calculator.....	1	25	do

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F).

REPORT OF THE "ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO," WITH COPY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING, HELD IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1868.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, 7th October, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, as herewith annexed, and in accordance with Section 24. of the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 29. Province of Ontario, relating to Agriculture and Arts, a copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS' INSTITUTES of ONTARIO, held in the city of Hamilton, on Wednesday, September 23rd; and also a copy of the Constitution, as adopted at said meeting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,
Province of Ontario.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Proceedings of the First Regular Meeting, and Constitution adopted.

HAMILTON, 23rd September, 1868.

The first meeting of the "ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO," as provisionally organized in Toronto, on the 21st of January last, was held in the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute, this evening; the President, DR. BEATTY, in the chair. The Vice-President, JOHN SHIER, Esq., also being present. CERTIFICATES OF DELEGATES were presented, viz.:—

DAVID MCCREA.....	Guelph Mechanics' Institute.		
JOHN ALLAN and JAMES YOUNG, M. P.....	Galt	"	"
JOHN GAUDY and JAMES REDFORD, M. P.....	Stratford	"	"
WILLIAM PORTER.....	Ottawa	"	"
WILLIAM OLIVER.....	Ayr	"	"
JOHN BEATTY, M. D. and THOMAS MORROW.....	Cobourg	"	"
JOHN SHIER.....	Whitby	"	"
T. McILWRAITH and JUDGE LOGIE.....	Hamilton	"	"
JOHN FENNELL.....	Berlin	"	"
WILLIAM EDWARDS.....	Toronto	"	"

The minutes of the first meeting were read and approved of as correct.

Mr. Edwards stated that Mr. John Moss, at the time Secretary of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, had been appointed Secretary of the Association; but that having subsequently been appointed to another position, had been obliged to relinquish the Secretaryship of this; and that he (W. Edwards) had been requested by the President to act until a regular appointment could be made.

At the request of the President, the Secretary stated the origin of the Association, and also some of the objects which, in his opinion, it is calculated to accomplish. These he conceived to be:—

1st. The establishment of a centre of action, or Bond of Union, for the various (now) isolated Mechanics' Institutes.

2nd. The preparation of, and continued completeness, of a Catalogue of Books suitable for Mechanics' Institute Libraries—especially of Books of a Technical or practical character, such as are contemplated by Section 25 of the Agricultural and Arts Statute.

3rd. To have arrangements at all times open for the procurement of such works by the Association, for the Institutes, at the lowest wholesale prices.

4th. The imparting and receiving of information, by discussions or otherwise, on the questions of Institute Evening Class Instruction, Lectures, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Exhibitions, and other operations.

The section of the Statute providing for grants to Mechanics' Institutes for Class Instruction and Technical Libraries, was read by the Secretary, and met with the general approval of the meeting. A desire for some modification of the terms of the grants was expressed by one or two members, but, at the request of the majority, the subject was not further discussed.

The President called upon Mr. Shier, as representing the Committee appointed for the purpose, to read a draft of Constitution prepared by the Committee. The draft having been read, was considered clause by clause, amended, and adopted by a unanimous vote, on the motion of Mr. T. McIlwraith, seconded by Mr. W. McCrae.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. Nominations were made *ad hoc*, in accordance with the Constitution just adopted.

The ballot being taken, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—

<i>President</i>	DR. BEATTY.
<i>Vice-President</i>	JOHN SHIER.
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	W. EDWARDS.

Committee—J. J. WITHROW, T. McILWRAITH, D. McCRAE, and JAMES YOUNG, M.P.

Moved by Judge Logie, seconded by J. Fennell, and resolved—"That 150 copies of the Constitution and Proceedings of this Meeting be printed, and circulated to the Mechanics' Institutes."

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BEATTY, *President*.

W. EDWARDS, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

NOTE.—Institutes receiving Legislative aid for the current year, are requested to remit to the Secretary of the Association five per cent. thereof, in accordance with Section 25, Sub-Sec. 1, of the Act relating thereto.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

1st. That this Association be called the "Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario," and shall be composed of all Mechanics' Institutes in the Province of Ontario, incorporated under chapter 72 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, or any Act of the Legislature of Ontario, or by any Special Act of Incorporation, and complying with the requirements of this Constitution.

2nd. The management of the affairs of the Association shall be entrusted to a President, vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and four other Members, who shall form an Executive Committee; the said Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, or on the requisition of two or more members of the said Executive Committee, in writing; and three to be a quorum. The business of the Committee shall be, to be the medium of communication in any plans of co-operation between the whole or any number of the Institutes in the Association; and to prepare and submit to the annual meetings full report of its proceedings, and a statement in detail of its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur during the year, in its officers or members.

3rd. That the expenditure of the Executive Committee shall be exclusively confined to the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer, as the same shall be fixed by the said Committee; the actual expenses of members attending meetings of the Committee; advertising; postage; printing the report; stationery; and necessary contingencies; and shall be defrayed by the associated Institutes in the following manner, that is to say, five per cent. of all Government grants to Mechanics' Institutes, and each Institute to pay one dollar per annum for every one hundred paying members on its roll, but no Institute to pay less than one dollar per annum.

4th. That an Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held at the place, and during the same time as the Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association is being held in each year, to receive the Report of the Executive Committee for the preceding year; to elect Office-Bearers for the ensuing year; and to confer upon any suggestions, or new plans, relating either to the local management of Mechanics' Institutes, or to the business of the Association. That each Institute in the Association shall be entitled to be represented at the annual and special meetings of the Association, by its President and one Vice-President, or any two other office-bearers that such Institute may appoint, in place of its President and Vice-President.

5th. That on or before the first day of September of each year, each Institute in the Association shall transmit to the Secretary of the Association a condensed report of its operations for the past year, together with a certified list of its members; the names of its delegates for the ensuing year; and the five per cent. (of government grant) and other fees due to the Association for the past year.

6th. That no alteration in the Constitution, Rules, or By-Laws of the Association shall be made, except at the annual meeting; nor shall any proposition to that effect be then entertained, unless notice of the same in writing shall have been sent to the Secretary of the Association at least one month previous, and been by him duly transmitted to every Institute in the Association, at least two weeks before the day of meeting.

7th. That no Institute shall be allowed to separate from the Association, except at the annual meeting; nor then unless it shall have given one month's previous notice to the Secretary of the Association, and have paid up all its dues to the Association.

8th. That the Executive Committee shall call a Special Meeting of the Association, whenever a majority of the Institutes in the Association request it to do so, stating the particular objects for which such special meeting is desired; and may do so without such requisition, when the Committee consider such special meeting advisable. The Executive Committee in either case shall give two week's notice of the time and place of meeting, to all the Institutes in the Association, and shall give sufficient details of its objects.

9. That the Election of Office Bearers shall be by Ballot, after *viva voce* nominations.

(Adopted)

JOHN BEATTY.
President.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G).

REPORT OF "THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO," WITH
LOCAL REPORTS ANNEXED.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G).

REPORT OF "THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO," WITH LOCAL REPORTS ANNEXED.

PAPERS INCLUDED IN, OR ANNEXED TO, THE REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Association, and copy of its Constitution.

The President's address.

Report of Committee upon "Prize Essay on the Apple."

Prize Essay on the Apple.

Report on Fruits by W. A. Johnston, Esq., Ameliasburg, P. Edward.

" " J. C. Kilborn, Esq., Beamsville.

" " W. Sanderson, Esq., Brantford.

" " A. F. Scott, Esq., Brampton, Peel.

" " Z. B. Lewis, Esq., Clifton, Welland.

" " Thos. Chisholm, Esq., Esquesing.

" " D. Caldwell, Esq., Galt.

" " George Murton, Esq., Guelph.

" " Hybridizing and Crossing the Grape, by W. H. Mills, Esq.,

Hamilton.

Report on Fruits by John Freed, Esq., Hamilton.

" " M. Y. Keating, Louth.

" " R. R. Smith, Esq., M. D., Hamilton.

" " The Apple Worm by W. Saunders, Esq., London.

" " Fruit " " "

" " Rev. R. Robinson, Owen Sound.

" " N. Hamilton, Esq., Paris.

" " George Ferguson, Esq., Port Stanley.

" " A. Morse, Esq., Smithville.

Report on the Philadelphia Raspberry by D. W. Beadle, Esq., St. Catharines.

Report on Fruit by W. Eccles, Esq., St. Catharines.

" " L. Cross, Esq. M. D., Grantham.

" " Committee of Association, St. Thomas.

" " Luke Bishop, Esq., St. Thomas.

" " Moses Kraft, Esq., Waterloo.

" " Wm. Grey, Esq., Woodstock.

REPORT OF "THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO."

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

The first meeting of the Association under the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts, and Manufactures was held on the fifteenth day of May, 1868, in the City of Hamilton: at which meeting a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and the following gentlemen were chosen office-bearers until the annual election, as provided by law:—

WM. H. MILLS, Esq., of Hamilton.....*President.*
J. C. RYKERT, Esq., of St. Catharines*Vice-President.*
D. W. BEADLE, Esq., of St. Catharines*Secretary-Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

His Honor, Judge LOGIEHamilton.
GEORGE LESLIE, Esq.....Toronto.
CHARLES ARNOLD, Esq.....Paris.
WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.....London.
Rev. R. BURNET, M, AHamilton.
L. SPRINGER, Esq.....Barton.
J. R. MARTIN, Esq.....Cayuga.
LEVI LEWIS, Esq.....Winona.
A. M. SMITH, Esq.....Grimsby.

The Summer Meeting of the Association was held in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1868.

At this Meeting the Committee which had been appointed by the Directors to examine the new seedling strawberry of Mr. Luke Bishop, of St. Thomas, submitted their report, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

The following subjects were reported for discussion:—

- 1st. The merits of the different varieties of strawberries at present on the table.
- 2nd. The merits of any new varieties of strawberries, and whether any of them can be specially recommended, either as an earlier sort than those at present in general cultivation, or as coming in later, and supplying the market between the general strawberry crop and the ripening of the raspberry crop?
- 3rd. The best varieties of cherries for general cultivation, and if any, and what varieties succeed best as dwarfs?
- 4th. The best four hardy varieties of raspberries for general cultivation?
- 5th. On insects injurious to plants, and the best mode of exterminating them?

The first of the foregoing subjects was at once taken up.

Mr. Geo. Leslie, Senior, spoke very favorably of the Agriculturist, having found them very productive, especially on a clay soil, even more so than Wilson's. He considered the variety worthy of more extensive cultivation. The Jucunda, also grown by him on stiff clay soil, had proved a fine berry, though less productive than the preceding; in flavour, not quite equal to the Triomphe De Gand, but of good quality for carriage. Russell's Prolific, he considered, should be struck off the list, as it does not set its fruit well, and is in many respects inferior to other varieties. Trollope's Victoria yielded a very large fine fruit, well suited for the table, but was a poor bearer and rather tender, and altogether fit only for amateur cultivation. La Constante had the advantage of being a late bearer, the specimens shown being the first gathered, and not yet quite ripe, but he had found it a poor bearer, and could not recommend it for cultivation. The few specimens of the new variety, Dr. Nicaïsse, he could not say much about, as this was the first occasion of their being fruited in Canada.

Mr. C. Arnold had not a very high opinion either of the Agriculturist or the Jucunda; indeed, he had not found any variety equal to the Wilson.

Mr. N. Hamilton, of Paris, had found the Triomphe de Gand, taken altogether, the best variety for his own use, though the Wilson was, perhaps, a better market berry.

Hon. G. W. Allan had formed a very favorable opinion of Trollope's Victoria, and considered it a very suitable variety for the amateur. In rich clay loam he had found it bear well, and the fruit was of fine size and delicious flavour.

A number of the members present expressed their opinions on the varieties under discussion. The Wilson's Albany was admitted by all to be the best market berry, though some objected to its acidity; which was, however, allowed to be in some measure due to its being often gathered before it was fully ripe. The Agriculturist was highly spoken of; Mr. Read, of Port Dalhousie, remarking that it had one proclivity and excellence in its habit of stooling, rather than making runners. In this opinion, Mr. Smith and others fully agreed. Next to the Agriculturist and Triomphe de Gand, the Jucunda received the commendation of those who had grown it. Mr. Gray confines his cultivation to two varieties, Wilson's and Triomphe de Gand; the latter he considered the finest flavored strawberry we have; the former he had found an enormous bearer. He cultivates in hills, carefully taking off the runners. Dr. Cross, of St. Catharines, after having tried most of the varieties under discussion, now only grows Wilson's, Hovey's and Triomphe de Gand.

After a short recess, the second subject was taken up for discussion, and in connection with this topic Mr. Bishop gave some account of his new seedling strawberry, a crop between Triomphe de Gand and Wilson's Albany. He had now had it three years. It was rather earlier than Wilson's Albany, and will last longer; he considered it also as hardy a variety as any that we have in cultivation. In crossing to produce the hybrid, he had fertilized sometimes with the Triomphe de Gand, and sometimes with the Wilson.

Mr. Beadle said he considered the flavour of Mr. Bishop's seedling to be its chief excellence, in which respect it was superior to most of the varieties generally cultivated. Mr. Mills fully endorsed what was said by Mr. Beadle, and spoke in addition of its peculiar and delightful fragrance.

The specimens on the table were exhibited under the disadvantage of having been gathered the day before, and being over-ripe. Notwithstanding this drawback the flavor was very agreeable, and all were favorably impressed with the excellence of the seedling, and considered it deserving of a careful trial.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. C. Arnold, seconded by Mr. Gray, was carried unanimously:—

"That the thanks of this Society be given to Mr. Bishop for his efforts in producing a new seedling strawberry, and that it be recommended for further trial."

At this stage of the proceedings, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Leslie, jr., seconded by Mr. Gray, and carried:—

"That the recommendation of the Fruit Committee, contained in their report on Mr. Bishop's seedling strawberry, viz.:—'That before appointing a Committee to examine seedling fruit on the grounds of the producer, such fruit should have been exhibited at least once at some meeting of the Association,' be adopted as a rule of this Society."

The next subject in order, namely, the best six varieties of cherries, was then taken up, and after some discussion, a vote on the question was taken, resulting in the recommendation of the following in the order named, the first three receiving each an equal number of votes:—Governor Wood, Black Eagle, Elton, Black Tartarian, and Black Heart. Mr. Gray spoke well of the wild cherry of the country as a stock for grafting the cherry upon; not the bird cherry or choke cherry, but one bearing clusters of red berries in the same manner as the cultivated kind.

The fourth topic for discussion was then introduced by Mr. Arnold, who exhibited some white raspberries ripe at this early season. They were a hybrid between the White Marvel of four seasons, and the White Cap. Mr. Beadle thought the Franconia, Philadelphia, Arnold's red and Arnold's white hybrids, to be the most hardy. Mr. Chisholm found the Black Cap to be the hardiest. Mr. Eccles considered the Fastolf the most excellent in this respect. Mr. Gray preferred the Brinkle's Orange and the Red Antwerp. Mr. Read grows successfully the Brinkle's Orange, the Fastolf, Franconia, and Doolittle's Black Cap. Mr. Arnold finds Franconia and Belle de Fontenay the hardiest European sorts, but none of them can be depended upon, while the Philadelphia is perfectly hardy, and is among raspberries what Wilson's is among strawberries. Mr. Cald

well, of Galt, finds the Franconia and Philadelphia the hardest. Dr. Cross prefers the red and white Antwerp and Franconia.

The fifth and last subject came up too late in the day for any prolonged or adequate discussion. Mr. Beadle stated, in answer to enquiry, that the caterpillar, which had proved so destructive to the orchards between London and St. Thomas, was a species of tent caterpillar, not the common variety, *Clisiocampa Americana*, known by its large webs or tents, but a closely allied species, *Clisiocampa Sylvatica*, which does not make so large a web, and is therefore, in its early stages, not so easily detected. In the district alluded to, they occurred in countless myriads, and had been mistaken by some for the army worm, probably because "their name was legion." A few remarks were made in reference to the ubiquitous pest, the Curculio, the majority of the members present concurring in the opinion that jarring the trees, collecting the beetles as they fall, and destroying them, was the only effectual remedy. Mr. Arnold, however, stated that he had failed to make any impression on them by this method, and had found liming or white-washing the ground about the trees more efficacious.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held, pursuant to statute, in the City of Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1868.

After reading the minutes of last meeting, the Secretary read the report of the Committee, to whom had been submitted the four essays on the cultivation of the apple, as applicable to the Province of Ontario, a copy of which is also appended, together with the essay to which the prize was awarded, and the essay recommended for publication.

The Secretary-Treasurer then reported the state of the finances as follows:—

Balance on hand at last report.....	\$21 28
Members' Fees.....	157 00
Government Grant.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$528 28
Paid travelling expenses of Fruit Committees..	\$29 25
Paid stationery and printing.....	43 78
	<hr/>
	\$73 03
	<hr/>
	\$455 25

The President's address, which was read by Mr. Burnet (the President being detained by illness), accompanies this report.

The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—

W. H. Mills, Esq., of Hamilton, President.
 J. C. Rykert, Esq., of St. Catharines, Vice-President.
 D. W. Beadle, Esq., of St. Catharines, Secretary-Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

His Honor Judge Logie of Hamilton.
 George Leslie, Esq., of Toronto.
 J. B. Martin, Esq., of Cayuga.
 Charles Arnold, Esq., of Paris.
 Rev. R. Burnet, M.A., of Hamilton.
 A. M. Smith, Esq., of Grimsby.
 L. Springer, Esq., of Barton.
 George Murton, Esq., of Guelph.
 Wm. Saunders, Esq., of London.

Miscellaneous business being then in order, a number of practical matters were discussed, the chief among them being the best methods of destroying certain insect depredators, and the necessity of more stringent measures to prevent robbery of orchards and gardens, and spoliation of shade trees. On the latter subject, it was

Resolved that the President and Secretary petition the Dominion Legislature, in the name of the Association, for the insertion of clauses in the forthcoming Consolidation Act, conferring summary powers on magistrates for the punishment of such offenders.

A vote of thanks to T. Swinyard, Esq., General Manager, Great Western Railway, for reduction of fares to members attending the meetings of the Association, closed the proceedings of the evening, and the meeting adjourned."

Reports upon fruits and the fruit crop have been received from various parts of the Province, some of them of great value and interest. All these reports are herewith transmitted. The Association is constantly increasing its membership, and extending its facilities for obtaining information.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. BEADLE,
Sec. of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas fifty persons and more have organized and formed themselves into a Fruit Growers' Association, by signing a Declaration in the form of schedule "B." annexed to the Act 31st Vic. chap. 29, Province of Ontario, and have severally subscribed to the fund thereof the sum set opposite their respective names, in compliance with the 32nd section of said Act, and have sent a duplicate of said Declaration, written and signed as by law required, to the Commissioner of Agriculture:

And whereas the said Commissioner of Agriculture, as by law required, did, on the fourth day of April, A.D. 1868, in the *Ontario Gazette*, give notice of the formation of the said Society as the "Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario," in accordance with the provisions of the said Act: And whereas, the said fifty persons and others, by such Act have become incorporated, they hereby establish the following Constitution and By-Laws for the good government of such Association:

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1.—This Society shall be called the "Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario."

Art. 2.—Its objects shall be the advancement of the science and art of Fruit Culture, by holding meetings for the exhibition of fruit, and for the discussion of all questions relative to fruit culture, by collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information, and by such other means as may, from time to time, seem advisable.

Art. 3.—The annual general meeting of the Association shall be held at the place and during the same time as the exhibition of the Agriculture and Arts Association is being held, in each and every year. Two other general meetings shall be held in each year, at such time and place as shall be designated by the Association.

Art. 4.—The Officers of the Association shall be composed of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and nine Directors.

Art. 5.—Any person may become a member by an annual payment of one dollar; and a payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life.

Art. 6.—The Constitution may be amended by a vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at the previous meeting.

Art. 7.—The said Officers and Directors shall prepare and present to the annual meeting of the Association a report of their proceedings during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the Members of the Association, the places of meeting during the year; and such information as the Association have been able to obtain on the subject of fruit culture in the Province of Ontario during the year. There shall also be presented at the said annual meeting a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the

Association during the year, which report and statement shall be entered in the journal, and signed by the President as being a correct copy; and a true copy thereof, certified by the Secretary for the time being, shall be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture within fourteen days after the holding of such annual meeting.

Art. 8.—The Association shall have power to make, alter or amend By-Laws for prescribing the election of Officers, and otherwise regulating the administration of its affairs and property.

BY-LAWS.

1.—The President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, shall be *ex officio* members of all Committees.

2.—The Directors may offer premiums to any person originating or introducing any new fruit, adapted to the climate of the Province, which shall possess such distinctive excellence as shall in their opinion render the same of special value; also for Essays upon such subjects connected with fruit growing as they may designate, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

3.—The Secretary shall prepare an Annual Report, containing the minutes of the proceedings of meetings during the year, a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, the reports upon fruits received from different localities, and all Essays to which prizes have been awarded, and such other information in regard to fruit culture as may have been received during the year, and submit the same to the Directors, or any Committee of Directors appointed for the purpose: and with their sanction, after presenting the same at the annual meeting, cause the same to be printed by and through the Publication Committee, and send a copy thereof to each member of the Association, and to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

4.—Five Directors shall constitute a quorum, and if at any meeting of Directors there shall not be a quorum, the members present may adjourn the meeting, from time to time, until a quorum shall be obtained.

5.—The annual subscription shall be due in advance at the annual general meeting.

6.—The President (or, in case of his disability, the Vice-President) may convene special meetings at such times and places as he may deem advisable, and he shall convene such special meetings as shall be requested in writing by five members.

7.—The President may deliver an address on some subject relating to the objects of the Association at the annual general meeting.

8.—The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the Association, keep correct account thereof, and submit the same to the Directors at any legal meeting of such Directors, five days' notice having been previously given for that purpose.

9.—The Directors shall audit and pass all accounts, which, when approved of by the President's signature, shall be transmitted to and paid by the Treasurer.

10.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association, conduct the correspondence, give not less than ten days' notice of all meetings to the members, and specify the business of special meetings.

11.—The Directors, touching the conduct of the Association, shall at all times have absolute power and control of the funds and property of the Association, subject however to the meaning and construction of the Constitution.

12.—At special meetings no business shall be transacted except that stated in the Secretary's circular.

13. The order of business shall be:—

- 1st.—Reading of Minutes.
- 2.—do of Director's Reports.
- 3.—do of Treasurer's do.
- 4.—do of Prize Essays, if any.
- 5.—President's Address.
- 6.—Election of Officers.
- 7.—Miscellaneous Business.

Art. 14.—These by-laws may be amended at any general meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Art. 15.—Each member of the Fruit Committee shall be charged with the duty of accumulating information touching the state of the fruit crop, the introduction of new varieties, the market value of fruits in his particular section of country, together with such other general and useful information touching the fruit interest as may seem desirable, and report in writing to the Secretary of the Association, on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year.

16.—Whereas the President or Vice-President and Secretary, as *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors and of all Committees, should be present at all meetings wherever they may be holden, their reasonable travelling expenses shall be provided from the funds of the Association.

17.—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on some evening during the exhibition week, to be fixed by the Directors, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Arts; at which meeting, the President may deliver his annual address, and essays on fruit culture be read.

MEETING OF BOARD,

The Board of Directors, at their meeting held in the City of Hamilton, on the 30th May, 1868,—

Resolved, That an honorary medal may be awarded to the originator of any new fruit, which shall have been tested according to the regulations prescribed for ascertaining the merits of such fruit.

That any person competing for the honorary medal shall place at the disposal of the Directors one dozen plants, or in the case of apples or pears, one dozen scions of the variety to be tested, which shall be placed under their direction in different localities, with the understanding that the parties receiving it shall not disseminate it.

That any member wishing to exhibit a new fruit on his own grounds, shall notify the Secretary of his desire in time to enable the Directors, in their discretion, to appoint a Committee to visit his grounds, and examine and report thereon in writing to the Directors: And that any person desiring to receive such visit, shall, in his request to the Secretary, state the kind of fruit that he wishes to have examined, its origin and points of excellence. The Committee appointed to examine new fruits are instructed, in their report thereon, to set forth the particular excellencies, if any, of the fruit, and specially its hardness, productiveness, flavor, and market value.

It was also resolved that a discretionary prize of forty dollars be offered for the best essay on the apple and its cultivation, as applicable to the Province of Ontario; the essay not to exceed eight printed pages, octavo, to be forwarded to the Secretary, D. W. Beadle, Esq., St. Catharines, on or before the first of September next, the essay to bear a motto, accompanied with a sealed note, containing the name of the author, with the motto indorsed upon the outside.

It was further resolved that all persons having fruit which they wish to have examined by the Association, are requested to bring them in person to any of the regular meetings, and place them upon the exhibition tables; and all such fruits as shall be found to be of superior excellence, shall receive honorable mention in the printed reports of the Association, and through the *Canada Farmer*.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN HAMILTON, SEPT. 22, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario:

Owing to the changes which have taken place since our last annual meeting, brought about by the introduction of sections 32 and 33 of the Act 31st Vic., chap. 29, altering the status of this Association, it occurred to me that a short review of its past history, with a few remarks touching its present position, might not be considered an inappropriate subject for an address. Such a review would also afford me an opportunity to bring fresh to our memories the names and some of the acts of those men who first organized and sustained it. Unmistakeably, it seems to me, they were animated with a desire to develop Canadian fruits; to advance the morals of the people, secure their happiness and

health ; promote industry, and establish a love for home, and, may I add, among the many advantages of this pursuit, it opens the mind to the study of nature, and thus reveals some of those Divine truths which master the fear of death. Thus while we justly rejoice in the prosperity of this Society, we shall be reminded of those who started with us, but have since "gone home to their Father's house, and now roam on the banks of the river of Peace." As public benefactors they deserve a tribute of respect. Among these we must honor the name of the late Judge Campbell, of Niagara, who was elected first President, and entered upon his duties with that true patriotic zeal which stamped the Society's future success, and with him let me mention the name of our highly esteemed citizen, the late Dr. Craigie. These gentlemen by their united and personal efforts gave this Society birth, and sustained it in its infancy. Long may we remember with heart felt gratitude these departed friends. I can fancy they are able to see from their rest in the bosom of God, that the good deeds of just men live after them. One of the first steps taken by the founders of the Association was to procure the assistance of certain zealous fruit growers, possessing similar tastes. Many of whom I am pleased to see assembled here to-night. Men who started at the commencement of the work, and still continue to labour for the advancement of the art and science of fruit culture, and thereby for the good of the public. I feel honored in having my name recorded, side by side, with these men in the Society's Journal as a co-worker. They held their first meeting on the 19th day of January, 1859, in the Board Room of the Mechanics' Hall, in the City of Hamilton, not quite ten years ago. This certainly is not a long time for a Society to be placed upon its trial in establishing public taste, particularly when we consider that the formation and working of any new undertaking are most frequently attended with incidental delays. Our Society cannot claim exemption from this disadvantage. It is only a matter of surprise that it should have overcome so many difficulties. These were presented in the death of its first President, the distances separating its members, and the necessary expenses entailed upon each in travelling to and from their places of meeting; and in having no recognized means to publish its proceedings, excepting that supplied by private liberality. There were eighteen gentlemen present at this first meeting. After the Chairman and Secretary were appointed, it was unanimously resolved to form a Fruit Growers' Association for Upper Canada. A Constitution was agreed upon, and By-laws carefully drawn and passed. After having done this they proceeded to appoint their officers, when, by common consent, Judge Campbell was received as first President. Dr. Hurlbert, 1st Vice; Mr. George Leslie, 2nd Vice; Arthur Harvey, Recording Secretary; J. D. Humphreys, Corresponding Secretary; and Edmund Kelly, Treasurer. These then were the first gentlemen who took upon themselves the responsible duty of conducting the affairs of the Association. But we do not see by any record in the minute book that Judge Campbell ever had the pleasure of presiding at any subsequent meeting. The Society sustained in his death so great a loss that there was no further meeting, or effort taken to secure one for nearly two years thereafter. But at length through the efforts of Dr. Craigie, the members from their different points of residence were once more called together on the 21st day of September, 1860, during the time of the Provincial Exhibition. At this meeting the 1st Vice-President, Dr. Hurlbert, took the chair, and Dr. Craigie acted as Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Harvey, and only nine members presented themselves. There was no business transacted of any public importance; they resolved to adjourn and meet again on the 24th of the following month of Oct. Each member was then requested to bring some specimens of fruits along with him, for the purpose of opening discussions. At this meeting in October they seem to have made again a very fair start. There were 17 present, quite a respectable show of specimen fruits were laid on the table, upon the merits of which an animated and profitable discussion took place. At the close of this session, an adjournment was moved, to meet again on the 16th day of January, 1861, this being the time of the regular annual meeting for the appointment of its officers. After reading the minutes of the last two meetings, the Vice-President, Dr. Hurlbert, delivered an address on the culture of the grape in Canada. Three fruit Reports were read and referred to Committee—one of these came from their late lamented President. The Association then proceeded to elect its officers, when Judge Logie of Hamilton, the second President, was duly installed, and your present able and most efficient Secretary then received his appointment to that office, which he still continues to hold with most

satisfactory attention and ability. The old Constitution and By-Laws were at this meeting remodeled, and made to suit the requirements of the re-organization. The highly esteemed and popular President was annually elected, and continued to hold the position with much benefit to the Society for six years. It was during his Presidency decided to hold three meetings each year for the discussion of questions relating to fruit culture, and for the diffusion of useful information. These meetings were held in St. Catherines, Paris, Toronto, Grimsby and Hamilton. They were at times poorly attended, requiring push and solicitation to keep life in them, simply because the farming community, and public generally, were, and are still to a great extent, unable to appreciate the benefits of such an institution in their midst. Slowly, however, these fruit growers have gone on from year to year gathering valuable information, which, from time to time, they have published; and thus people have become more interested in the better sorts of fruit, and I am happy to say, are now rapidly acquiring an appreciative taste which does not fail to exhibit itself in a display at some of our shows, of the very finest specimens of their kind, which may fairly challenge the competition of the world. In the year 1863 the Association adopted a report, embracing returns made by gentlemen and fruit committees from thirty counties of Ontario, describing the several varieties of fruits most successfully grown in these localities. A new report is now under consideration by the Directors, and, when completed, which will scarcely be accomplished in twelve months, will be a valuable directory. Reference to the old report will enable any member to see that a large amount of labor attended the undertaking. The cost of printing alone was one hundred and eighteen dollars; this was cheerfully borne, in addition to other expenses. Thus the Society has continued to utilize the fruits of Canada. Its reports, discussions and essays have, from time to time, been printed and circulated through the columns of the *Canada Farmer*; but hereafter its proceedings, in addition to publication in that journal, will be printed and made into pamphlet form, and a copy of these proceedings presented, without charge, to every member of this Association. It will present an annual and valuable record and guide in fruit-culture, affording easy access and reference, and in real usefulness worth five times the amount of the annual subscription each member is required to pay. During the Presidency of Judge Logie the Society continued to increase its membership. On the 16th day of January, 1867, the list numbered about eighty; this being the time for the general annual election of officers, upon the retirement of Judge Logie, the present incumbent received the appointment, and a re-election in January, 1868. Shortly after this date the Government, in the Act for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture introduced certain clauses which enabled this society to become incorporated under the name and style of "The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario," with important privileges therein set forth, one of which is the public grant of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum: a very small sum compared with the amount of service and good rendered to the whole country by the encouragement of fruit production. Besides, it bears no just proportion to the grant made to each County Division. I am satisfied, could the members of the House who were in committee on the bill, have had the subject properly explained, the grant would never have been made less than seven hundred dollars per annum, for some of the reasons I propose here to mention: They are based upon the ground that the Fruit Growers' Association would be able to procure and publish annually, by means of their discussions and reports, useful information (such as would not be acquired by any single Agricultural Division) touching subjects of general and public interest, in pointing out the most suitable fruit trees and fruits for any given section from which the immigrant and farmer could learn what to purchase for his particular soil and position, enabling him to secure a knowledge of these matters, without the loss of years of experiment, and by setting forth the best methods of cultivation and the proper classification of fruits, and those best suited for market purposes—matters constantly brought before the public by the debates of practical men, always the very best information that can be obtained. This is of extreme importance to all classes. It is evident that the whole of the twelve Agricultural divisions would participate in this accumulated knowledge, and should therefore be tributary to its support; and also in having connected with this Association a practical Entomologist, whose reports upon injurious insects would assist and most materially aid the whole agricultural community in their destruction. The *American Entomologist* for September, '68, says "few persons are aware of the enormous amount of wealth annually abstracted from the pockets of the cul-

tivators of the soil by those insignificant little creatures, which in popular parlance are called "bugs." Scarcely a year elapses in which the wheat crop both in Canada and the United States is not more or less injured by the Chinch bug, the Hessian fly, the wheat midge, or the joint worm. It is notorious among fruit growers that the curculio has now almost entirely vetoed the cultivation of the plum, and of late this pernicious little snout beetle has extended its ravages to the peach, and even to the apple and pear, to say nothing of those rarer and choicer fruits the nectarine and the apricot. What with the bark-louse in the north, and the apple worm everywhere, the apple crop in North America is gradually becoming uncertain. Very much of our success in fruit culture, as also in agriculture, depends upon a knowledge of the habits and the best means of destroying insects. Already we feel that these enemies are making rapid encroachments on our labor in field, orchard and garden, and if they do not receive checks will continue to do so, as the country becomes more settled and cultivated. It will require our united efforts to keep them under subjection, and were there no other reasons offered than those advanced for increased aid, they alone should be sufficient. I do most earnestly suggest that action be taken at the next Session of our Legislature to secure an increase of aid to the fruit growers to carry out these desirable objects. A moment's reflection ought to show the Legislature that in point of usefulness, this Association far surpasses any one Agricultural Division, and therefore justly claims a support at least equal to one of these County Divisions. I trust that the importance of this subject will justify this slight digression.

The Act above referred to sets forth the course to secure incorporation, and that hereafter the Association should be under the control of nine Directors in addition to the other officers, therefore immediately after the passing of this Act your Secretary set to work and procured a Declaration to be properly engrossed on parchment, and presented the same for signatures. After obtaining more than double required, it was sent to the Minister of Agriculture, who duly recorded it in the Official Gazette of the 26th of March, 1868, thus securing to the Association the stamp of legality in its after transactions, enabling it to hold property, sue for its claims, and be sued for its delinquencies, which I trust may always be few and far between. And for the further carrying out of this Act, a reorganization was required; a Constitution and By-Laws were accordingly drafted and submitted to the members of this Association at a special meeting called for the purpose of having them adopted, with such amendments as the meeting considered advisable. This took place on the 15th day of May last, in this building. After some slight amendments they were adopted. The meeting then proceeded to appoint its Officers and Directors. A full statement of these proceedings were recorded in the *Canada Farmer*, issued 1st June, 1868. Since then the Directors have assumed the control of its affairs. They have met several times in the meanwhile for the transaction of business, which has also been duly recorded in the *Canada Farmer*. There is no doubt that these gentlemen in their printed report required by the Commissioner of Agriculture will be able to show they have not been idle in furthering the interests of this Association. They are charged with the important duty of enlarging the boundaries, zealously guarding its interests, making it at all times worthy the confidence of the public, and a medium of correct and reliable information on all matters touching fruits, and in building up for the Province of Ontario a taste for this noble art. They have the right, if so disposed, to establish in connection with this Association a Horticultural Library and Museum of Insects. This in many respects would be most desirable; it would inculcate a taste for horticultural reading and eventually enable the public under the patronage of this Society, to receive monthly a practical horticultural magazine; as it stands, there is not one now issued in the Province, and the public are dependent on American enterprise for this most useful literature. The services of a gentlemen, well skilled in entomology, have already been secured, the conditions upon which they are based, the Directors have made public. All agricultural and horticultural men throughout this Province will look to this Association for information on all matters touching fruit culture, and it will rest with the Directors, to a great extent, to meet this want. But there is also a duty resting upon the general public, without the performance of which, this Society will be much crippled in its efforts to do good. I refer to the facilities which may be offered by the people of any place in securing proper accommodation for its meetings hereafter, to

take place three times a-year by appointment of the Directors. If they should lack in offering these facilities, or in attending these meetings, or in sending invitations to the Society to meet in their respective places, I say that a lack of reciprocal appreciation will to a great extent hamper the usefulness of the Association. The benefit is universal, and therefore all should feel a mutual and personal interest in its success. Our railways are justly considered as incorporations, which advance the interest and wealth of a country, and in affording facilities to the members of this Association, to get to and from their places of meeting at reduced fares, are most nobly confirming the consideration, besides advancing their private interests; for in proportion as the public become engaged in the production of fruits, it will have a clear tendency to increase both travel and freight, and offer great inducements to those who have a strong desire to become members, but can ill afford to pay full fare to be present at these annual meetings. I have therefore great pleasure in stating, that the Manager of the Great Western Railway, with his usual liberality, has extended to the members of this Association, the privilege of travelling to and from our next meeting, to be holden in St. Catharines in October, at reduced fares. Probably one of the most important objects this Society could pursue and seek to accomplish, would be the establishment of a test garden, wherein might be proved the qualities, productiveness, and hardness of fruits. It would afford to the hybridizer and producer of new varieties a safe and true test of merit. Such a garden, after the first cost of purchase, underdraining, and fencing, could and should be made self-sustaining; but with the Society's present limited aid, its members can only look forward with hope to the time when, with an increased grant, they will be able to carry this object into effect. I may say, in conclusion, that this Association can only be considered in its youth, for until the passing of the new Agricultural Bill, it had no recognized aid to enable it to disseminate its deliberations. It has, since its reorganization, doubled its membership, offered premiums in the shape of diplomas, and money rewards for essays, that will tell their own story at the next annual meeting. Already, several committees have been solicited to inspect and report on new fruits originated in Canada, some of them true hybrids, produced by the commendable efforts of some of its members. I feel that this address has already been sufficiently extended, and close by earnestly hoping that at our next annual meeting, we shall be able to show many steps in advance of our present position.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

To the Chairman of the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

SIR,—The Committee appointed by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario to judge of the relative merits of the essays on the apple, and its cultivation, as applicable to the Province, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That four essays were submitted to their consideration, bearing the following mottoes, viz., "The price of 'good fruit' is eternal vigilance;" "Vive et disce;" "Here's to thee, Old Appleton;" "Fine fruit is the flower of commodities." That all the essays are of superior excellence, and that your Committee had some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to which was the best.

That the Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the paper with the motto, "The price of 'good fruit' is eternal vigilance" is fairly entitled to be considered the best treatise on the apple, and its cultivation, as applied to the Province, and to it, therefore, they award the prize. That they have come to this decision from the admirable arrangement of the essay, the correct statements on every particular item passed in review, and for the judicious and exhaustive list of the varieties of the apple, as at present known, adapted to the Province.

They further report, in reference to the prize essay, that they find that about two-thirds of the whole are taken up with the important subject of insect pests,—a subject yearly pressing itself on the attention of fruit growers; but they cannot but express the thought, that in an essay of eight octavo pages or thereabouts, that the amount of matter on this point, valuable as it is, is out of due proportion. And further, that the matter of protection to the orchard is overlooked.

Your Committee also report, in reference to the essay with the motto, "Vive et

disce," that it possesses many excellences, and that great good might result from its publication. They much regret that the terms of competition did not allow of a second prize, as they are firmly persuaded that, with a few emendations, valuable results would follow from its extensive circulation.

That your Committee return the letters, with accompanying mottoes, unopened, to be dealt with as the Chairman and Secretary of the Board may deem fit.

All which is respectfully submitted by

WARREN HOLTON, }
ROBERT BURNET, } *Committee.*

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE APPLE, AND ITS CULTIVATION, AS APPLICABLE TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

By D. W. BEADLE, St. Catharines.

The Soil.—It is essentially requisite to the health and longevity of the tree, and the perfect development of the fruit, that the soil in which it is planted be perfectly drained. If such a condition does not exist naturally, it must be secured by artificial means; to plant the apple where the roots must be soaked with excess of water during any large part of the year, can only be productive of disappointment and loss. This having been secured, all other questions concerning the soil are of little moment. Any soil that will produce a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found well suited to the apple. No doubt a strong calcareous loam is the perfection of soils for the apple; but, with proper care, they can be made to thrive well in sandy soils or in a stiff clay. A strong clay is preferable to a light sand. All soils should be thoroughly tilled and made as mellow as for a crop of grain before planting, and after planting should be kept mellow and loose by cultivation while the trees are growing. Hoed crops are the best for this purpose to raise in an orchard; no doubt the very best is to keep the ground thoroughly cultivated without any crop, but that is not to be expected of the most of our farmers, who hardly feel able to till the soil so many years without any returns.

Transplanting.—The season for performing this operation is in the autumn, after the fall of the leaf, or in the spring before the buds break. In this climate experience seems to indicate the spring as the best season. Care should be used to preserve the roots from bruises and mutilation in the process, and to settle the earth well about them when filling up the hole. In very stiff soils it is better merely to scrape away some of the surface soil, spread out the roots in their natural positions, and then cover them well with surface soil. The trees should be staked and tied firmly, so that they will not be swayed about by the winds; and in tying them, let it be with strips of leather or woollen, and in such a way as not to cut into the bark of the tree. Before the heat of summer comes on, the trees should be mulched, that is, the surface of the ground under the trees, a little further than the roots extend, should be covered with coarse manure or litter from the barnyard, or with chip manure from the old wood pile, or spent tan bark; in short, with anything that will keep out the heat of the sun, and keep the soil cool and moist. When transplanted, trees require watering; the water should be given abundantly, so that it shall descend to the roots; a superficial watering that only moistens an inch or two of the surface is usually worse than none.

Cultivation of Orchard.—Until the orchard comes into bearing it ought to be thoroughly cultivated, and the soil kept mellow and loose. There can be nothing worse for a young orchard than to seed it down and let it lie in grass. The trees should be pruned so as to form an open head, and keep the branches from crossing each other or interlacing. A little pruning each year will accomplish all this, and is much better for the trees than a severe pruning once in several years. The best season for pruning in this climate is the month of April. This gives the wound an opportunity to heal over during the growing season. When it is necessary to remove large branches, the cut should be covered with grafting wax or clay, so as to prevent the exposure of so large a surface to the weather. It is a very bad practice to prune late in the fall, the action of our severe winters upon

the fresh wounds is injurious to the tree. It pays well to manure the orchard and keep the ground in as good condition as a good farmer will keep his corn-field. A dressing of leached ashes, or of lime, put on once in three or four years, will be found very beneficial. Attention should also be given to all insects found destroying the foliage or injuring the bark, or boring into the wood of the tree—the same kind of attention that would be given to a dog found killing your sheep.

Insects.—The several kinds usually found seriously injuring the apple trees in this Province will be briefly described, and the best known methods of destroying them stated:—

The Rosebug—(*Murexodactylus Subspinosus*).—This little beetle has not as yet been very generally distributed, but where it has appeared in large numbers it has been very destructive. It is about one-third of an inch in length, slender body, entirely covered with thick, short, ashen yellow down. Its slender legs are pale red, and the joints of the feet, which are very long, are tipped with black. They come out of the ground during the second week in June, or when the roses are in bloom, and stay about forty days. At the expiration of this time the males fall on the ground and die, while the females enter the soil, where each lays about thirty eggs at a depth of from one to four inches below the surface, then they return to the surface, and in a few days perish. In about twenty days after the eggs are laid they are hatched, and the little grub feeds on such tender roots as it can find, completes its growth in the autumn, at which time it attains to about three-quarters of an inch in length and one-eighth in diameter, and is of a yellowish white color, with a tinge of blue towards the posterior extremity. In October the grubs descend so as to be protected from the frost, pass the winter in a torpid state, and in the spring return near the surface, where each forms a little oval cell. Within this cell the grub, during the month of May, casts off its skin and becomes a pupa, out of which, in the month of June, the perfect beetle comes forth and digs its way out to the surface of the ground. These beetles are apparently omnivorous, eating the leaves of roses, rosebuds, pear, plum, cherry, grape-vine and apple, and where they appear in large numbers they are exceedingly destructive. They also seem to defy all the ordinary applications which have been found destructive to insect life, so that the only well attested and reliable plan seems to be that of catching and killing them. Nor is this very difficult, for their habits are so sluggish, and they congregated in such masses, that an active boy can catch and destroy a great many in a day. Whenever they make their appearance no time should be lost, for, although they may at first only attack the rose-bushes or even the weeds of the garden, when their numbers have increased, as they will, and that at the rate of five and twenty in a season for every pair, nothing that has leaves will be safe from their ravages. If they have seized upon the apple tree they must be shaken down and gathered and burned, or put into scalding water. It would be well worth the trouble to sprinkle a bush, upon which they are feeding, with white Hellebore, diffused in water, say at the rate of two table-spoonsful of powder to a common pailful of water, well stirred and applied with a common watering pot, and see whether they can be killed by eating that poison.

The Borer (*Saperda Civitatu*).—This beetle has become very destructive to young orchards, and does its mischievous work so silently and removed from observation, that the labor of years has been often entirely ruined before suspicion was entertained that any danger threatened. The perfect insect is light brown on the upper side, marked with two white stripes running lengthwise of the body; the under side, the face and the antennæ and the legs are white. It is usually about three-quarters of an inch in length. It comes out of the trunks of the trees in June, moving about during the night, and remaining concealed by day among the leaves. During June and July the females deposit their eggs upon the bark of the tree near the root, at that part usually known as the collar. From the eggs are hatched little fleshy whitish grubs without feet, which cut through the bark, and on reaching the sap-wood, excavate a round smooth cavity about the size of a dollar immediately under the bark. It casts out of a hole, which it makes at the bottom of this cavity, its excrements, which appear like very fine sawdust, so that at this stage the presence of this enemy can be readily ascertained by searching for this dust on the ground at the collar of the tree. When it has become about half grown it ceases to cast the dust out of this cavity, and proceeds to fill it up, at the same time boring a passage or gallery upward into the heart of the tree. This gallery is continued upwards, of

varying length, sometimes not more than two inches, and sometimes twelve inches, and is gradually brought outwards again to the bark of the tree, but not through it. When the grub has completed this gallery, it turns round and returns to that part which is the nearest to the heart of the tree: this part it now enlarges by tearing off the fibre from the walls, and with this fibre carefully and securely closes the entrance, so that if some insect enemy should find its way through the hole in the bark at the collar, into the chamber where it passed the first part of its life, that enemy could not enter the gallery to its present abode. Meanwhile it crowds its saw-dust-like castings into the upper extremity of the gallery against the bark, thus, at the same time, diminishing the danger of attack from that quarter, and keeping its new chamber tidy. Having thus perfected its arrangements, it again turns round so as to have its head upwards, passes the winter in a torpid state, and in the spring casts off its skin and becomes a pupa, from which, in June, the perfect insect hatches, climbs to the upper end of the gallery, tears away the fine saw dust, gnaws a hole through the bark, and creeps forth.

It will readily be seen that where several of these worms are at work in any tree their chambers approach so near each other as to girdle the tree. Unfortunately they are distributed all over the country, and no apple orchard can be considered safe from their ravages; indeed many have been seriously injured and others wholly destroyed before the cause of the mischief was suspected.

There are two ways of combating this enemy: the one is a way of prevention, the other one of cure. An application of soft soap (cold-made ropy soap is preferable to the hot-made jelly-like soft soap,) to the body of the tree, especially about the collar, if made the first of June and again the first of July, will preserve the trees from the attacks of this insect. It is well to place a handful in the forks of the branches where they separate from the trunk, to be dissolved by the rains and run down the tree. Young and thrifty trees are the favorite resort of this beetle, and they should be especially looked after and rubbed with soft soap.

The cure, when the grub has once effected a lodgment, is simply to catch and kill him. By examining the bark at the collar in the end of August, scraping the outer surface so as to detect any black spots in the bark, the newly-hatched grubs may be found before they have cut their way into the wood and be killed. In addition to this search, let this part of the tree be washed with strong lye, this will penetrate into the holes and kill any little grubs that have escaped detection. At the same time search should be carefully made for the fine saw dust castings which indicate a larger worm within, and if these are seen, the excavation in the sapwood under the bark should be found, and the occupant destroyed by cutting into his hiding place with a stout-bladed knife or chisel. If he has made a gallery into the heart of the tree, the upper opening may be found usually from three to six inches directly above the chamber in the sapwood, by sticking a pin into the bark, until by the ready sinking of the pin, the exact spot is known: then with the point of the knife cut away the bark, and pour some of the lye into their hole, until it soaks through into the chamber below, thus giving evidence that it has passed through the gallery and met the foe. The search for these sawdust castings should be renewed at intervals through the fall, winter, and early spring, so that none of the borers shall escape.

The Barklouse (Aspidiotus Conchiformis).—In every part of the Province, this destructive pest may be found. Its appearance is that of a minute scale, in form like a muscle or an oyster shell (hence the name "conchiformis," shell-shaped), adhering to the bark of the tree. It is about an eighth of an inch in length, color brown, or nearly that of the bark, and in the winter and spring, will be found to cover from a dozen to a hundred eggs. Towards the end of May, these eggs are hatched, and the young larva scatter themselves over the tree. These, after feeding on the juices of the tree, are changed into pupa, and then into the perfect insect, the males only having wings, and after pairing with the females perish, while the females remain on the tree, their bodies dry up, and form the scale covering the eggs that subsequently are hatched into another generation. The best remedy for these insects seems to be a sort of paint, made by boiling leaf tobacco in strong lye, until it becomes an impalpable pulp, and then mixing with it cold-made soft soap (which is ropy, not the jelly like soap), until it is about as thick as paint, is usually applied, and with a paint-brush, apply it to all parts of the tree where these

bark lice are found, before the buds swell in the spring. If this be carefully and thoroughly done, the bark lice will be surely killed, and the tree will make a thrifty growth.

The Tent Caterpillar (Clisiocampa Americana).—This enemy of our orchards is also distributed throughout the Province. As the buds of the apple trees burst, and the young leaves put forth, the young caterpillars are hatched on some warm damp day, and creeping out of the eggs, feed upon the soft glutinous substance with which they are covered. When this is consumed, they move down the limb, and selecting some convenient fork, spin a web or tent. This tent is their place of abode, from which they go in search of food, and to which they return when they are satisfied, all going out and returning together in regular procession. When full grown, they are about two inches in length, color deep black, with a white stripe extending along the back, and on each side of this stripe are numerous irregular yellow lines, and a row of pale blue oval spots. About this time, they leave their tents, and are scattered about seeking some secure place in which to spin their cocoons. These are oval, pale yellow, loosely woven, and the meshes filled with a fine powder resembling sulphur. In this cocoon, the caterpillar changes to the pupa state, and from the pupa comes forth the moth, which works its way out at one end of the cocoon. The moth is of a dull reddish buff color, with two parallel nearly white stripes or bands running obliquely across the forewings. Early in July, they are the most abundant, and in a few days after they come out of the cocoons, the females lay their eggs upon the twigs of the trees in a broad belt, usually encircling the twig, and cover them carefully with a thick coating of glutinous matter, which serves to protect the eggs until the next spring, and then becomes the first food of the newly-hatched caterpillars.

The best method of destroying these insects is to search the orchards carefully early in the Spring, before the buds are swollen, and take off all the belts of eggs from the twigs, and burn them. These belts will be found from one inch to twelve from the end of the shoot, and as there is about three hundred eggs in a belt, the gathering of these is a very rapid way of destroying the insects. Yet some will probably escape observation, and it will be necessary to pass through the orchard just as the young leaves make their appearance, and search for the webs or tents in the forks of the branches, and by means of a light ladder ascend so as to be able to grasp the nest in the hand, which may be covered with a good buck-skin mitten, and crush the worms. It will be necessary to go through the orchard several times, until every tent is destroyed, and there are not sufficient stragglers left to form another,

There is another caterpillar, much resembling the foregoing, which sometimes gets into the apple orchards, and which was very abundant during the past summer (June 1868) in the orchards between London and St. Thomas. This Caterpillar is *Clisiocampa Sylvestica*, the Forest Tent Caterpillar, and may readily be distinguished from its congener by the row of white spots along the middle of the back. Its nests or webs are not placed in the forks of the branches, but along the side of the trunk or of some of the larger limbs, and are of so slight a texture as to be seldom seen. When nearly grown, they congregate together upon the trunk or some large limb when at rest, and may then be killed in a body. Fortunately they very seldom appear in such legions innumerable as swept over the orchards near St. Thomas last June, but when they do come, the only possible method of saving the orchards is to make a business of killing the caterpillars.

The Codlin Moth—(Carpocapsa Pomonella).—This little insect does not feed upon, or in any way injure the trees or their foliage, but when numerous, make sad havoc with the fruit, causing it to drop prematurely and disfiguring it with their burrows, and rendering it useless. The perfect insect or moth is quite small, yet one of the most beautiful of a beautiful tribe. The expanded wings will scarce extend over three-quarters of an inch. The fore-wings are crossed with numerous grey and brown lines, most beautifully scalloped, giving, at a little distance, the appearance of a watered silk, and near the hind angle of each of the fore-wings is a dark-brown oval spot, edged with a bright copper-color. The hind wings are a light yellowish brown, as lustrous as satin. During the month of July these moths deposit their eggs in the cavity at the blossom end of the fruit. In a few days these are hatched, and the little caterpillar eats its way into the apple to the core, where it feeds upon the fruit until it has attained its full size, at which time it is of a light pink or flesh color. About this time the fruit usually falls to the ground; the caterpillar soon

after makes its way out of the fruit, seeks a hiding-place—very frequently under the rough bark of the tree, and here spins a thin, silken cocoon, like very fine tissue-paper, in which it changes into a chrysalis. Some of these are hatched in a few days, and the moths which come out of them lay their eggs in the blossom end of the fruit that had escaped before, and from these eggs is hatched a second brood of caterpillars, many of which find their way into our fruit cellars in the apples. Yet the greater part probably remain in the cocoon all winter, and do not come forth as moths until the following Spring. The remedy for these fruit-eaters is to destroy them. This can be done by gathering the fallen fruit every day, and using it in such a way as to kill the caterpillars within, or by allowing swine to run in the orchard and devour the fallen fruit; also, by placing pieces of old carpets or other cloths in the forks of the trees, or twisting a straw band around the trunks of the trees, for the caterpillars will seek these as convenient hiding-places, and here form their cocoons, where they can be easily found and destroyed. Also, by building numerous little fires in the orchard about the end of June and during July, for these and many other moths, attracted by the light, will fly into the flame and be burned.

Varieties.—A large part of the Province is well adapted to the culture of the apple, and with the exception of the very cold and exposed sections, nearly every variety can be grown. Yet the really valuable varieties are not many, and those that are profitable to the orchardist are still less. Of course, there will be personal preferences, and as tastes vary very much the nurseryman's list is necessarily large so as to meet the various and often conflicting wishes of his customers; but he is by no means a wise man who plants a tree or two of every variety he finds in the catalogues, and he will wish when they come to bear that his collection was more select. It will usually be found that an orchard for family use comprising the following varieties, will give good returns in fruit and furnish a supply throughout the season; namely, for summer, the Early Harvest and Red Astracan, as sour apples, and the Sweet Bough; for early autumn, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Gravenstein, Pinate and Jersey Sweet; for late autumn and early winter, the Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Fall Pippin, and Snow Apple; for mid-winter to March, the R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Esopus Spitzenberg, Pomme Grise, and Talman Sweet; for spring, the Golden Russet and Roxbury Russet. With these varieties, there will be plenty of good apples until the strawberries ripen.

For market, the most profitable varieties are Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Gravenstein, and Hubbardston Nonsuch, ripening in the order in which they are named, for a near or home market; and for shipping, the R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Golden Russet and Roxburg Russet, will yield the largest pecuniary returns.

In the colder parts of the Province, those parts that are removed from the influences of our large lakes and rivers, it is necessary to plant the hardier varieties. The following will probably succeed well in any part of the Province, and will give a succession of really good fruit, namely: the Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Saint Lawrence, Snow Apple, Borassa, Pomme Grise, and Golden Russet. If there be any spot so chill and inhospitable that these varieties will not thrive, recourse must be had to the still more hardy crabs, of which the Yellow Siberian, Golden Beauty, Montreal Beauty, Transcendent and Hyslop Crabs, are the best.

Harvesting.—A little care and expense bestowed upon the gathering and putting up of apples intended for market or for winter use, will be found to be a very profitable investment. The fruit should be carefully gathered by hand, so that it shall not be bruised, and then should be carefully sorted. Usually it will be found most profitable to make three grades. The first composed of fair, full sized, perfect fruit; the second of the sound but smaller sized apples; the third of inferior sized, knotty, scabby, wormy or imperfect specimens. The first grade will bring the very highest price; the second may either be kept for home consumption or sold at as much or more per barrel than could have been obtained for the lot unsorted; and the third may pay to make into vinegar. A reputation once obtained for putting up apples according to quality will cause that brand to be sought after and secure a ready sale at the best prices. A little practice will enable one to barrel the fruit securely, first piling the bottom and gently shaking down as the barrel is being filled, and pressing in the head with just enough of pressure to keep the apples from shaking in the barrel. After securing the hoops the barrel should be marked on what was the bottom, so as to be opened from that end, then laid on the side and kept in a cool

place under cover from sun and rain until put into the cellar or sent to market. A dry cellar that can be kept as near as possible at a temperature just above freezing is an excellent place in which to keep apples through the winter.

Thus it will be seen that in order to secure a good crop of profitable apples there must be care, watchfulness, labor and judgment exercised from the first preparation of the ground for planting to the final disposition of the fruit, and so the motto of this essay shall be, "The price of 'good fruit' is eternal vigilance."

Report from Ameliasburg, Sept. 14, 1868, by W. A. JOHNSTON, Esq.

I will give a few of what I consider the best varieties of apples, pears and plums for general cultivation in this locality, hardiness and quality considered:—

1. American Golden Russett will grow and do well on alluvial loamy flats, where few other varieties would live, is a good apple and a long keeper.
2. Tohman Sweet will stand more neglect and hard usage than any other variety that I am acquainted with, a good bearer and good apple.
3. Northern Spy—Large size, a splendid apple, but is long in coming into bearing.
4. Red Astracan—The hardiest early kind we have, a good bearer and beautiful apple, but rather acid to suit some tastes.
5. Fameuse—Medium size, a hardy, good grower and bearer.
6. Pomme Grise tree, hardy, fair grower, small size, grey Russett apple, good quality. Its only fault is small size.
7. Waggoner, bears very young and abundantly, but rather slow grower.
8. Early Harvest, a desirable old variety, moderately hardy.
9. Primate Tree, stocky grower, one of the very best early apples.
10. Hawly, early fall, large size, excellent quality.

Many more might be added, but all things considered, as far as my experience goes, I can recommend these ten varieties for general cultivation.

PEARS.

Rasteizer, one of the best summer pears, medium size, sweet, melting and juicy.
 Flemish Beauty, one of the hardiest pears, good grower and bearer.
 Belle Lucrative, medium size, good grower and bearer.
 White Dayesme, one of the very best.
 Onondaga, large size, good grower, and productive.
 Vicar of Winkfield, a large, beautiful pear—one of the very best winter sorts.
 I would not recommend dwarfs for general cultivation, as I consider standards best for farmers.

PLUMS.

Lombard Imperial Gage and Reine Claude de Bavay.
 I cannot speak with certainty of the new varieties of fruit, as they have not come into bearing yet, and we cannot tell till we fruit them whether they will be true to name, or whether they will answer for general cultivation or not.

Report from Beamsville, Sept. 15, 1868, by J. C. KILBORN, Esq.

Apples are less than quarter of the usual crop. We think the main cause is to be found in the dry winter followed by a dry and hot summer; thus affording insects a very favorable season to commit their depredations. The only orchards we know of, of really fine fruit, are situated immediately on the lake shore.

Pears, comparatively, are doing better than apples, are generally of good quality. We think pears have borne the severe drouth better than apples.

Peaches are the best fruit crop we have this year, (except grapes) although thin on the trees they are of fair size and good quality.

Grapes are generally very good, and where the soil has been well cultivated the dry

season seems to have been favorable. We remark, however, that generally the clusters are not as compact as usual.

Plums are pretty fair, comparing their crop with the last five or six years, although the curculio has destroyed fully three-fourths.

The small fruits have been generally a poor crop. Cherries almost a total failure.

Report from Brantford, 14th September, 1868, by W. SANDERSON, ESQ.

I beg to submit the following report of the fruit crop in this section, so far as it has come under my own observation, and, in doing so, regret very much that, owing to the severe drought of summer, as well as storms, the small quantity of fruit brought to perfection renders the report a very meagre one.

Strawberries, being the first ripe fruit, come first on the list. During the early part of June the crop promised an enormous yield, and held out well for the first few pickings, but the extreme heat and drought, which set in at the end of that month, completely changed the face of things, rendering the crop almost a total failure after 1st July.

The variety most generally cultivated is Wilson's Albany, and it holds as firm a price in this market as any other sort. Triomphe de Gand, Agriculturist, Green Prolific, Russell's Prolific, Jucunda, &c., are to be found in larger and smaller quantities on trial in various places, but the extreme severity of the season precludes any opinion being formed of the several merits of the newer varieties.

Cherries.—Fruit set this season in the greatest abundance, and promised an exceedingly large crop, but fell in great quantities from the trees, before fully grown, and reduced the crop very much under the usual average.

The varieties mostly cultivated are Mayduke, Black Heart, Early Purple Guigne, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Common Red, &c., and in general are said to yield large crops, though it is advanced by some that Governor Wood does not do well in this section.

Currents.—Red Dutch and White Grape are the sorts mostly grown here. Crop this season very short. Bushes attacked by caterpillars in great force during the latter part of May and beginning of June. White Hellebore dusted on the leaves when the dew is on early in the morning, proved an effectual check to them. Black varieties also a small crop, but largely grown around here—mostly Black Naples and English.

Raspberries.—Not grown to any extent, but what few are cultivated yield a good return. Brinklis Orange and Black Cap being the only sorts grown here.

Blackberries.—Not good here.

Gooseberries.—Houghton Seedling grown around this to a considerable extent, and said to crop heavily under good cultivation. A few of the large English varieties grown by amateurs, but returns very uncertain from mildew.

Plums.—The same may be said of this fruit as of nearly all the rest. Very large show for fruit in early part of the season, and but a very scanty crop, though some places show a heavy yield. The fruit has ripened up earlier and almost all at once, and appears to be very good.

The Lombard is the leading variety here and does better than any other, generally yielding much heavier crops than the rest. Duane's Purple, Smith's Orleans, Imperial Gage, and others following closely after in point of merit and favor and yielding fair returns. The common Blue plum is also largely grown.

Peaches almost given up, except by a few, but what does come to market is extra good sample—some seedlings, raised by Mr. James Cowherd, near this, fully equalling some of the finest varieties grown round this section. One especially good, very similar to the Early Crawford, and several very fine white-fleshed varieties—all claimed by him to be very hardy and vigorous growers, and producing fair crops every year.

Pears not very generally cultivated, though some orchards contain quite a select list—Bartlett, Duchess D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, &c., being the leading sorts. Crop very short this season.

Grapes, in general, promise more than the usual average, and are about two to three weeks earlier this season than last, though in some localities they are said to be almost a failure, owing to the long drought in summer. This crop is claiming a large share of attention, and they will be largely planted out here for a few years to come. Hartford Prolific always fruit early, though otherwise not very generally liked. Delaware is coming

gradually forward, and is being planted freely, standing first on the list as to quality. Concord also being very freely planted and generally well liked as a good and reliable cropper. Isabella is also very freely grown here, but it, as well as the Clinton, also very much grown, are gradually giving way for better varieties. Diana, grown by some and does well, ripening up well before the end of September. Allen's Hybrid, Northern Muscadine, Ontario and several others, claim a share of attention. Rogers' Hybrids in various numbers, as well as several of the new varieties, are planted out for trial in many localities, but have not shown anything this season to call for special remark. The white Sweet Water is also grown very freely in this section, and when free from mildew does exceedingly well, coming in ahead of any other variety as regards earliness.

Apples.—The same story holds good with this as for most of the orchard fruits, though being grown to such a great extent makes the loss a much heavier one. Early season promised a splendid harvest, but the fruit fell largely when about half-grown, and storms since have reduced the crop to the lowest mark. Nearly all the best known sorts do well here. Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Keswick Codlin, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Wine, Fall Jenetting, Golden Russet, Pomme Grise, Borassa, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Swaar, Talman Sweet, Westfield seek no further, Cayuga Redstreak, Hawthornden, King of Tomkin's County, Spitzenburg, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, and many others, all pretty generally cultivated, and well liked for productiveness and quality.

Report by A. F SCOTT, Esq., Brampton

Some time since I received from you a notification that I had been placed upon the Fruit Committee of the Association. Since then my time has been so fully occupied by public and private business, that I am unprepared for any but a very meagre report, and I send it less with the idea that it will be of any utility, than to show my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, and my wish to do all that I can for the cause.

I shall speak only for the central portion of the county of Peel, comprising the township of Chinguacousey and Toronto Gore, the northern part of Toronto township and the southern part of Albion. It is below the "mountain" or ridges on the one hand, and is out of reach of the influence of Lake Ontario on the other. The surface is undulating and very little broken, the land generally good, the soil of various qualities, clay predominating, and very little of the original forest is now left standing.

Apples.—There are many orchards, very few farms being without one of greater or less extent, and a large quantity of apples is annually exported. They are bought up by dealers and are sent principally to the Montreal market. Some of the orchards are now quite old, forty years at least, but the trees, when properly cared for, do not appear to be any less vigorous than younger ones. I think I observe that the old trees retain greater vigor on clay than on lighter soils, but this is not positive. The trees are very generally free from disease. Some years since the tent caterpillar swept like a wave across the country, and the utmost diligence was necessary to prevent the trees being entirely stripped of their leaves. Whether the vigilance has become sufficiently general to be useful, or other causes are effecting the destruction of the caterpillar I know not; but the leafless trees and disgusting waste are now seldom seen. The apple worm has effected a lodgement and is increasing its boundaries year by year; so far, however, it is chiefly confined to villages, and the general crop is not affected. The isolated orchards on farms not having yet been reached to any great extent. (Memo. Might not this subject be taken up by the Association?) The crop this year is very light, scarcely half an average, and the exportation must necessarily be limited.

Pears.—There are very few pear trees in this section, why it should be so I cannot say. They do not appear to be more tender or difficult to raise than apples. Where tried, whether as dwarf or standard, they generally prove successful if properly cared for. Standards appear to be preferred, but I do not know that the preference is warranted by actual experience. The culture of the pear is increasing to some extent; as yet, however, there are hardly enough raised to supply the local demand.

Peaches are a luxury beyond our reach. By constant perseverance a small crop may be obtained once in four or five years, and that is all.

Plums would succeed remarkably well were it not for the black knot and curculio, which have been so prevalent as to almost drive this fine fruit out of cultivation. "Eternal vigilance" in amputating the knot as soon as it appears, and killing the curculio before it can do any mischief appears to be a prime necessity in plum growing; with this attention the trees outlive almost any other neglect, better than the most of fruits, and will repay good culture quite as well as any.

This year the crop is very good and the curculio does not appear to have done as much mischief as usual.

Cherries.—The common cherry is very generally grown, the improved varieties very little, and not much attention is paid to this fruit.

This year the commoner kinds yield is about half the usual crop, and the finer sorts have failed entirely.

Currants.—The currant worm has seriously interfered with the cultivation of the red and white kinds, and in many gardens they have been entirely given up. Various things have been tried by way of remedy, with more or less success, hellebore being the favorite. I know of nothing so effectual as picking off and destroying the worms. In gardens thoroughly treated in that way, last year, the worm scarcely made its appearance this season.

Gooseberries are not much cultivated. They also are liable to the depredations of the worm, and the English varieties suffer from mildew. I have seen the finest varieties grown for years without any appearance of mildew, and attributed the success, rightly or wrongly, to good shelter, high manuring, and close pruning.

Raspberries are not in anything like general cultivation. They succeed very well and yield excellent crops where properly attended to. Protection, by covering during winter, has a great influence upon the product. So far as my observation extends, the red Antwerp appears to be the most satisfactory in all respects.

Blackberries are but little attempted and with less success. I have not yet seen a good Lawton berry grown in this section. I think covering in winter is absolutely necessary here.

Strawberries do well wherever tried and cared for, but there are not enough raised to supply the local demand. Wilson's Albany, and the Triomphe de Gand are the favorite and most successful varieties. Winter protection by covering with leaves, is of great advantage.

This year the crop promised remarkably well, but the hot dry weather prevented a great deal of it from maturing.

Grapes.—They are not cultivated to any extent at all sufficient to meet the local demand. For a long time the Isabella was almost the only kind tried. It has now been pretty much given up as its proper ripening cannot be depended upon. The Clinton is perfectly at home. The Delaware does well if laid in the ground during winter without covering. The Diana needs protection. Other varieties are not thoroughly tested so far as I know.

The crop this year is very good, better than usual, unless the very dry weather should injure it.

It must be admitted, upon the whole, that fruit cultivation has not, in this section, received the attention it deserves. We expect apples in very respectable quantities, but this expectation might profitably be increased. We might raise pears, plums, and strawberries for the Toronto, or even more distant markets, but it is not done to any noticeable extent. On the contrary, a considerable quantity is annually brought in to supply the local demand. I do not include peaches, which we cannot raise, nor grapes, their capability for profitable cultivation having yet to be established here.

I cannot give, to any extent, reliable information as to the comparative merits of varieties, but should another report be permitted me, I trust to make it more useful, interesting, and satisfactory.

Report from County of Welland, by Z. B. LEWIS, Esq.

I will take the different kinds of fruit in the order they ripen, as nearly as I can.

Strawberries.—The Wilson's Albany appears to be most cultivated and considered the

most prolific, although not so sweet as most other varieties. The *Triomphe De Gand* is extensively cultivated and is a great favourite in the market, but not so profitable to raise. The greatest enemy to the strawberry was the drouth, making a short season. The price ran from 8c. to 12c.—average about 9c.

Gooseberries.—The Houghton Seedling appears to be the favourite on account of its freeness from mildew. The cultivation of this berry is very limited, the currant worm being so troublesome. Price about the same as strawberries.

Currants.—There are scarcely any cultivated except the common red and the common black. The currant worm not so troublesome this, as for several years back. Price, from 10c. to 12c.

Cherries.—The crop of cherries in this vicinity was light this year, the *old-fashioned* red being the most abundant, some of them being very fine quality. The English varieties rotted on the trees.

Raspberries.—Raspberries are but little cultivated. Most of the farmers have some of the Wild Black Caps set around their fences. Very few improved varieties are to be found in this neighbourhood. Wild Black Caps sold readily for 12½ cents.

Blackberries.—Very few are cultivated. A few have the Lawton, but none for market. They are a very light crop this year.

Pears.—We have the smallest crop of pears I have ever seen in this section of country. The trees were very full of blossoms in the spring, and bid fair for a heavy crop. A number of trees have been struck with the blight, the Dwarfs being affected most. There are no new varieties that I am aware of. The Bartlet, Flemish Beauty, Bell Lucrative, and such are mostly cultivated. Price from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Peaches are very scarce, those having trees have a few on. They have been so uncertain, very few persons cultivate them to any extent. Early Crawfords sell for \$4.00 per bushel. Poorer qualities from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Plums we cannot depend upon. The curculio is death on them.

Apples.—I may say there are none, especially of the winter varieties. Parties having large orchards will have but enough for home consumption. The caterpillar has troubled us but very little this year. There was every prospect in the spring for a large crop, but we are disappointed.

Common varieties sell for \$1.00 per bushel.

Grapes.—This appears to be the crop of this year. Nearly all the vineyards are loaded with an excellent quality of fruit, large and clear of mildew. The principal varieties cultivated are the Concord, Delaware, Clinton, Diana and Isabella. The latter appear to be the "old stand-byes," and are mostly cultivated. There are some of the Iona, Israella, and Adriondac varieties started, but are not yet bearing. Quite a number of the grape growers make small quantities of wine. In a few instances the *Rose Bug* has troubled the vines, but I think not to any extent. I heard of one instance where the cucumber *Yellow Bug* spoiled the whole crop by eating the blossoms. Speculators are offering 4c. per lb., and some 5c. per lb., for the whole crop for shipment, but few are in market yet.

Report from Esquensing, by THOMAS CHISHOLM, Esq.

Esquensing, September 10th, 1868.

With the exception of apples there is very little fruit raised for market value in my immediate vicinity, and even they are greatly below an average crop this year, but the diseases are not nearly so bad as most years. There has not, that I am aware of, been any new kinds introduced into this neighbourhood.

The following kinds seem to do the best, viz. :—

For Winter Varieties.—King of Tomkins, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Vandervere, and others, fall and harvest.

For Fall.—Red Bell Flower, Fall Pippin, and others, whose real names I do not know.

Harvest.—Red Astrican, Sweet Bough, and some others.

Cherries.—Of cherries the crop was rather below the average. The common red cherry is mostly grown here. There are very few French or English.

Grapes.—Grapes are not generally grown, but people are beginning to take more

interest in this fruit. The Clinton, Isabella, and Delaware seem to suit this locality. As last winter was very severe the vines were considerably winter killed, and the crop very poor. Of White Grapes—the Sweet Water, Rebecca, and Canadian Chief.

Peaches.—This fruit is also very rare. There are, however, some very fair specimens at the County Exhibitions. The first prize for peaches have several times been taken by persons living above Milton. The face of the mountain seems very well adapted for their cultivation.

Strawberries are cultivated to a considerable extent, and seem to suit the climate very well. At Oakville there are 27 acres under them, which produced 52,000 quarts, for which the net value was 8 cents. Next year an additional 34 acres, which were planted this spring, will bear fruit. They are also cultivated at Wellington Square. For market Wilson's Albany proves the best.

Pears are also very rare, but there are several persons who have very fine ones. The Bartlett and Louis Bon du Jersey are mostly grown.

Plums formerly did very well, but of late years there has been very few, owing to the black knot and curculio. This year there are very few, and they are consequently very dear, being from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel. The common kinds are Magnum Bonum, Green Gage, and Damson.

Currants, Goosberries, &c.—These fruits were greatly injured by the worms, for which several remedies were tried: a mixture of Hell-bore and alum proved very efficient. I also tried a method of shaking them off and scalding them.

Report from Galt, by D. CALDWELL, Esq.

Galt, September 15th, 1868.

I am sorry to say the prospect of the apple crop in Dumfries is very poor, principally on account of the great heat and drought.

Many of the apples have fallen from the trees. What are left are small, but since the late warm showers, the fruit has greatly improved in size and appearance.

Through Blenheim, the trees are better loaded and fruit larger. Through Waterloo, many of the orchards are natural fruit, and much of it only fit for making cider. Of late years, much improvement has been made by top grafting.

The farmers of Guelph Township are now beginning to believe they can grow fruit. A few years ago, it was a hard matter to persuade them to plant trees.

They had planted several times. Nearly all had died. They often said, though we could grow trees, they would never fruit. Now they produce as fine apples as are in Ontario. The same remarks apply to the townships north of Guelph, Nichol, Pilkington, Eramosa, Erin, Garafraxa, Peel, Maryborough, and Wallace, all of which are now beginning to feel a deep interest in their young orchards.

Tree planting, as a whole, through the new and back townships of late years, has been a success, principally on account of the better and hardier varieties which suit the climate, and the trees low-headed and stocky, close planting, along with more care in planting and better cultivating. In fact, we are only beginning to open up to the knowledge that we are in a great and good fruit country.

The principal varieties of apples that are succeeding best are Red Astrican, Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fall Pippin, St. Lawrence, Colvert, Twenty oz. Fameuse, Yellow Bellflower, Fallwater, Golden Russet, King of Tom. Co., Northern Spy, Tulmon's Sweet Vandevere, Wagoner-seek-no-farther.

The Tent Worm was not so bad this spring as past years, and young orchards look healthy that have been well cared for, but many of the old orchards are sickly and the trees decaying.

Plums are a good crop, especially north of Guelph, though many of the trees are badly affected with the Black Knot. I recommend paring off the knot when it makes its first appearance, and a liberal application of salt and ashes spread round the tree on the surface of the ground. The principal varieties grown are Bleekers Gage, Imperial Gage, Yellow Gage, Lombard, and Washington.

Pears are rather a light crop. I observed a few specimens as far north as the upper part of Garafraxa. The varieties that are doing best are Bartlett, Rosleizer, Belle Lucra-

tive, Buffoon, White Doyenne, Duchess of Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, L. B. DeJersey, Glout, Morceon, Lawrence, and Vicar of Winkfield.

The hardest and most productive *English Cherry* grown in this neighborhood is the Yellow Spanish. The Duck and Morello varieties grow well though they do not fruit very regular.

The increased demand for *Grape Vines* proves how well they are succeeding. The Clinton, Concord, Delaware, Caroline, Hartford, Prolific, are all doing well here. Concord I consider is the grape for general cultivation. So far north as I have mentioned the vines are healthy and producing good ripe fruit.

Currants and Gooseberries have suffered severely from the Currant Worm. Those who applied Hellebore in time completely succeeded in saving both bush and fruit.

Strawberries promised in the fore part of the season to be an extra crop, but the extremely hot sun dried them up. About half a crop was harvested. Wilson's Albany is the principal one under cultivation.

No fruit is so much neglected with us here as the *Raspberry*. I think it is principally owing to the want of proper kinds, the Yellow Antwerp being nearly the only one under cultivation, and proves so often a failure. The Philadelphia, so far as I have seen, is a success.

With pleasure I present these few practical remarks, as I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our new Dominion, believing nothing will improve the appearance of the country so much as planting trees in all their variety, and nothing will have a greater tendency to make home attractive, sweet, and profitable, and refine the tastes of the people.

Report from Guelph, by GEO. MURTON, ESQ.

I beg to make the following report on the fruit crop in this section of the country:—

The crops of apples in this county is very small, owing to the long continued drought and the ravages of the codlin moth. The quality of the fruit rather inferior. The varieties best adapted for this part of the Province are the following, viz. :—

Early Harvest and Red Astracan, both do well in this county, and seem perfectly hardy; good bearers, and sell well in the market.

Snow Apple is a great favourite. Tree perfectly hardy, vigorous grower, and good bearer. Fruit generally of a fair size; as to quality, so well known as not to need comment. Sells well in market.

Alexander.—Tree hardy; grows well here. Some young trees have come into bearing of late years. Fruit very large and fine.

Maiden Blush.—Tree grows well; good bearer; fruit fair.

Northern Spy.—A first-class apple; tree hardy, thrifty grower, and good bearer; is well adapted for this part of the country. Fruit generally large, and a good apple for market. Crop this year fair for the season.

American Golden Russet.—Tree hardy, and good bearer; does well here; one of the best market apples, and keeps well. Crop this year short.

Rosbury Russet.—Tree very hardy; good bearer, and the fruit keeps remarkably well. Capital market apple; well adapted for this part of the Province.

Spitzenberg.—Tree does not thrive very well here, and is a moderate bearer. Fruit, when grown to perfection, a first-class apple, and good for market. Crop very small this year.

Rambo.—Tree very hardy and bears well. Fruit second quality.

R. I. Greening.—Tree hardy; answers well in this county; good bearer. Fruit medial, good market apple, and keeps well.

Vandevere.—Tree hardy; fruit fine, but a poor bearer.

These varieties are those that do best in this county. Many other kinds are grown, but do not crop as well, nor are the trees as hardy.

In this county the plum when planted in a suitable soil and situation almost universally succeeds in producing a healthy growth of the tree and a remunerating crop of fruit. This observation applies to almost all the kinds in general cultivation, as the wood or buds of sound trees are rarely, if ever, winter killed. The favorite class of trees are low

standards, branching about 2 or 2½ feet from the ground. Of the kinds grown the following are the varieties which are popular and give satisfaction to the grower:—

Early Orleans, or New Early Orleans.—Medial roundish, dark-red, purple; flesh greenish, freestone; very productive, bearing every year. Tree dwarf, making little wood. This is an excellent cooking and preserving plum, rather dry for table; ripens here end of August.

Princess Yellow Gage, or Imperial Gage.—Large medial oval; flesh yellow, rich and sugary; fine for table or preserving, an excellent plum. Tree strong grower and great bearer.

Yellow Gage.—An old variety of this name; good bearer; large medial roundish white bloom; a good market plum, but somewhat wanting in flavor.

White Magnum Bonum.—The true variety is cultivated, and for preserving and sale in market is a most valuable plum; very large; color pale yellow covered with white bloom; ripens late; a good bearer. Another variety of yellow egg plum is also grown, darker in color, smaller in size, with red specks in the sun; this is also an excellent plum for profit and the market, being firm in flesh and bears transportation well.

Washington.—This magnificent plum when well grown being nearly the size of a nectarine, and equally beautiful in its appearance, is rather adapted to the garden of an amateur than the orchard, the fruit being tender, easily bruised and is very apt to rot on the tree and fall prematurely, so that very little can be found perfect; it ripens early. The tree is a handsome grower and quite hardy, and good bearer.

Lawrence's Favourite.—A handsome green plum; flesh melting and very juicy; flavor almost equal to a Green Gage; a fine table fruit; ripens early and bears well. This plum is well worthy of cultivation.

Smith's Orleans.—A well known variety; an excellent plum for general cultivation; sure and regular bearer; slow growth, making little wood; very good for market.

Huling's Superb.—A most excellent green plum with yellowish streaks; firm in flesh, and a first-class preserving plum, worthy of being extensively cultivated. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

Lombard.—Well known and very popular on account of its great bearing; this plum has not much quality, the flavor poor, and is an indifferent preserving fruit; but its freedom from attacks of curculio and its productiveness make it a valuable plum to the grower. The tree is very weak in the wood and appears to be short lived from overbearing.

Cox's Golden Drop.—A most magnificent plum, of superior flavor and appearance, excellent for table or preserving; but it being so very late, is not adapted for this region, scarcely ever ripening its fruit fully.

Bradshaw.—A fine, very large purple plum and profitable for market from its ripening, but is only a moderate bearer; not much cultivated here.

Damascene, or Damson.—A fruit too much neglected, probably on account of the small size; but few plums are more hardy or prolific, yielding a remunerating crop to the grower, and pleasing most tastes when cooked or preserved. It seems to be proof against the attacks of the Curculio, whereas most other blue plums are more subject to the attacks than green ones. The crop of all kinds of plums is a prolific one this year, but the fruit not as large as usual. In closing these remarks upon the plum, it is a fact obvious to every fruit-grower, the great uncertainty of obtaining true varieties from Nursery-men. It is an evil that requires a remedy, as it tends to check the exertions of amateurs in their endeavors to procure a variety of fruits for the purpose of testing them, and often proves a source of bitter mortification to the grower who, when his trees come into bearing, finds instead of the varieties he has ordered, and which would prove suitable to his soil and location, that he has duplicates of what he perhaps already has in bearing, or kinds of fruit he has no desire to grow, and can never find a person to give them their true name. These remarks are not intended to apply to our Canadian Nurseries, for if a person choose to buy from an irresponsible peddler he can expect nothing else.

Strawberries.—*Wilson's Albany.*—This fruit is now so generally cultivated that it needs but few remarks. Its flavor is too acid for a good table fruit. Its firmness of flesh makes it a good market berry, as well as its good uniform size.

Trollope's Victoria.—A fine flavored berry, good size, rather poor bearer, well adapted for the garden, rather tender in flesh.

Viscount Hericault de Theiry.—A first-class berry, large size, wedge shape, very hardy, fine flavor, juicy, firm flesh—a berry that ought to be more extensively known and cultivated for a fine table fruit and excellent bearer.

Agriculturist.—Not equal to what was promised for it, moderate quality, the plant is weak, makes few runners, and does not appear to be very hardy, suffering much in dry seasons.

Duc de Malakoff.—Very large, poor bearer, very late, and not particularly good flavor. This is the first year I have known it grown here.

Triomphe de Gand.—One of the best of strawberries for size, flavor, vigorous growth and bearing, should be more extensively cultivated in this part of the country. Strawberries cannot be successfully grown here without protection in Winter.

Pears.—This fruit has not been much cultivated here till within the last few years, but is beginning to receive the attention so valuable an addition to the orchard deserves. The varieties that seem to thrive best are the following:—*Bartlett*, *Flemish Beauty*, *Duchess de Angoulême*, *Louise Bonne of Jersey*, *Vicar of Windfield*, *Beurre Diel*, *Belle Lucrative*. Several other varieties are planted here, but have not come to full bearing, therefore it would be premature to say anything about them, further than that they seem to grow well. The dwarf trees are liked the best.

HYBRIDIZING AND CROSSING THE GRAPE.

W. H. MILLS, Esq., President, F. G. A.

A REPORT FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN,—There is no practice more fascinating and instructive in the whole range of horticultural experience, than that of producing new varieties of fruits by the art of hybridizing. It brings the operator into very intimate relation with those laws which govern the production of new *being*. He learns that nature in her great laboratory contains unlimited material for the development of man's skill. It makes him comprehend that beautiful expression, "As it was in the beginning is now, and ever shall be." He sees the strongest analogy between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. He acknowledges with a subdued spirit the harmonious relation of forces; and with a thoughtful, inward, voluntary praise worships the *Author*.

That the mode of operation may be clearly understood, he should examine the flowers of the grape at different stages of development with the microscope, he will see that the whole cluster contains many distinct flowers, each one of which is capable of self-fertilization, and has a cap composed of five petals cohering, which is raised up and thrown off by five expanding stamens contained within the cap; each stamen holds a small cup, called an anther, at its summit, containing the pollen or male essence beautifully surrounding the stigma, the terminal point of the pistil or female organ—the crown of the fruit in embryo—this apex contains a viscid substance, to which the pollen adheres when brought in contact by the air or insects; when the grains of pollen lodge here they cannot get away, they penetrate and are absorbed by the stigma, and pass down through the pistil to the ovules or undeveloped seed. These beautiful organs, so suitably adapted to an intelligent end, command our attention. The process of fertilization goes on without our assistance; and it is a startling fact, that the compass of this earth would not be sufficient to contain, in a short period, the reproductive force of a single species were there favorable conditions to sustain the life of every germ.

When we wish to produce a new variety, by crossing, we place the pollen of one variety upon the stigma of another. Let us proceed to explain intelligibly how the whole process is performed. The operator must secure a magnifying glass, sufficiently powerful to see each separate grain of pollen, a delicate pair of pincers and scissors, a camel's hair pencil, a very small clean and dry vial, with a large neck, a sheet of white, smooth, glazed paper, and a thin paper bag to inclose the cluster when finished, a label to mark the parentage. He must then take the glazed paper, and with it surround as many clusters in full flower as required in a clear dry day, when scattering their pollen bounteously, of any desired kind, snap the paper several times with the finger, it will then

contain the pollen, open it carefully, gather the powder with the pencil, twirl it in the vial, and thus proceed until you have sufficient, then cork tight, and put it in a dark, cool place, labeled for future use. It is necessary that the flowers to be fertilized should be the last to bloom, when these are ready, which will be indicated by some of the caps being thrown off, then with the scissors remove two thirds of the flowers in the cluster with those already opened, and from the balance, with the delicate pincers, gently remove the caps; this he will be able to do, by a little skilful practice, without injury to the stigma, cut away the stamens with their anthers, and with the magnifier observe the viscid surface of the stigma; should there be one with a grain of pollen adhering, cut it off, if not take the hair pencil, introduce it in the vial, great quantities of pollen will adhere, place it upon the viscid stigma of each, take the glass again, and look if the points are covered with pollen the work is good; inclose the cluster in the paper bag, tie the mouth, and label it with the parents' names, this should all be done in the morning after the dew is gone, let the bag remain till the surrounding flowers have set their fruit and commenced growing; thus you avoid insects and stray pollen.

This practice with the grape will enable the hybridizer to operate with other flowers and fruits, but he must always bear in mind that the success of this undertaking depends much upon the proper selection of the most suitable parents for a desired result. This will always be open to the judgment of each operator, and also that beside the variation of seasons, the different modes of cultivation will perpetually produce varied results; for these reasons we would recommend all those who are trying their hands in this direction to continue their operations from season to season. It will be found also in the course of practice, that the difference in sexual conformation prevents certain kinds from hybridizing, but I have no doubt that this disparity will be overcome by first breaking the habit of these by more mutual crosses.

Mr. William Saunders, of London, Ontario, has with much skill and labor produced this season the following results in hybridizing, and has kindly permitted me to lay them before you:—

Female or bearing vine.

Clinton with Syrian Pollen.....	Set 18 berries.
“ “ Muscat Hamburg, 2 bunches.....	“ “
“ “ One failed the other set.....	“ 1 “
“ “ Buckland Sweetwater.....	“ 30 “
“ “ Muscat DeAot.....	“ 8 “
“ “ Black Hamburg.....	“ 5 “
“ “ Grizzly Fontignau.....	Failed.
“ “ Black “.....	“ “
“ “ Chasselas Musque.....	“ 5 berries.
“ “ Royal Muscadine.....	“ 22 “
“ “ Victoria Hamburg.....	“ 19 “
“ “ Rose Chasselos.....	“ 13 “
Total.....	121

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling with Warrington pollen.....	Set 6 berries.
“ “ “ Roaring Lion.....	“ 2 “
“ “ “ White Smith.....	“ 1 “
“ “ “ Brown Girl.....	“ 5 “
“ “ “ Ashton Seedling.....	“ 2 “
“ “ “ Crown Bob.....	Failed
Total.....	16

Eight or ten flowers were operated on in each case excepting Crown Bob, which was used on five only. He also operated on six or seven flowers of the Philadelphia Raspberry with the Briukle's Orange. Such were his results. Mine were as follows. I was unable

to fertilize the Delaware with either the Black or Muscat Hamburgs, while one took readily with the Diana.

Males.	Females.	Clusters.	Set.	Berries.
Black Hamburg.....	Delaware	2		Failure.
Muscat "	"	1		"
Chasselos d' Fontainbleu.....	"	1	6	Berries.
Rose Chasselos	"	1	1	"
" "	Diana	1	13	"
Chasselos d' Fontainbleu.....	"	1	24	"
" "	Rebecca	1		Failure.
" "	Isabella	1		"
Muscat Hamburg.....	Diana	1	26	Berries.
Bowood Muscat.....	Rodgers No. 4.....	1	27	"
Delaware.....	" "	1	17	"
Total.....			114	
Mr. Saunders' Total.....			121	
				—235

So slow and tedious is the process, it will be observed that only a limited amount of labor can be performed by one person during the time of flowering. Mr. Saunders exceeds me by seven berries; and to test the quality of only a portion of these which may survive the vicissitudes of germination and other mishaps, it will take from six to eight years. I know no reason why Government should not protect by Patent the production of new fruits, they are in point of fact quite as worthy as any other production of science and skill.

Report from Hamilton, September 11th, 1868, by Mr. JNO. FREED.

I beg leave to submit the following brief report, and will commence first with the strawberry, that fruit being the first of the season, to cheer and encourage the cultivator, and raising the hopes of the consumer. The strawberry is a universal favourite for its delicious flavor and cooling properties. Coming in season with the warm weather, it has double claims on us for cultivation, and that it is so regarded by most men, the large quantity undercultivation, and still increasing, fully attests. The crop this year was light, owing no doubt to the very dry weather of last year, the plants not receiving nourishment enough to get strong, as would be the case if frequent rains had occurred. But some good was grown in this vicinity; and at the Hamilton Horticultural Society's Exhibition, held on the first day of July, splendid specimens of fruit were shown of the following varieties:—Wilson's Albany, Triumph D'Gand, Jucunda, La Constante, Russell's Prolific, and other varieties that are grown in this vicinity. Those mentioned are the most popular. For market, the Wilson's take the lead, the firmness of the berry being a most important consideration for carriage. The prices ranged at Hamilton from 25 cents to 10 cents per quart, the majority sold at the last-named figure. I am happy to state that the new seedling, raised at St. Thomas by Luke Bishop, Esq., and known as Bishop's "Canada Seedling," is attracting the attention of cultivators, and many have got their orders filled this fall, and planted just before the heavy rains set in, so that next season we shall be able to test its merits in this locality. Many others have preferred spring for receiving their plants, and which, I think, on the whole, is the best time for planting large quantities, but much depends on the weather. This last week has been all that planters could desire for fall planting.

Raspberries.—Are planted in limited quantities for the market. This may be accounted for in a great measure by the Indians bringing into the market in good seasons a very large supply of native berries, which are readily sold at low prices, but the amateurs in the city grow the better varieties to considerable extent for their own use.

The Gooseberry.—The English varieties are subject to mildew, particularly on light or dry soils, but on rich clays it succeeds pretty well. It is also subject to the ravages of the saw-fly caterpillar, for which the most popular remedy is white hellebore, which has been so often recommended by members of the Association and others. The small American

varieties, such as Houghton's, Downing's, &c., are not much cultivated, although very hardy, and free from mildew. Its small size militates against it to a considerable extent. What appears to be wanted is a larger berry, with the hardness of the small variety. Here, I think, is a valuable opening for the Hybridizer.

Currants are particularly valuable to the owners of small gardens, growing, as they do, in almost all sorts of soil, with every possible kind of treatment, and some "not very kind," but a good loamy soil will produce the finest fruit. The crop this season was very light, and the prices ruled unusually high—10 cents per quart for good fruit was readily obtained. The cause was, old bushes have died out, through the ravages of the caterpillars and borers combined, which have destroyed a great number of trees.

The *Cherry* this year was all but a failure in this section. The early varieties rotted on the trees long before the season of ripening, and the late sorts dried up as they hung. The variety which came under my own observation succeeded the best, was Black Tartarian; a fair crop of good fruit was the result of this most popular variety. A great variety of cherries are grown in this neighbourhood, consisting of Early Purple Guigne, Banmar's May, Knight's Early Black, Gov. Wood, Belle D'Orleans, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Tradescantes, Black Heart, Monstruse D'Mizel, Bigarreau or Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, May Duke, Late Duke, Reine Hortense, Empress Eugene, &c., &c., &c. The prices variable, from 10 to 15 cents per quart.

The *Peach*.—The crops of fruit for the past few years have not been very encouraging, and planters had nearly discontinued to set out any more trees, but last year in some favorable spots, had a fair sprinkling of fruit, and this year the crop is much more encouraging, being in some places good and others light, making it about half a crop on the whole. Planters are now making enquiries for trees, and I trust we shall again be favored with suitable seasons for good crops of this most delicious fruit. Unfavorable seasons are continually occurring for some of the various productions of the earth. Take for instance the wheat, potato, &c., &c., and planters still continue to plant and sow in hope, and I see no reason why the peach tree should not be planted again in large quantities, relying on the Dispenser of all good things for remunerating crops.

The *Plum*.—A most valuable fruit but very difficult to raise satisfactorily. This season the crop on the whole is light, but some planters have succeeded pretty well. I have seen some trees of Balmar's Washington, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, some varieties of common Blue Plums and Damsons, with good crops. I have spoken to several, asking them how they succeeded in raising such crops of fine fruit. Some had shaken the trees and destroyed the curculio in the usual way, with the sheet. Some had kept all the fallen fruit, regularly picked up as it fell, offering a few cents per quart to the children for all they picked up and destroyed (I think a practice much to be commended). Whatever is done should be done perseveringly and thoroughly, and I think it would be well to combine all the known remedies where time and opportunity occur. Many things were applied this year in hope of success, but some have entirely failed; particularly was this the case where tobacco stems were applied. I myself used several wagon loads of stems under the trees, but alas! without effect. I had before tried to save a particular variety of plum. I built a fire of rubbish and sods as near as possible, and when I had sufficient ashes to cover the ground under the tree, after dark I spread the live ashes and gave the tree a shaking, and the curculio did not trouble them again. I have no doubt if applied often, say twice a week during the attack of the curculio, it would be effectual for this and other remedies. I would recommend the planting of the trees in squares or orchard form, for the better convenience of applying any remedy that the planter might wish to try. The Black Knot is also a considerable drawback to the planter. The summer time is the proper season to watch and amputate any affected parts of the tree while the fungus is in a soft and green state, for if left to ripen its spores on the trees it endangers those near it by the ejection and distribution of its contents; consequently the best remedy is early application of the knife. The fruit is selling now at from \$3 to \$4 per bushel. I have no doubt but planting of plum trees in the manner I have described on good rich loams or clays would be very remunerating.

The *Pear*.—The crop of this fine fruit is also light, and owing to the excessive heat and drought the fruit is rather smaller than usual, but those fine rains that we have been favoured with lately will help the late varieties. The greatest drawback to pear culture

is the blight, and for which no effectual remedy at present is known, although it has and is still engaging the attention of all fruit growers more or less; but where signs occur the best remedy known to the writer is the knife quickly applied long way below attack, even down to the collar or forks of the trees. I have several trees that were attacked last year, and cut back as I have stated, and this year have a most promising growth. The trees alluded to have borne fruit for seven or eight years past. Most all the varieties advertised by nurserymen are planted, and although I know of none but what are hardy with respect to winter frost, I do not know any that are proof against blight.

The *Apple* is undoubtedly the most valuable of all our northern fruits, and is very extensively planted by nearly all who own sufficient land for its culture, but it is most especially adapted for the farmer who has plenty of room for its proper development, and I do not know of any provision that a farmer makes that adds so much to the value of his farm as a good orchard. In this section the trees are perfectly hardy, and all the varieties of good reputation are planted. The crop this season is light, many falling from the trees, owing to the heat and protracted drought, but the splendid showers we have been lately favored with will most materially augment the size of the fruit and add to quantity of measure. It would be needless for me to make any remarks on the best soils for the apple, as all who can should most decidedly plant. The favourite varieties planted in this section are for early,—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Summer Rose, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fall Gravenstein, Fannese, St. Lawrence, Fall Pippin, Fall Genetin, Colvert, Hawthorden, Maiden's Blush, Dyer, Rambo, Winter Westfield, Seek No Further, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Esopus Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, American Golden Russett, Roxburgh or Boston Russett, Bourrassa, Pomme Grise. The King of Tompkin County and Gravenstein are much called for of the newer sorts,—both excellent varieties. The others before mentioned are all well-known sorts to cultivators, and are generally planted. Many others might be mentioned of equal merit, especially Ribstone Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, 20 oz. Apple or Cayuga Red Streak—the latter a large and most valuable variety, being in season for cooking from about the 1st of September to the 1st of January. The winter varieties are best for exportation, those that are thick skinned carrying the safest for long distances. I think the Association should continue to urge on the grower the necessity of carrying out the plan recommended by the President, W. H. Mills, Esq., in his address, of sorting and carefully packing and branding the quality on the barrels.

The *Crab*.—Much improvement has taken place in this fruit. Large in size and handsome in appearance, bidding fair to have a large class of varieties, some of them may fairly challenge all other fruits for beauty of shape and high color, with a flavor high enough for dessert. Take for instance the variety "Transcendent," and well it deserves that appellation, and I am told that there are other varieties equal, if not excelling in beauty, that beautiful variety, and which are expected to be exhibited at the coming Exhibition. Here is a field for the hybridizer, large and wide enough for as many as may be induced to enter, and which I hope will be numerous, and may their labors be crowned with success. Crossing the "*Transcendent*" with such varieties as the Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Esopus, Spitzenberg, and other fine coloured and high flavored varieties would be likely to produce a class of fruits rich and hardy enough to be planted as far north and west, as other branches of agriculture can be successfully practised, and I trust the Board of Directors will consider the subject and use their efforts to bring about a matter of so much importance. There is great complaint this year of the apples falling prematurely, caused by the worm of the apple moth. This is a subject requiring the attention of the Association, as well as all other insect depredators that mar the beauty and so much injure the quality of fruits in general.

The *Grape*.—The crop of this fruit is good and will ripen early this year. A great deal of interest is taken in the culture of the grape; large quantities of vines have been planted within these last few years, and I am happy to report that the interest is increasing; considerable enquiries are being made with respect to the newer varieties, as well as the best sorts of older and tried ones. Last year, and this also, so far, have been fine seasons for the grape in this locality. All the varieties that are earlier than the Catawba ripen their fruit in good season, and sometimes that variety ripens well, particularly last season, and to all present appearances is likely to ripen well this year; very little mildew occur-

ing, except among the light or green colored. In Sweet Water and Canadian Chief, I have noticed some, but the last named variety is now superseded by so many good ones that the planting of the Chief is not thought of. Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Clinton, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and Delaware are planted in large quantities, both by the farmer and citizen. The last named variety is held in the highest estimation by the planter, being so hardy that it needs no protection, and there are some who are ready to recommend that it is the better for not laying down, and much earlier in ripening its fruit when left up and exposed all winter, particularly in sheltered situations. In addition to those varieties above named a great many newer sorts have been planted, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Crevelling, Perkins, Albano, Hybrids, and Rogers, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 15, 19, 33, and the "Salem," which has been described as very early, and the quality superior to all other hardy varieties. A few seasons will set the matter at rest, so far as this locality is concerned.

The grape vine is specially adapted for city, town, or village lots, and nothing better can be obtained for planting trellis, arbours, or gable heads of houses and other buildings, producing a most agreeable shade and yielding a most delicious fruit; and in the city the desire for planting is copied by the fine crops that are produced by some neighbor who has taken precedence.

The pruning and training cannot be said to be carried out scientifically, for all sorts and conditions are practised and allowed; some prune and pick off the leaves very close; others there are who allow their vines to grow pretty much their own way, while some are very careful to keep the vines in the very best possible condition, allowing plenty of room for the full development of the leaves, a most important point to gain in order to obtain the very best of fruit.

Surrounding the home of the Canadian with the very best varieties of fruit the country can produce is worthy of the best attention and fostering care of the Fruit Growers' Association, and of which I have not the least doubt but in a few years their efforts to accomplish such a desideratum will be plainly visible.

Report from Township of Louth, in County of Lincoln, by M. Y. KEATING, Esq.

I beg to submit the following report of fruit and fruit trees in this locality for the present year:—

The spring was most favorable for transplanting young trees; the ground was beautifully fine; and a considerable number of trees and vines were planted. The planting season was followed by copious showers of rain, which settled the earth about the roots; and the young trees bid fair to make an unusually fine growth for the first year, but were checked by the excessive heat and drought which followed, and which proved fatal to a large per centage of newly planted trees, unless moisture was retained by mulching, or constant cultivation.

The spring was equally favorable for a fruit-bearing trees; nearly all kinds presented a magnificent show of blossoms; but, owing to various causes, which I will describe more particularly when treating of each variety, the fruit crop has been the lightest we have had for many years.

Strawberries are not extensively grown in this neighborhood. The severe frost of last winter weakened all plants that were not protected; consequently the crop was light.

Currants.—The currant worm destroyed the foliage and prevented the fruit from maturing properly. Lime, ashes, helibore, &c., have been sprinkled over the bushes to kill the worms, but with only partial success. The cherry and white grape are the most profitable varieties for market. The worms have not attacked the black currant bushes.

Cherries.—The crop was a total failure, not even excepting the common red or Kentish. The early blossoms were blighted by the cold north winds; later blossoms escaped this blight, and a considerable fruit formed, but only to be destroyed by the Aphis, Cureulio, &c. The kinds most profitable for market are—Gov. Wood, Knight's Early Black, Spanish Bigarreau and Black Tartarian; the latter, however, is liable to burst open and rot on the trees. The Napoleon Bigarreau invariably rots on the trees. The early purple and Tradescants Black Heart are also very liable to rot.

Plums.—The cultivation of this fruit has been almost entirely abandoned, in consequence of the continued ravages of the Black Knot and Curculio. A few hardy varieties may still be found yielding good crops.

Pears.—Trees presented a fine show of blossoms, but I think a great many of the blossoms were blighted by the cold winds and late frosts; and the larger part of the fruit that formed dropped off during the hot weather in July. I have noticed a few trees affected with the pear blight; the Madeline, Bartlett, and Flemish Beauty appear to be less subject to blight than most other varieties, and are also about the most profitable for market.

Peaches.—This fruit has become very uncertain of late years, but on light dry soils, and with good cultivation, may still be grown with profit. I have noticed some trees this year on favored spots, loaded with delicious fruit, but the greater part of the trees in this locality are destitute of fruit. The Early York, Early Crawford, and Late Cling are considered the most profitable for market here.

Apples.—Crop far below average. A considerable fruit formed, but dropped off during the great heat in July, more especially in young orchards. The most profitable varieties for market are Spitzenburgs, Swaar, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Rox Russet, Fameuse Gris, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Gravenstein, Snow Apple, Early Harvest and Red Astrachan. The two first named varieties will succeed only on dry rich soils.

Grapes have been almost the only exception to the general failure. The vines stood the winter well and grew vigorously, and are now loaded with an abundant crop, which seems to be ripening well. Before the buds burst in the spring, the black flea beetle did some damage by eating out the hearts of the buds, but the injury as yet has not been very great. The only remedy practiced here is hand-picking, which is a very tedious operation. The Thrips also made its appearance later in the season, and injured the foliage to some extent. I have heard of no remedy for this except the carrying of lighted torches along the trellises, when, it is said, the insects will fly into the blaze and be destroyed. I am not aware that this has been tried in this neighborhood. The varieties chiefly grown here are Delaware, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Clinton, and Improved Isabella. Some of the newer sorts have been planted, but so lately that I cannot say anything yet as to their merits. The above named varieties are all hardy, and require no protection in winter. I should say the Delaware and Concord are the best market varieties; the Clinton is grown only as a wine grape.

In conclusion, I will say that I have necessarily given a gloomy report of our fruit crop for this year; but it must not be inferred that such a failure is a thing of common occurrence. I have heard some old farmers say they have not seen such a poor crop of fruit for forty years. The trees have generally made a good growth, and the present season is favourable for the formation of fruit buds, so we may reasonably hope for an abundant crop next year.

Reported to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the vicinity of Komoka and Township of Lobo, by R. R. SMITH, M.D.

Fruit growing in this section is not cultivated to such an extent that an accurate opinion can be given in relation to every point in detail, yet enough is done to arrive in a general way at the most important particulars. A variety of almost every kind of fruit is grown, but not with that attention which their cultivation deserves. The following is a true report, as nearly as I could ascertain, of every kind that is grown in the Township of Lobo:—

Apples.—Almost every kind of apple is grown with success. A few kinds do not succeed, such as the Swaar, Baldwin, Greening, &c., which suffer severely in winter. It is not generally ascertained which varieties are most profitable for the market, because, as I already observed, that attention is not given to the cultivation in a particular point of view to every kind of apple. The Borassa, Northern Spy, Lady apple, Hawthornden, Duchess of Oldenburg, Alexander, &c., are among the most hardy. The Holland Pippin, Baldwin, Swaar, Greening, Newton Pippin, Hawley, &c., are commonly found to be rather tender. There is no disease to which the apple tree is particularly subject in this neigh-

bourhood. The Barklouse and Borer are the most troublesome of the insects. The season preferred here for transplanting fruit trees is the spring. No dwarf apple, pear or cherry trees of any kind have been planted with any success.

Pears.—The Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Beurre d'Arenburg, &c., I would recommend to plant, and they are the most profitable. I am not aware of any being planted which were found to be too tender. The Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjon, Beurre d'Arenburg, &c., I think are among the most hardy. Those insects attacking the apple tree also attack the pear.

Plums.—The plums which best succeed are Coe's Golden Drops, the Common Blue, the Imperial Gage, Smith's Orleans, &c. The Common Blue had been stung by the curculio in past years, but know of no instance this year. The tree is liable to the Blight, the Borer and the Slug, particularly the tree of Common Blue.

Cherries.—The following kinds of cherries succeed best in this neighbourhood:—Reine Hontense, Mayduke, Morello, and Kentish or Common Red Cherries. The Napoleon Bigarreau has been tried, but found too tender. The black knot not unfrequently affects the trees, also the curculio troubles them.

Peaches, Apricot, Nectarine, and Quince, are not cultivated. I understand they would not succeed.

Strawberries.—Those grown successfully are Wilson's Albany, the Hovey and Early Scarlet.

Raspberries are not cultivated.

Gooseberries—None grown as I know of.

Blackberries—None grown.

Currants of all varieties do well.

Grapes are not grown in any quantity in this neighbourhood, therefore I can give no opinion.

I would, in conclusion, remark that this township generally suffered very much, and received great disappointment in the buying of fruit trees. For instance, in the buying of apple trees I have frequently known farmers to have bought the Baldwin apple tree as they supposed, which turned out a crab of the worst kind. In other fruit trees not unfrequently have such disappointments occurred. Being thus so often disappointed, there was not that interest taken in fruit cultivation in this township that should have been. The soil, I believe, is peculiarly adapted for the purpose before us in every respect for producing the greatest abundance of fruit.

THE APPLE WORM. By WM. SAUNDERS.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

The apple crop this year will be a very short one. This is due, in large measure, to the depredations of the apple worm, which is the caterpillar of a pretty little moth named "*carpocapsa pomonella*," an insect, alas! far too familiar to the orchardist in its larva or caterpillar state, though but seldom seen in its perfected condition. Anything relating to this pest will at this season be deemed interesting, and while we may not advance much that is actually new, it is well, where so much is at stake, to be reminded from time to time of facts partially or wholly forgotten.

I believe all authorities agree that this insect passes the winter in its chrysalis or inactive state; generally lodged in the crevices in the bark of trees, or in some other secure retreat. From the middle to the end of June, the moths make their appearance, concealing themselves during the day, flying only at night. Late in June and early in July they pair, and soon after deposit their eggs—usually one egg only is attached to the eye or blossom end of the fruit, but occasionally they are fastened about the base of the stalk, for I have several times, when cutting into fallen fruit, found the worm which had eaten into the apple from this point. Mr. Walsh, State Entomologist for Illinois, has found two in a single apple, one of which entered at the eye, the other at the stem. I found this year what I believe to be a similar example, though the worms had left. Besides the usual channel from the eye to the core, there was, in this instance, another from the stem in the same direction, and there were two holes through which the castings of

the worms had been pushed—one about half-an-inch from the stem, the other on the side of the fruit. In this instance, the whole of the seeds had been consumed, and a large portion of the apple. Mr. Walsh has also found specimens which had been attached to the cheek of the apple, and made their entrance from that point, but these are all exceptional cases.

In a few days the egg is hatched, and the worm at once begins to burrow into the fruit, making its way towards the core, pushing its castings, which appear like a brownish powder, through the orifice by which it has entered. When it reaches the centre of the fruit, it devours more or less of the seeds, and after a while, eats a channel through the side of the apple, at the orifice of which its castings and refuse are now thrust out, and through which the caterpillar, when full grown, makes its escape.

In about three or four weeks, it comes to maturity, and is then a little more than half-an-inch long, of a pale reddish or flesh colour, with a small reddish brown horny-looking head, and a patch of the same colour and appearance on the upper part of the first segment or ring behind the head. There are also a few faint brown dots, and fine short hairs on each ring, but these can scarcely be seen without a magnifying glass. It has six hook-like feet, and five pairs of fleshy legs, by which it can readily be distinguished from the grub of a curculio, or any beetle, these latter being furnished with only the six hook-like feet. It also spins a silken thread, by which it can let itself gently down from any height.

In some instances, the worm leaves the fruit before it has fallen, but in most cases, I believe they do not make their exit until after the apple has dropped; it is not, however, then long delayed. Here is a matter that should be noted, for if the apples are to be gathered, with the view of destroying the worms, a daily visit should be made to the orchard for this purpose, for it is labour lost to gather the fruit after the grubs have left. The worm usually finds its way to the nearest tree, oftentimes to the tree from which it has dropped, where, having lodged in some obscure retreat, it envelops itself in a thin whitish silken cocoon.

Within the cocoon is the chrysalis, which is of a reddish brown color, with two rows of small spines on each of the middle segments, and one row on the hinder ones. By means of these spines, it works its way through the cocoon before the moth escapes.

The moth when its wings are expanded will measure nearly three quarters of an inch. Its fore wings are dark grey, streaked across with brown, with a large patch of brown on the end of each wing, tapering towards the tip and having a horse-shoe mark of a metallic or satin lustre in its centre. The hind wings are pale reddish brown with a satin-like lustre. There has been some uncertainty among American Entomologists as to whether there are one or two broods of this insect during the summer. In Europe, from whence the moth is derived, it has long been regarded as double-brooded, and of late Mr. Walsh has shown that such is the case in this country, at least in his locality, *Illinois*. My own experience leads to a similar conclusion. I have this year reared the moth early in August from fruit gathered late in July, and have found young specimens of the worm again quite late in August. Mr. Walsh has observed that, as a rule, the first brood attack the early apples, while the second brood infest chiefly the later ones.

We come now to the practical bearing of these remarks, and enquire what remedies have been proposed and tested to check the ravages of this little pest. One method recommended and which has already been referred to, is very good as far as it goes. It is to gather the fallen fruit and destroy the grub by dipping it in boiling water; or turn pigs into the orchard to eat the fruit as it falls. But this does not reach the worms which had left the fruit before it dropped, and there are doubtless many other specimens that escape by making their exit almost immediately after the fruit reaches the ground. The remedy proposed to reach these,—and which originated with Dr. Trimble, of New Jersey—consists of hay ropes wound round the trunks of the trees, two on each tree, one two or three feet higher than the other. This acts as a decoy, affording them retirement and shelter; they make it their hiding place in which to spin their cocoons. By carefully examining these ropes every few days during the season, large numbers of the culprits may be secured in both worm and chrysalis state, and their ranks terribly decimated. It is stated that as many as a thousand have been taken in a season in this manner from one tree, and where it has been thoroughly tried, along with the first method referred to, good crops have in-

variably resulted. Pieces of old cloth, and various other fabrics, have been used in place of the hay ropes with very good results. Complete exterminations can hardly be looked for, since with the best of management a few will probably escape, but let the fruit-grower do his duty, and with the help of birds and insects who prey upon these and similar creatures, there need be little fear of their depredations becoming formidable.

The same insect affects the pear, and destroys large quantities of this valuable fruit every year; the remedies are the same as in the case of the apple.

There is another species of grub destructive to the apple, but I am not aware that it has ever yet been found in Canada, although it has proved very troublesome in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. It is called the apple maggot, and is the larva of a two-winged fly, named by Mr. Walsh *Trypeta pomonella*. It is very different in appearance and habits from the common apple worm. It is a greenish white footless grub; there are often six or more in an apple, and they do not burrow into the core, but eat channels through the flesh of the fruit. Should this insect make its appearance in any part of Canada, I should like to receive specimens of it.

Report on the fruit crop in the vicinity of London during 1868, with remarks on their insect enemies and diseases, by W. SAUNDERS, Esq., London, Ontario.

Strawberries.—The plants wintered well being protected by the heavy snow which lay on the ground until late in the season. During early spring and up to the 20th of June, there was a considerable amount of rain which produced an unusually vigorous growth in the foliage. In the first part of the ripening season the berries were very large, but for want of the usual amount of sun and heat they lacked flavour and sweetness. The continued heat and drought after this time shortened the fruiting season on light land, but on heavy soil the ground retained sufficient moisture to carry the crop through pretty well. On the whole it has been more than an average crop. One successful cultivator informs me that from a quarter of an acre of an average Albany he sold 1500 quarts, which is at the rate of about 180 bushels to the acre. His land is a rich sandy loam. Nearly 400 bushels were sold in the London market, chiefly Wilson's, but embracing many other varieties. The Russell seems to be growing in favour, and where planted with a vigorous staminate variety, such as Wilson, has formed its fruit well and given very fair satisfaction. Bishop's seedling yielded a very good crop with its originator, who as yet is the chief grower. This variety is now being widely disseminated, and will, I have no doubt, give good satisfaction to amateur cultivators, the berries being so beautiful in colour, and so rich in fragrance and flavour. Triumph de Gand has yielded some very fine fruit, but being such a shy bearer is not in much favour. Jucunda, Agriculturist, Boston Pine, Golden Seeded Burr, New Pine, and some other varieties are being tried by several cultivators, but as might be expected there are wide differences of opinion as to their respective merits; diversities of soil and situation, as well as care in cultivation will account for much of this. The berries all sold readily. The retail price early in the season was 20 cents, later 12½ to 15 cents per quart.

In some localities the plants have suffered from the attacks of a cut worm, the caterpillar of one of our common night flying moths; and in other places, to some extent, from the grub of the cock chafer or May beetle. Both these creatures feed on the roots and that portion of the stock which lies below the surface, but the amount of damage done has not been large. When a plant suddenly dies it is usually the work of one of these grubs; in such cases they should at once be searched for and destroyed, else their mischievous work will continue. They will usually be found an inch or two under the surface.

Raspberries.—The crop of this fruit, owing to the summer drouth, has been almost a failure. Many of the berries have dried up on the bushes, and those that have ripened, have been mostly small in size, poor in flavour, and very dry and seedy. The raspberry is not cultivated much in this neighbourhood—very few are brought to market, excepting the common wild berry.

Since none of the old varieties are safe without winter protection, the preference is usually given among amateurs to Brinckle's Orange, on account of its delicious flavor. The Franconia, Fostalff, Red and White Antwerp, Brinckle's Orange, Marvel of Four

Seasons, and Belle de Fontenay, have all been tried with the same result. In favorable seasons they will winter tolerably well, but as a general rule, a considerable proportion of the canes are winter-killed. The Philadelphia has been introduced, and stood the test well last winter; although not of the finest flavor, yet if it prove reliably hardy it will give a needed stimulus to the cultivation of this fruit.

The raspberry has several insect enemies which, in some places, do a large amount of mischief. First, we have the borer, the grub of a long-horned beetle (*oberea tripunctata*). The parent insect begins its operations early in July. It girdles the new cane near the tip, in two places, one ring nearly an inch below the other. Just below the upper ring the egg is deposited, which in a few days will hatch into a grub which feeds on the pith of the cane, causing the top of the shoot to wither. It gradually eats its way down the cane, destroying the whole or a great portion of it. By the end of August it has grown to about an inch in length, is of a dull yellow color, with a small dark-brown head, and has eaten a considerable distance down the cane, in which it remains during the winter, snugly enclosed, and where it undergoes its transformation, appearing in the perfect beetle state the following June. The only remedy I know for this is hand picking—looking through the canes occasionally from the beginning of July till late in the season, carefully breaking off all the withered tops down to the point of the lowest ring, and in case the grub has got below this, to cut it out and destroy it. This insect is not usually very abundant, and a little care will keep it in check.

Another borer which I have observed for the first time this season, is still more destructive, as far as it goes, although not so common. From the number of holes in the cane, I should judge that they live in companies, or at least in groups of five or six along the cane in different parts. These channel the cane irregularly, consuming a large portion of the interior pith, leaving in many cases but a mere shell. They pass through all their changes and disappear before the end of August. Not having yet seen the worm, I am in doubt as to what tribe the insect belongs.

A third pest feeds on the leaves of the plants consuming its soft tissues, leaving only the skeleton framework. This is the larva of the Raspberry Saw Fly, (*Selandria*—?) a small four-winged fly which makes its first appearance in spring as soon as the canes have pushed forth their new leaves. They fly only during the day and are not at any time very active. In the sunshine they may be seen hovering about the plants, but during the cool of the morning or evening they are so torpid as to be readily caught and destroyed, at such times they may usually be found resting on the under side of the leaves. The females are provided with a double saw at the hinder extremity of their bodies, by means of which they saw little slits into the substance of the under side of the leaf and there deposit their eggs. These soon begin to swell and increase considerably in size before the young larva is ready to escape. When hatched they feed greedily upon the leaves, and soon the result of their labor is painfully apparent in numberless holes in all directions in the foliage. When full grown they are about three-quarters of an inch long, of a green color, and thickly covered with short spines or tubercles of the same shade. They then go under the surface of the earth and change to chrysalides, which are enclosed in small silken cocoons from which the perfect flies eventually escape. There are two broods during the season; the flies from the first brood appearing about the middle of the summer to deposit eggs for the second swarm of caterpillars. These latter pass the winter in the chrysalis state under the ground, appearing in the perfect state the following spring. The same remedies as recommended for the worm of the Gooseberry Saw Fly will destroy these with equal ease.

The Tree Cricket (*Ecanthus nireus*) is one of the most formidable enemies I have to contend with in the cultivation of the raspberry. It is a pale green insect resembling a Katydid, but smaller. By means of a long ovipositor the female punctures the stem and forces its long yellow eggs more than half way through the cane. Depositing a number in a row alongside each other in this manner, the stem is very much weakened, and if the canes are bent down for winter protection they are apt to break; and if left up will often break in the spring with the action of the wind on the foliage as soon as the leaves are expanded. About midsummer the young are hatched from the egg and resemble the parents in form and colour, but do not acquire wings until later in the season, when they again commence their work of destruction. While young it is stated that they feed on

the foliage of plants, nibbling small portions of the leaves. I have observed the full-grown insect occasionally feeding upon ripe plums. They make a loud singing noise—a prolonged sharp thrill—which, where they are numerous they keep up incessantly during the day. They do not confine their attacks to the raspberry, although they seem to prefer it, especially the Black Cap. I have found their eggs also in Newman's Thornless Blackberry and in twigs of the plum and elder. Each female deposits from 12 to 15 or 16 eggs. To lessen their numbers I would advise to kill as many of the perfect insects as possible, which may most conveniently be done by jarring the canes, when they drop to the ground, and treading on them suddenly before they have time to hop or fly away. In the next place to cut away and burn all those portions of the cane in which the eggs are deposited.

Blackberries.—These are much less cultivated than raspberries with us. The Lawton is the variety which has been chiefly grown, but it has proved too tender for our severe winters, and the young canes in a year or two become so stout and thorny that it is very difficult to lay them down for protection. Besides it is such a rampant grower that it can scarcely be kept within bounds; its suckers soon spring up in all directions. Where protected in winter it usually yields a fair crop, but during the past season has suffered from the drought equally with the raspberry. The Newman's Thornless has also been tried and found worthless—a poor grower, a worse bearer, with berries small and very imperfect.

The borer (*oberea tripunctata*) which affects the raspberry affects the blackberry also. The tree cricket operates on the Newman's Thornless, but I have not observed it on the Lawton.

Cherries.—Some varieties of this fruit have succeeded very well this season; on others the crop has been poor. Among the varieties well spoken of are, the Early Purple Guigne, Elton, Napoleon, Bigarreau, Kirkland, and Knight's Early Black. On some trees many of the cherries did not mature but dropped off when about half grown.

The early cherries suffered much, as usual, from birds, especially the waxwing. We tried a method of scaring them off, recommended in the *Canada Farmer* a short time since, which succeeded very well. It was to procure a stuffed hawk, and elevate it on a pole alongside of the tree requiring protection, high enough to be seen all around it. The effect was surprising. Such a clamour among the birds we never heard before, and the notes of alarm were kept up from morning to night. After trying in vain for a day or two to drive the scarecrow away, they retired in disgust, leaving the cherries to their rightful owner.

Currants.—Of all the small fruits, this is the most universally grown. The common Red Dutch is the variety chiefly cultivated, although the White Grape commands a much higher price in the market. Here and there among the more enterprising fruit growers, you find the Victoria Cherry, Albert, and Little D'Angers, but these latter varieties are not much known. The cultivators of the currant are not now rewarded to the same extent as formerly; the currant borer has made sad havoc among the bushes in almost every garden, burrowing through the canes, and so weakening them that they break off with every wind. The parent of this destructive creature is a pretty little wasp like moth, whose transparent wings are crossed by a band of black at the tip, having a coppery lustre, and expanded about three quarters of an inch. Its body is belted with three narrow golden bands.

The moths make their appearance about the middle of June. They fly during the day only, sporting swiftly about in the sunshine gathering the nectar of flowers, or searching for suitable places where to deposit their eggs; but in the cool of the day, they are sluggish, and may be frequently found on the under side of the leaves of the currant bush, where at such times they are easily caught and destroyed. The female moth deposits her eggs singly near the buds, where in a few days they are hatched into small worms, which eat their way to the centre of the stem. Here, during the summer, they burrow up and down, enlarging the channel as they grow older, until they make it so hollow and weak that it is easily broken. When fall grown, the worm is about half-an-inch long, whitish with brown head and legs. At this time, they eat their way nearly through the stem, leaving merely a thin skin between them and the outside world, and then retire back into the cavity they have made, and there spend the winter. In spring, they pass into the chrysalis state, and early in June the chrysalis wriggles itself forward, and pushes against the thin skin covering its place of retreat, and by repeated efforts

manages to rupture it, and then thrusts itself out of the opening. By carefully examining the stems about this time, they may be found in this manner half protruded. After remaining in this position a short time, the moth bursts the chrysalis, and makes its escape.

Were it not that the worm thus prepares the way for the escape of the chrysalis, the insect would be a perpetual prisoner within the hollow of the stem, for neither chrysalis nor moth has any means of working its way through a hard substance. The chrysalis has neither mouth nor limbs, and the moth has no teeth or jaws, but simply a hollow flexible tube, which it uses to thrust into flowers, and extract their sweets. But who ever heard of such a mishap? A wise Creator has given them an unerring instinct, which teaches how thus to provide for their future existence.

To lessen their ravages, efforts should be made to destroy as many of the moths as possible, and when pruning in spring, all canes found to be hollow should be cut away and burnt, this last will be found the easiest method of lessening their numbers.

In some localities, the measuring worm, the caterpillar of a geometric moth (*Eltopia ribearia*), proves very troublesome. These worms have their feet placed at each extremity of their bodies, which are alternately arched and straightened out when in motion; hence they are called span worms or earth measurers. When in danger, they will often extend themselves straight out, and thus remain for some time in the position of a twig, from which they are not readily distinguished. This caterpillar is of a yellowish colour, with many blackish dots, from each of which arises a single fine black hair; the sides of the body are marked with white. The moth from which they are produced is of a pale yellowish colour, with several brownish streaks and spots, usually arranged into one, sometimes two irregular bands across the wings, which expand about one inch.

The eggs are deposited on the currant leaves by the female moth early in May. The young worm is soon hatched, and commences eating the leaves, and grows rapidly, its appetite increasing in proportion. When full grown the caterpillar buries itself under the surface of the ground and changes to a chrysalis, which is about half an inch long and of a shining black colour. In this state it remains until the moth is fully matured, when it bursts its prison house and renews its depredations.

This insect has appeared in vast numbers in some parts of Canada, stripping the bushes almost entirely bare. I am not aware that it has proved troublesome in this neighbourhood. Should it be met with to such an extent as to prove annoying, resort must be had to hand picking or treatment with Hellebore as directed for the worm of the Gooseberry saw fly. This latter insect is sometimes found troublesome also to the currant. For its history and means of destruction the reader is referred to the remarks under Gooseberries.

The *Gooseberry* is grown to a much greater extent now than formerly. This is due chiefly to the introduction of varieties free from mildew, such as Houghton's seedling, American seedling and Downing's seedling. The first is the berry chiefly cultivated, but many persons prefer the second, although it is inferior in quality and size, on account of its upright habit of growth, its fruit being thus more easily gathered. Downing's seedling is a step in advance of the Houghton in regard to size, with a more erect and sturdy habit than either of the others. It is not much known here yet, but its good qualities will, I think, soon bring it into public favour. All the finer varieties are prone to mildew. The berries are attacked by a species of minute fungus which appears first of all in small spots, which rapidly spread until they extend over nearly the whole surface, and striking inwards darken the skin and make the affected fruit loathsome. This disease may be prevented or checked and fine fruit grown in almost any locality by free pruning, thus keeping the bush well open, and the use of sulphur. This latter is best applied by means of a bellows adapted for the purpose as recommended by our esteemed Secretary, D. W. Beadle. Cut the nose off a common pair of bellows, and attach in its place a tin tube about an inch in diameter, and from one and a half to two feet in length as required, turned up a little at the end and covered at the tip with a piece of wire gauze. About the middle of this tube above fasten a small hopper with a cover in which to hold the sulphur, having a hole large enough at its base to allow the powdered sulphur to drop slowly through, a single puff of air will raise quite a cloud of sulphur which, if applied in the morning when the dew is on the plant, will settle in a fine state of division on all the

leaves and berries. In case of its being washed off by the rain a second or third application may be needed, but with this convenient instrument a considerable number of bushes may be gone over in a few minutes, with the use of but a few cents worth of sulphur. The value and beautiful appearance of the fruit when ripe will amply repay a little trouble in this way. The first application of sulphur should be made soon after the fruit is set, and it would be better if it were sifted before being put into the hopper.

An immense number of varieties of English gooseberries may be got. The following we have found some of the best :—Whitesmith, Crown-Bob, Warrington, Ashton's Seedling, Roaring Lion, Broom Girl, Blood-heat, Sulphur Yellow, Golden Drop, Ironmonger, Nelson's Wave and Green Ocean.

There are several insects which attack the gooseberry, and soon play havoc among them, if allowed to go on undisturbed. One of the worst of these is the worm of the gooseberry saw-fly, which generally appears in great numbers, soon devouring, if unchecked, the whole of the foliage. The parent of this interesting creature is a small four-winged fly (*penetatus confusus*) about the size of a common house-fly. It appears late in April, soon after which the female deposits her eggs along the stem on the under side of the leaf in slits cut with the sawing apparatus already described when speaking of the raspberry saw fly. In a few days the egg hatches into a small green worm dotted with black, which at once begins to devour the leaves with an insatiable appetite. When fully grown it is about three-quarters of an inch long, pale green in color without black dots. Soon after this it burrows under the surface of the ground, spins a small silken cocoon, and within this changes to a chrysalis. Early in July the perfect insect escapes from its prison house, and soon another supply of eggs are deposited, resulting in a second brood of caterpillars which pass into the chrysalis state later in the season, in which condition they rest until the following April. Thus there are two regular broods of these insects, besides sundry stray individuals which appear between times, so that one is obliged to keep a sharp lookout most of the season.

As soon as they are observed at work they should be checked, which may be readily done by mixing an ounce of hellebore in a gallon or two of water and sprinkling the bushes lightly with a watering-pot. Or the hellebore may be applied by means of the bellows before mentioned, which, we think, is a still more effective way, taking care to use them early in the morning when the dew is on the foliage. Should the operator raise too much of a dust around him, a fit of sneezing will remind him that hellebore is possessed of irritating properties which neither nose nor eyes can endure with comfort. No inconvenience of this sort need be felt if the bellows are used with moderate care.

A second pest affects the fruit. It is the caterpillar of a small narrow-winged grey moth with its fore wings, which expand about an inch, streaked and dotted with brown. It has not yet been named, having never been reared before, although the worm has been observed by several entomologists in the United States. The moth appears during the latter part of April, and deposits its eggs on the fruit almost as soon as it is set. The young caterpillar is hatched from the egg in a few days and then burrows into the fruit. As it increases in size it fastens three or four of the berries together by silken threads, biting off the stems of the berries so that they may be free to be drawn into any position and then revels on their substance at its leisure. It makes but one hole in a berry and that but barely large enough to admit its body. When disturbed it works itself backwards out of the fruit very quickly and drops towards the ground suspended by a silken thread. The fruit on which it operates soon becomes discolored and withered.

When the grub is full grown it measures three-quarters of an inch in length, is of a very pale shining green color with a slight yellowish tint,—in some specimens the yellow is replaced by a reddish hue. The head is very small, pale brown and horny looking, and the first segment or ring behind the head has a pale brownish patch above. When ready for its change, which is usually from the 15th to the 18th of June, it forms a little silken cocoon amongst leaves or rubbish on or just below the surface of the ground, where it becomes a chrysalis and remains in this inactive state until the following spring.

As a remedy I tried last year dusting the bushes with fresh air-slacked lime at the time when the moths were about depositing their eggs. I was much less troubled with the worms that year than usual, but whether it was due, as I supposed, to the lime keeping the moths off the bushes, it would be difficult to say. There are so many influences inde-

pendent of man acting favorably or unfavorably to the increase of insect life, that it would be very unsafe to form conclusions from a single experiment of this sort. But the treatment is worthy of another trial, knowing as we do that insects very much dislike alkalies and alkaline earths, it is reasonable to suppose that lime might act as a preventive. If applied by means of the bellows already referred to, it would not be much trouble and could not in any case do harm. A second very important remedial measure is to gather the affected fruit and destroy the worms it contains. Should any endeavor to escape by dropping to the ground they must be followed up—no quarter should be given. I have seen many bushes this year of Houghton's and American Seedlings where more than one half of the crop had been destroyed by this grub. They affect also the large gooseberries, and occasionally I have found them among the currants, both red and white.

Apricots and *Nectarines* have only been grown by two or three individuals about here, and that not to any extent. Enough has been done to establish this point that the crop is at best but a very uncertain one. The curculio attacks these fruits almost as readily as the plum, add to this the effect of our severe winters on the fruit buds, and the cultivator stands but little chance at any time of a large crop. Sometimes a moderate yield may be obtained with care. I know of one young apricot tree grown against a wall which last year ripened one hundred nice specimens, this season it has only yielded about twenty. A moderate sized nectarine tree produced last year about thirty, this year only three or four.

Plums.—This fruit generally yields ample returns to the cultivator who gives a moderate amount of intelligent care to its protection. Without this attention it is useless to expect a crop anywhere about London. The curculio seems to find its way everywhere, and if allowed to proceed unmolested leaves its mark on almost every fruit. Some localities are more favoured. About Goderich abundant crops have been grown for many years with little or no difficulty, and without using any precautionary measures; but this millennial state is not likely to last much longer, for the "little Turk" has introduced himself, caused a little complaint the present season, and will probably increase year by year until the energetic remedies required in other places will be equally needed there. The London market is almost entirely supplied by Goderich, where many hundreds of bushels are shipped every year to different parts of Canada and the United States, the demand being always fully equal to the supply. Among the receipts from Goderich, I have observed the Imperial Gage, Washington, Yellow Gage, Smith's Orleans, Lombard, and Duane's Purple, all of which will succeed well in our own neighbourhood when properly attended to. During the present season, we have fruited, besides the varieties above-mentioned, the Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Huling's Superb, Reine Claude de Bavay, Victoria, Pond's Seedling, McLaughlin and Guthrie's Apricot. The two latter may, I think, be classed as superior in quality and flavour, to any of the other varieties mentioned.

The curculio question has been often and fully discussed in books and papers devoted to fruit culture, still we should hardly be doing our duty were we to pass over it in silence; for while many are familiar with its history and operations, others have paid but little attention to it.

The curculio is a small beetle belonging to the family of weevils or snout beetles. It is nearly one-fifth of an inch long, of a dark greyish brown colour, with a rough uneven surface. On each of the wing-cases is a little shining black hump, and behind these a band of dull yellowish or grey. Its snout is rather short, and when the insect is alarmed, it is bent under the chest, the legs folded under the body, and the creature falls to the ground, where it remains motionless, and appears very much like a dried-up bud.

The curculios begin to deposit their eggs in the plum almost as soon as the fruit is set; in fact, they may often be found on the trees, by jarring as soon as the blossoms are open. By means of her small jaws, which are placed on the tip of the snout, the female makes a crescent-shaped incision through the skin of the fruit. In this slit she makes a small hole, widened at the bottom, and about as deep as the length of her snout. Having deposited an egg in the slit, she pushes it down by means of her snout to the cavity at the bottom of the hole, where, after a few days, it hatches into a small whitish footless grub. The tiny creature eats its way into the plum, burrowing about the middle of the fruit, and increases rapidly in size. After a few weeks, and before the grub is fully grown, the plum falls to the ground, where, if allowed to remain a short time, the larva

grows to its full size, eats its way out of the plum, goes under the earth a short distance and hollows out a small cavity in which it changes to a chrysalis. After remaining in this inactive condition for three or four weeks, sometimes longer, it appears in the perfect state and remains in this condition until the following spring, when the operations of the previous year are repeated.

Many so-called infallible remedies have been recommended for the destruction of this troublesome insect, but most of them on trial prove entirely worthless, having been founded on erroneous ideas of the habits and powers of the perfect insect. The most reliable process is that of jarring the trees and collecting the insects on a cotton sheet spread under the tree. For this purpose we procured four yards of common cotton one yard wide and divided it into two pieces of two yards each. These were put together and sewed up about half their length; a thin strip of wood was then tacked to the outside edge of each piece, so that the operator might be enabled to spread it readily. When spread on the ground and thrust forward, the unstitched portion allows the trunk of the tree to pass to the middle of the sheet, and a very little adjustment of the open ends is sufficient to cover the ground entirely. Having given the trees several jarring blows and gathered up any of the beetles that may have fallen, the operator passes to the next, and in this manner a dozen or more of trees can be jarred and the results carefully collected in about fifteen or twenty minutes. Where the trees are large it would be better to have the sheet three yards wide instead of two. When not in use the sticks are brought together and the fabric is rolled around them. This arrangement is convenient and inexpensive, costing little more than the price of the cotton.

The jarring should be repeated every day at least once. I prefer the morning, as it secures the creature before the day's work begins. On Saturdays the process should be gone through late in the evening also, and again early on Monday, as this lessens their opportunities for Sunday labor, for they show no regard for the Sabbath. Operations should begin as soon as the fruit has set and be continued until the first of July, when the beetles will be found to have grown very scarce or have entirely disappeared. With this treatment, although many plums will still be found to fall, a crop quite as much as the tree should bear will usually be preserved. In jarring the trees care must be taken not to bruise or injure the bark; where a bumper is used it should be padded, but when practicable it is better to saw off one of the lower limbs, leaving a stump a few inches in length which may be struck with a wooden mallet.

Air-slacked lime thrown up into the tree, has been recommended, and its use attended with some success. I know one gentleman who has not used any other means for several years, and has had regular crops. Other evidence of a similar character has come in from several quarters. Last year, in the middle of the curculio season, when many were being daily collected, my trees were treated with lime thrown up among the branches in small quantities at a time, early in the morning when the dew was on the leaves and fruit. A cloud of lime dust was thus raised which settled on every part of the tree. On jarring the next morning only about one-sixth of the usual number of beetles was collected. The lime was renewed occasionally and the jarring kept up for many days, but the number of captures afterwards was very small. This treatment deserves further trial, as it is much less trouble than the jarring process. Probably the bellows referred to when treating of the gooseberry worm might be adapted to this purpose also, by attaching a longer tube to it when necessary.

Mr. Chas. Arnold, of Paris, has adopted a method which he finds to be successful. It is to make the soil quite smooth around the roots of the tree, and whitewash it with a thick coating of lime, which very soon forms a hard crust. Should any of the beetles remain in the chrysalis state during the winter (which is very doubtful), they cannot get through the crust, and when the stung fruit falls on this surface, it is not necessary to gather it, since the grub, when it comes out of the plum, will die, because it cannot penetrate into the ground. There may be also another reason why trees thus treated should be avoided by the curculio. It has often been remarked that trees overhanging streams of water usually have good crops, while others around them may fail; the instincts of the parent beetle teaching it to avoid depositing its eggs in a position where the future progeny will necessarily fall into the water and perish. Might not the glaring white surface

of the lime have a similar influence in deterring the insect from operating in a quarter so unsafe?

There is still another process to refer to, which may possibly prove useful. I think there must be something in it, although I have no personal experience in the matter, for several parties have assured me of its success whose word I have no reason to doubt. The plan is to procure some branches of the common elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*) and when the fruit is about setting thrust them up into the tree in various parts, and renew them occasionally; also to strew a few small branches of the same on the ground about the roots of the tree. In this way good crops have resulted, but further observations will be required before it can be established that the credit is due entirely to the elder. The presence of branches and foliage foreign to the tree, with an odour decidedly strong, may confuse the creature's instincts in such a way as to lead her to forsake it for one of a more normal cast. Those who have elder growing in the neighbourhood of plum trees could easily subject this method to further test.

The last, but not least, of these remedial measures is to gather the affected plums as they fall and destroy them, thus lessening the number of enemies to contend with the year following.

Another species of curculio has attacked the plum in some parts of the United States, but we have not yet heard of its occurrence in Canada. It has been called by its discoverer, Mr. B. D. Walsh, the plum gouger, (*Anthonomus prunicola*, Walsh). It does not make a crescent shaped incision like the common curculio, but gouges out a small hole in which the egg is deposited. When the egg hatches the young grub eats directly through to the middle of the fruit, enters the kernel and feeds upon its substance. Occasionally, and Mr. Walsh thinks generally, the change to the chrysalis state takes place within the stone instead of its going into the earth. The remedies given for the ordinary curculio will serve also for this species.

The apple worm has been unusually abundant this year. it has affected the pear badly, and has also with me been quite common in the plum. I thought at first that the worm in the plum might be a distinct species, but a careful comparison with specimens from the apple leads to the conclusion that they are identical. I am not aware that the fact of this insect affecting the plum has ever been noted before. My crop has suffered considerably from this cause. The operation appears to be performed by the second brood, the plums falling much later than those stung by the curculio, remaining on the tree till nearly ripe. It would be interesting to know how far this pest has affected the plum in other places. For notes on the history of this insect, with remedies, the reader is referred to a paper on the apple worm in another part of the report of the Association.

Pears.—The unfavorable weather which prevailed at the time of blossoming caused this fruit to set badly, hence the crop has been very small, in many places almost a complete failure. The following varieties have been fruited here for several years, have proved hardy, and in favorable seasons borne good crops:—Rostieger, Osband's Summer, Bartlett, Tyson, Bloodgood, White Doyenne, Duchess D'Angouleme, Beurre D'Anjou, Louise Bon de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Goubault, Napoleon, Buffum, Seckel, Beurre Diel, Beurre Clairgeau, Sheldon, Glout Moreau, Vicar of Winkfield and Easter Beurre. Louise Bon de Jersey is always an extra good bearer, and is grown more extensively than any other variety. Glout Moreau set its fruit very fairly this season in many places, but afterwards while the fruit was quite small it blighted, turned black, and fell off the tree. The cause of this I was unable to ascertain.

As already mentioned the apple worm has been very troublesome to the pear this season, infesting a considerable proportion of the small crop grown.

The pear tree slug is an insect very destructive to the foliage. It is a slimy, disgusting looking and smelling creature, too well known to need description. It is the caterpillar of a small saw fly, a four winged insect, with a glossy black body about one-fifth of an inch long and transparent wings. The fly usually appears during the latter part of May, when the female by means of her saw like apparatus makes a semi-circular incision through the skin of the leaf on the underside in which the eggs are deposited singly. In about a fortnight they hatch, and in three or four weeks afterwards the slug is full grown, when it burrows under the ground and changes to a chrysalis. Late in July the flies again appear, lay another lot of eggs, from which the second brood of larva

issues. These latter completing their growth late in September, pass underground and spend the winter in the chrysalis state, producing the perfect insect the following May.

To destroy these is comparatively an easy matter. Lime, ashes, or even dry sand blown over the foliage with the bellows will soon quiet them. The dry material adheres firmly to their slimy coat and death speedily results.

The Black Knot is a disease which proves a great drawback to the cultivation of the plum in some localities. It appears as a blackish, fleshy, irregular swelling on the limbs and twigs of the trees, which, if allowed to go on unchecked, grows worse and worse each year, until finally the death of the tree is the result. It is due to a minute fungus growth which is propagated by spores or seeds which are perfected about the latter end of July. By cutting off the affected parts clean early in July its further dissemination is checked. Many insects and larva have been found at various times associated with Black Knot—on its surface or imbedded in its substance—but these have nothing whatever to do with its origin or continuance. They are present in this as in many other diseased growths, because it affords them in some measure shelter or sustenance.

Grapes.—The grape is a fruit which is not as yet largely cultivated with us, but it is growing steadily in favor, and every year large numbers of vines are being planted. The varieties chiefly cultivated are the Concord, Clinton, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Diana, and Isabella. These all stand the winter well without protection, save a little mulch about the roots, and all are tolerable sure to ripen their fruit excepting the Isabella, which, when the season is short has its foliage destroyed by the frost before the fruit is fully ripe. Rogers' 15, Creveling, and Allen's Hybrid have also been fruited here, but as to hardiness have not been sufficiently tested to enable one to form an opinion. Allen's Hybrid usually mildews badly both fruit and leaves, but this may be kept in check by means of sulphur applied with the bellows before referred to. The crop has been, I should think, a very fair one—rather more than the average yield, although the long drought has had the effect in some instances of lessening the size of the berries.

There are many insects which affect the grape. First of all we will refer to those which attack the leaves. The grape vine sphinx (*Dorapsa Pampiliaria*) is one of the most formidable of this class. Occurring in considerable numbers and blessed with a prodigious appetite the leaves disappear before their line of march in an incredibly short time. The parent of this voracious creature is a very pretty moth. Its fore wings are dark olive green crossed by bands and streaks of greenish gray, the hind wings are dull reddish. The body is stout and rather long, dark green on the anterior portion, of a paler green behind; its wings expand about two and a half inches. The moth appears in June, when the female deposits her yellowish eggs singly on the underside of the leaves of the vine, where in a few days they hatch into small green caterpillars with a long horn at their tail. The full grown specimen measures about one and three-fourths inches in length, and is usually of a pale green color, with a few dull orange spots along the back, six or seven oblique dark green or brownish lines along each side, and a short horn at the tail. Some specimens of the larva assume different tints of color, from pale reddish brown to a very dark dull brown color, but such variations are usually rare. When ready to change it burrows a few inches under the surface of the ground, and there completes its transformations.

During the past season there have been two distinct broods of this insect, the first moths appearing at the usual time in June; the second brood in August, depositing eggs again late in the month, which produced caterpillars that reached their full growth late in September. We are inclined to think that this is not usually the case, having never observed more than one brood in former years. We think the extreme heat of the season may have had something to do with this unusual development.

Another species of sphinx (*Philemaphys Stollia*) affects the vine similarly, but is not at all common. During five years collecting, we have only met with three specimens. They are about three inches long, either green or brown, with the sides of the body ornamented with six nearly oval, cream-coloured spots, and in place of the usual tail have a slightly elevated black dot edged with whitish. When quite young, they have an unusually long tail which, growing shorter at every moult, disappears entirely when the specimen is full grown.

The moth is a large one, measuring more than four inches across the wings when

expanded. It is of a light olive colour, with streaks and patches of a darker shade. The caterpillars of both these moths feed also on the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis Quinquifolia*), and when full grown pass under the ground and enter the chrysalis state.

Hand picking is one of the easiest and simplest methods of disposing of these pests, but the vines require close watching, for they do their work so quickly that sometimes every leaf on a small vine will be consumed in two or three days.

A smaller caterpillar is sometimes very destructive. It is of a dull, blueish color, with orange bands across its body, each band having a few black dots. These begin to appear about the middle of July, and complete their growth by the end of August, when they bury themselves three or four inches under the ground, change to a chrysalis, and remain in that condition until late in June following.

The moth (*Eulagias grata*) is a very beautiful creature. Its four wings are cream colour, with a wide, dark, purplish border on the outer and hinder margins, and extending more than half-way across the front, where it is terminated by a kidney shaped spot, which extends towards the hind margin. In this border are streaks of metallic blue; it is also edged internally with dark green. The hind wings are dark yellow, edged behind with dark purple, with a dot of the same near the front edge. On the under side both wings are dark yellow—the fore wings with a black, kidney-shaped spot corresponding to that above, and a dot of the same character nearer the body. On the hind wing is a black dot, corresponding also with that on the upper surface. The base of its fore feet is curiously tufted with white and brown hairs.

There is still another and much smaller worm which often proves very troublesome. It has the curious habit of rolling up the leaf, and fastening the coil with silken threads, the case thus made affording it a safe hiding place from which it issues to feed on the surrounding foliage. This caterpillar, when full grown, is about three-quarters of an inch long, of a yellowish green colour on the sides, a little darker above. The head is reddish yellow, and the first segment behind the head has a crescent shaped patch of the same colour, nearly covering its upper surface. On the third ring, and also on the terminal one, is a black spot on each side. The little creature is very active, wriggling and jerking itself backwards or forwards at the slightest touch, working itself readily out of its case, which is open at both ends, and dropping to the ground when disturbed. There are two broods during the year, the moths appearing in June and August, the caterpillars being full grown late in July and in September. The last brood spends the winter in the chrysalis state, undergoing their changes in their leafy case. By carefully going over the vines in September or in October, before the leaves fall, and destroying all the rolled leaves, the supply for the following season will be greatly diminished.

The grape-vine flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*) is another enemy which the grape grower in some localities must fight against, and a very annoying one it is. It is a very pretty beetle, about three-twentieths of an inch long, and varying in color from steel-blue to green. Very early in Spring, before the buds have burst, these creatures are astir, and commence their depredations by eating into the buds, hollowing them out to their centre, selecting the finest and most promising for their work. In May, the female lays her eggs on the leaf of the vine, where in a few days they hatch into young grubs, which devour the soft parts of the leaves. When full-grown these are about three-eighths of an inch long—of a light-brown color, with many black spots. The larva have only six feet, by which they may be readily distinguished from any of the moth caterpillars, which are always furnished with sixteen. Early in June they leave the vine and go under the ground, where they enter the chrysalis state, in which they remain about a fortnight, when another crop of beetles appears. In this way there are two or more broods in the season, the last spending the winter in the ground in the chrysalis state, producing beetles early in Spring for the work of another year.

How to get rid of these, is a problem not yet fully solved. The beetles are hard to catch, as they possess good leaping powers, so that hand-picking is not easy, unless when the weather is quite cool, at which time they are partially torpid. The grubs, too, are very tenacious of life, resisting with comparative impunity measures which would be destructive to others. Dusting the vines thoroughly with powdered hellebore, by means of the bellows would, we think, be the most likely means of destruction—although it is stated that, in some hands, this has proved a partial failure. Fresh air-slacked lime has also been

recommended, to be applied in the same manner, and is worthy of a trial, so also is syringing with very strong soap-suds.

Thrips.—There has, in the past, been much confusion among fruit-growers regarding this insect. Some have even supposed the name to apply to the vine flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*). The fact is, the term has been misapplied throughout. The true *Thrips*, as Mr. Walsh, of Illinois, has shown, is probably an insect feeder and not a vegetable feeder, and therefore not injurious, but beneficial, and the *Thrips* of the vine-grower is a species of *Tettigonia* or leaf-hopper; or, we should rather say that under this indefinite name "*Thrips*" are included four or five, or even more, species of *Tettigonia*. While examining a dozen specimens taken at random from an infested vine, we observed four distinct species, and Dr. Walsh speaks of seven as familiar to him. Incorrect as this name *Thrips* is, as now applied, yet it is sanctioned by long usage, and notwithstanding the protests of Entomologists, the *Tettigonia* will, in all probability, long continue to be a *Thrips* in common parlance. This insect usually makes its first appearance on the vine leaves during the month of June, when they appear very small, and being in the state corresponding with that of the larva or caterpillar of other insects, are not furnished with wings. As they increase in size they occasionally cast their skins, which are nearly white, and although exceedingly delicate, frequently remain attached to the under side of the leaves for some time. They are each furnished with a beak which is forced into the skin of the leaf, and through it the creature sucks the sap of the plant on which it lives. While still small, they have good leaping powers, which they use in hopping from leaf to leaf when disturbed. When fully grown their wings are developed, and they can then fly as well as leap. The effect of the innumerable punctures made by this small insect is soon manifest in a spotted appearance of the foliage, which gradually increases until the whole leaf assumes a pale, yellowish and scorched aspect, and becomes entirely unfit to carry on its functions. Other results follow, the growth of wood is checked, and the fruit suffers in size both of berry and bunch. On the approach of winter the leaf hoppers desert the vines and seek shelter on the ground, under leaves and rubbish, where they remain until the warmth of spring calls the survivors into renewed activity. Early in the season they deposit their eggs and die, leaving behind them plenty of progeny to carry on the work of destruction.

Various remedies have been recommended for their destruction, but they are not easily got rid of. Hellebore, lime, cayenne pepper, ashes, soap suds, alone and mixed with a small proportion of coal oil, fumigation with tobacco smoke, all have their votaries and have been used with varying success. Tobacco smoke, could it be readily applied, would probably do all that is required. Next to this we should place most reliance on hellebore or lime dusted on the leaves by means of the bellows early in the season while the insects are without wings, young and soft bodied, as the powder would then adhere to them.

In many parts of Illinois and Ohio a species of curculio or snout beetle affects the fruit, and is very destructive. Its history has been made known by Mr. Walsh, in his report on the noxious insects of Illinois. This beetle is about one-tenth of an inch long, nearly round, of a dull black colour, mottled with grey. Late in June it punctures the berry and in it deposits an egg, which soon hatches into a small footless grub which burrows its way into the flesh of the fruit. When fully grown it works its way out of the berry and drops to the ground, under the surface of which it changes to a chrysalis, and from which it finally emerges a perfect beetle. Many of the berries thus stung fall early from the vine, others remain until ripe. We are not aware that this insect has yet been taken in Canada.

There is another insect affecting the fruit, which, although never observed, as far as we know, until we drew attention to it the present season, must have been working its way silently and unsuspected for many years.

On the 20th of August last we observed that many of the berries in the bunches of a Clinton vine under our care were shrivelling up. On opening the grapes, we observed that most of the smaller berries—that is those which had shrivelled earliest—contained only one seed, and that of an unusually large size. Some of the larger shrivelled grapes contained two seeds, much swollen, each having a dark spot somewhere on their surface. On cutting the seeds carefully open, the kernel was found almost entirely consumed, and the cavity occupied by a small milk-white footless grub with a pair of brown hooked mandibles, a

smooth and glossy skin with a few very fine short white hairs. When at rest it is nearly oval in form, but when in motion its body is elongated, varying in length from one-fifteenth to one-twelfth of an inch. From its appearance we are of opinion that it is the grub of a very small curculio or snout beetle, that it will change to a chrysalis within the seed, and that the beetle will gnaw its way out when effecting its escape.

While so little is known of its character and history it would be useless to suggest any remedies further than that of destroying any shrivelled berries. We must content ourselves at present with facts as to its distribution and destructive powers, and time will disclose the rest.

The Clinton vine on which this pest was first discovered suffered considerably, fully ten per cent. of the crop was lost from the shrivelling of affected berries. At first we supposed that the work of the insect was confined to berries of this appearance, and that by destroying these the destruction of the crop of insects for the season would be complete, but further examination showed that many of the ripe berries contained affected seeds. The proportion thus affected on the vine referred to was about ten or eleven per cent. Within a few feet of this vine an Isabella was fruiting; on this there were no shrivelled berries, but about three per cent. of those which had ripened were injured. About the same distance in another direction was a Hartford Prolific, and about ten feet further off a Concord, both of which fruited well. On neither of these were there any shrivelled berries, nor could we find any affected seeds among those which had ripened. The fruit of a Delaware, about fifty feet distant from the Clinton, was also examined without discovering any traces of the insect.

About the middle of September we visited the grounds of Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, and there we found that this insect had prevailed to a greater extent than it had with ourselves, affecting the Clinton, Delaware, one of Rogers' Hybrids, and also Mr. Arnold's new seedlings. In Hamilton, in the garden of Mr. W. H. Mills, we found an affected seed in a berry of Rogers' No. 4. On the 24th of September we visited the vineyard of the Vine Growers' Association at Cooksville, but could not find any traces of the insect there. Thus far its depredations are most apparent about London and Paris, but probably further examination will show that it is widely distributed.

Where any shrivelled berries are found their seeds should be carefully opened and examined, as it is important to know how far the insect prevails. The affected berries are usually swollen, somewhat soft, and have a dark spot somewhere on their surface, any of this character observed among the ripe berries should also be examined.

In the case of the shrivelled berries, where one seed only is affected, the others are dwarfed and imperfect; and where two large seeds are found they are both occupied. Where one seed only is affected and the other remains healthy, the one normal seed carries the berry through in an apparently healthy state to ripeness. As far as our experience goes the Clinton and its allies with thin skins are more liable to attack than berries with thicker skins, such as Hartford Prolific and Concord. Some varieties of the vine are much subject to mildew, chiefly those whose characteristics partake of the foreign species (*Vitis Vinifera*). The mildew consists of one or more species of fungus of a very minute character which attacks the stems, foliage and fruit. All that is necessary to keep this in check is to apply sulphur to all parts of the vine liberally by means of the bellows two or three times during the season, beginning not later than the early part of July.

Apples.—The apple crop of this season is one of the worst we have had for many years. Some orchards are not producing one-fifth of their usual quantity, and we think that we might safely say, taking the whole of this section into consideration, that the crop is not more than one-third of the usual average.

The following are among the varieties chiefly cultivated:—Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Red Astrachan, Fall Pippin, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fameuse or Snow Apple, Baldwin, twenty ounce Rhode Island Greening, Winesap, Rambo, Spitzenburgh, Golden Russett, and Roxbury Russett. This is not by any means an exhaustive list, but will probably include the bulk of the trees grown. These all usually fruit well, and are hardy, excepting the Baldwin, which in some localities is tender, and liable to be partially winter killed.

The insects affecting the apple are well treated of in the excellent prize essay on that fruit by D. W. Beadle, Esq., published in another part of the Report—the reader is

referred to this, and also to the writer's paper on "The Apple Worm." There is, however, one important enemy which has been overlooked, we refer to one of the apple tree borers (*Chrysobothris femorata*), a beetle belonging to the *Buprestis* family, which attacks the pear also, and sometimes the peach. There are two species of borer affecting the apple tree, the other (*Saperda bicittata*) has been fully described in Mr. Beadle's essay.

The *Buprestis* beetle is nearly half an inch long, of a shining, brassy, blackish colour, with a rough punctured surface, on its wing cases is a sort of net-work of raised lines, the spaces between the lines being more or less hollowed. The underside of the body is smoother and of a more brilliant copper colour. It is a very active creature, delighting in the sunshine, at such times running up and down the trunks of the trees with great rapidity, and flying from one to the other when disturbed.

The parent insect deposits its eggs on the bark near the root, in a manner similar to that of the "*Saperda*" borer. The habits of the larva are also somewhat similar, but in appearance they are very distinct. The grub of the *Buprestis* borer may be readily recognized by the enormous size of the anterior portion of its body, reminding one of a tadpole. Late in the fall, when full grown, it is about seven-tenths of an inch long, of a pale yellowish color, soft and flesh like, with a few short fine whitish hairs on each segment. The head is dark brown and shining, the third segment very broad, with a roughened horny surface, and along the back is a faintly marked line.

Early in spring, these grubs change to the pupæ or chrysalis state, and produce the perfect beetles in June. The remedies recommended for the *Saperda* borer will be equally useful in destroying this enemy.

At the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, held in Hamilton this year, the Rev. Mr. Burnett offered some very interesting remarks on a simple experiment he had tried for the destruction of this grub in his pear trees, which seems to have been attended with success. It consists in the application of a stiff paste, made of cowdung and clay mixed well together. The base of the tree, and for some distance up the trunk, is thoroughly plastered with this material, which soon becomes hard. The theory is that the supply of air, necessary for the creature's existence, is thus excluded, and it dies in its retreat of suffocation. In proof of its efficacy, its originator referred to several instances where, on examination, after the covering had been removed, he had found the nearly full grown larva dead, and partly decomposed. It is an application within the reach of almost everyone, and should be further tested.

Owen Sound, Sept. 14th, 1868, Report by REV. R. ROBINSON.

In accordance with requisition, I beg to report respecting the fruit crop in this neighborhood, that, so far as I can learn, it is very greatly below an average in quantity. This is owing partly to the fact that the trees were last year overloaded, partly because a severe frost injured the blossoms, and chiefly because of the great drought, from which this is common with most parts of the country suffered. Some orchards have barely a fourth of apples. Peaches are scarce, but plums are coming in freely and in fine order. Curculio can scarcely be said to have reached us yet. Grapes are looking well both as to vine and crop. *Small fruits*:—Worm has almost destroyed Currants; Raspberries were abundant, and also Strawberries; Blackberries and Blueberries greatly injured by dry weather, hundreds of bushels of the latter were withered by extreme heat, greatly to the injury of the poor Indians who generally gather and sell large quantities. Of several kinds of apple trees planted this spring the "Wagoner" has made the poorest growth. All have been greatly infested by insects. Black and especially large red ants devour the buds as they are about to open, then come tribes of caterpillars, then lice and slugs, the drought seeming to encourage them all. The law of compensation may, I think, be noted in this matter; although destructive to young trees these insects are the natural pruners of the old, and probably, on the whole, give more than they take. I find eggs of an insect hatched in the bowels of caterpillars are destroying them. The black ant seems to devour the bark louse. Even the disgusting pear slug seems to have its insect foes. Altogether I have, I think, noted sixteen distinct insect pests in my orchard, and am persuaded that to these may be chiefly ascribed failures in rearing fruit trees. Out of two hundred and

fifty trees planted this spring I have lost only two, which exemption I owe partly to regular destruction of insects and partly to a heavy mulch of hardwood sawdust.

Report on fruit in the vicinity of Paris by N. HAMILTON, Esq.

No new varieties of fruit have been either introduced or produced in this vicinity during the past season, in so far as I have been able to learn.

The *Apple* crop will not be half an average, and much worm-eaten, and rotting badly on the tree.

Pears almost entire failure; also rotting badly on the tree.

Cherries nearly the same as to failure.

Peaches very few.

Plums a fair crop, although rotting badly on the tree.

Grapes a good average crop, ripening earlier than usual, although bunch and berry not as large as last year.

Small fruits a failure through the drought and currant worm.

I also visited Mr. Charles Arnold's grounds, and inspected his hybrid raspberries and grapes. The raspberries fully bear out their character for being hardy and productive. The canes are of very large growth, and some of them were loaded with ripe and green fruit at this late season, Sept. 21st. The grapes, No. 1, not as large in bunch or berry as last year, but of better flavour. No. 2 the same; not as large, but better flavour. No. 5 not as large in bunch and berry as last year.

I think the best white out-door grape grown in this neighbourhood, No. 8, the earliest in Mr. Arnold's grounds, and is a very fine grape.

No. 16 is another fine grape, not quite as early as No. 8, but larger berry and a fine grape. All of Mr. Arnold's grapes are good strong growers, and ripen their wood well, and improve in flavour as the vine grows older.

Report for the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, from the vicinity of Port Stanley, Elgin Co., Ontario, Sept., 1868, BY GEO. FERGUSON, Esq.

Apples.—Almost every variety may be grown here. The varieties most cultivated are, Summer, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet. Autumn, Fall Pippin, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, Jersey Sweet. Winter, the varieties most cultivated for market are R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Roxburg and Golden Russet. The apple crop will fall far short of what was expected at the beginning of the season. Much damage has been done by the caterpillar, some orchards having been almost defoliated by it. It seems to be increasing rapidly in this vicinity. A large portion of the crop also is wormy.

Pears.—There are very few pears grown in this vicinity, although I believe that all the more hardy varieties would succeed.

Cherries.—The Duke and Morello cherries are most grown. The more tender varieties of the Heart and Bigareau cherries are sometimes injured by the winter. The curculio sometimes attacks the fruit.

Plums.—This crop so far as I can ascertain is an entire failure, owing, I believe, to the curculio. Farmers here are inclined to give up growing plums in despair.

Peaches.—The peach crop is very uncertain. We will have a partial crop this season, but it rarely escapes the severity of the winter. The curculio has attacked this fruit in some places.

Grapes.—I have been told by a gentleman who has given considerable attention to grape growing that the Clinton is the only variety that will ripen here, but, speaking from my own observation, I think that the Concord, Hartford Prolific, and Delaware will ripen here in most seasons.

Every variety of currant will succeed here.

Gooseberries, the native varieties only will do, as the mildew injures the English varieties.

Strawberries, the Wilson's Albany is most cultivated for market, but all other varieties succeed.

Report from Smithville, by A. MORSE, ESQ.

The season of 1868 has been more unfavorable than 1867 for most kinds of fruits, particularly orchard fruits; but has, nevertheless, given important lessons which the attentive fruit grower cannot fail to turn to good account.

The spring bloom gave promise of a bountiful yield of fruit, which has, however, proved a total failure of some kinds, and a partial one of others. The principal causes of failure may be noticed as follows:—

1. Heavy, dashing rains just at the time of blossoming, knocking or beating off the pollen.
2. Strong easterly winds, blasting or withering the pollen, preventing impregnation.
3. The many kinds of insects infecting sometime the tree and sometimes the fruit itself.
4. Severe drouth.

I herewith give a statement respecting the fruit crop in the District for which I have been appointed.

Cherries have been a deficient crop. The curculio having attacked the cherry more than ever known before.

Currants and Gooscherries.—The Currant worm and other worms have so stripped the foliage from the bushes, that the fruit is not only very deficient in quantity, but what fruit did grow has been inferior in size.

Plums and Peaches are almost an entire failure, a few gardens having escaped the curculio. The black knot is destroying the plum trees, meeting but little hindrance.

Grapes.—Grapes, notwithstanding the severe drouth, have ripened well. Some early varieties being ripe in August.

Pears somewhat inferior in size, yet, as a whole, have done better than most other fruits. Cultivation this year tells favorably in the pear crop.

The Seckel, Bartlett, Doyenne, Duchess D'Angouleme, Beurre Easter, and Glout Moreau have done tolerably well. The pear trees were in blossom before the heavy rains and easterly winds which so seriously injured the apple crop. I have only seen one case of real pear blight during the year, and have no new varieties to recommend.

Apples.—The great staple fruit, the apple, may be considered a failure in my District, the principal reasons or causes have already been given. Much of the fruit fell when partially grown. The apple worm has been more troublesome this year than ever before. In consequence of the drouth the fruit is small.

I find a difference of the yield of fruit in favor of those orchards having shelter from heavy winds. The Early Harvest and other early kinds have in a good degree escaped the destructive blights already mentioned, and produced nearly average crops. The Rambo, Tallman Sweeting, Yellow Belleflower and Fall Pippin have failed, whilst the following seem to have a few apples, and occasionally a tree is found in well cultivated orchards laden with fruit. The following may be ranked as best:—Baldwin, Twenty Oz. Russetts (Golden Russett the best), Spy, Greening, Pippin, Spitzenburg, Coteret, Wagner, Fall Jannitting, Mignonne, Gravenstein, Pearmain, and Black Detroit. These are good marketable fruits.

I have to report favorably, after another year's trial, of the large green apple which I have grown and exhibited the two past years, (known in this neighbourhood as the "*Morse Apple*"), but to which the Association has given no name. Its large size and excellent cooking qualities will give it favor wherever known. I shall exhibit at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton.

REPORT ON THE PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY.

PREPARED FOR THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

It is now four years that the writer has had this raspberry in bearing, and has in that time grown it with most, if not all, of the leading sorts of raspberries, and carefully compared it with them all as to vigor of growth, hardihood or ability to endure the cold of

our winters, and the heat of our summers, productiveness, size of berry, and flavour. After such a test and comparison there seems to be a propriety in giving the opinions and conclusions that have been formed with regard to this fruit to the public in the form of a report to the Fruit Growers' Association.

Among all the raspberries generally known or cultivated, the common black raspberry, or as it is sometimes called, the black cap, so universally to be found in neglected clearings and fence corners, is the most hardy sort we have, withstanding perfectly our coldest winters, and enduring the heat and drouth of our summers. But this berry, with all its good qualities, still lacks the size and juiciness of the Antwerp class, while the Antwerps, though yielding large and juicy berries, could not withstand the cold of our winters without protection, and suffered often very severely during the trying heat and drouths of our summers. A raspberry that should combine the powers of endurance possessed by the black cap, and yield a fruit as large, juicy and high-flavoured as the Antwerp, was and is a great desideratum. The writer procured the Philadelphia under the assurance that it did combine these qualities in a good degree, and it is the purpose of this report to show how far this variety may lay claim to such great excellence.

In flavour it is not equal to most of the Antwerp class. The Brinckle's Orange stands at the head of all the raspberries growing in these grounds for richness and delicacy of flavour, and Franconia, Hornet, Imperial and Naomi all take precedence in the writer's estimation of the Philadelphia in point of flavour; not that there is anything unpleasant in the latter variety, but it lacks the richness of the others.

It is much more pulpy and juicy than the black cap, and in this respect is a decided advance on that variety, yet not quite as juicy as the other varieties above mentioned.

It is also larger than the black cap, considerably larger, yet not equal in size to the Franconia, and much short of the great Hornet.

In productiveness it far exceeds any of the sorts mentioned in this report, and is in this respect far superior to any variety that has been cultivated here. Indeed the load of fruit is quite surprising, and were it not that the canes are more stout than most varieties produce, the burden of fruit would drag upon the ground. In abundance of fruit it is (as was stated by Mr. Arnold, of Paris, at the last meeting of the Association) among the raspberries what the Wilson is among strawberries, head and shoulders above its fellows.

The test of five winters leads the writer to believe that the Philadelphia is *perfectly hardy*, as hardy as our native Black Cap. It has not killed back at all in some winters, and in others only the extreme tips have suffered. The blossoms are not injured, but come out along the whole length of the cane, hence the very abundant crop it produces every year.

It also endures perfectly the heat and drouth of summer, growing luxuriantly and perfectly its fruit, much better than the Franconia. Not that in such an extreme drouth as has prevailed in this vicinity for the past five weeks it perfects every berry, or shows no lack of moisture, or that in hard or nearly sterile soils it will not flag under such intense heat and continued drouth; but in the same row with the Franconia, in the same soil, and receiving the same treatment, it suffers less from heat and drouth, and brings to perfection a heavier crop.

The habit of growth is usually vigorous, stout and upright, enabling the plant to sustain its enormous crop. The foliage is deep-colored and heavy, and thus far there has no disease or symptoms of disease appeared.

The conclusion to which we are carried by these experiments and comparisons is, that in the Philadelphia we have a raspberry that leaves nothing to be desired in health of natural constitution, in hardihood to withstand the cold of winter or the heat of summer, nor in immense productiveness. On the other hand, it does not possess all that we could desire in flavor, nor in size of fruit.

Here is opened a field that needs at once to be cultivated by the careful hybridizer. With a mother so hardy and productive as the Philadelphia, what may we not hope to attain by crossing with the Brinckle's Orange for flavor, or with the Hornet for size? We who will add to the perfect hardihood and abundant fruitfulness of the Philadelphia, the size of the Hornet, and the flavor of Brinckle's Orange, should receive a gold medal from the Association, and the lasting gratitude of his countrymen.

Meanwhile, we must not do without our raspberries, and until such a happy combination is achieved, we can do nothing better than to recommend to every one to give the Philadelphia a trial.

Your most obedient servant,

D. W. BEADLE.

St. Catharines, 22nd July, 1868.

Report from St. Catharines by WM. ECCLES, ESQ.

I beg to submit the result of the information I have been able to collect in this vicinity with regard to the fruit crops, &c. I regret my limited time has not enabled me to give you a more elaborate report than the following:

The *Appte Crop* falls far short of an average one, owing no doubt to the spring frosts. I notice the north side of the trees are more bare than the south side. The Early Harvest selling in market at one dollar per bushel, Astracan and Golden Sweeting at one dollar and twenty-five cents. The trees have not been as much affected by insects as in former years, with exception of the apple worm, which has been troublesome. The only way to get rid of these is to destroy the apple as soon as it falls. If practicable turn in cows or hogs. The tent caterpillar can be easily extirpated by using the stick with a brush on the end dipped in coal oil.

The *Pear Crop* is almost a failure, especially the early sorts. The Buffum and white and grey Doyenne make the best show of fruit. The Beurre Box seems a great favorite, but does not do on the quince. The trees have suffered much from the fire blight destroying whole trees unless checked as soon as the disease shows itself. Few brought to the market. Sold for two dollars and a half to three dollars.

Peaches.—Crop very small in neighborhood of St. Catharines, but on the Niagara River and along the Lake Shore as far as Grimsby the yield appears to have been better. The water seems to have an influence on the spring frosts. Some of the finest specimens of the early Crawford I have seen were grown on Grand Island, where the crop was abundant. These were sold here at one dollar and fifty cents per basket, (half bushel) which is now the market price. The borer has not been so troublesome as formerly.

Cherry.—Crop below average. The early sorts were severely stung by the curculio, and the leaves infested with the aphid and slug. Fully half the fruit rotted on the trees. All kinds do well. The Governor Wood the best early cherry. Market price, two dollars and a half per bushel.

Grape.—The grape crop is abundant and most sorts free from mildew. There is no fruit upon which there exists such a diversity of opinion, scarcely two persons agreeing as to which are the best varieties. Mr. Taylor, a gentleman of much experience, thinks the Diana and Clevely the best. He says they are hardy, free from mildew, and ripen well, the Clevely about the 1st September. It is highly flavoured.

He also speaks well of Rogers' hybrids, Nos. 3, 4, 15, 19, 30, 33 and 41; considers 15 and 41 the best. All hardy and free from mildew. Rose Chasselas ripens well, requires protection. He shews a good specimen of the Lydia, a seedling from Kelly Island, a white grape, something resembling the Rebecca, but larger, more hardy, and ripens earlier.

The Dixon seedling, raised by the Reverend Mr. Dixon, of Port Dalhousie, is very like the Clevely, with a finer flavour. Blood's black very early and hardy. Iona ripens well, flavour good, promises to be a first-class grape. Mr. Taylor has a fine specimen of Allan's hybrid, and says he has found it to succeed well; it is very sweet and appears free from mildew, but Mr. S. D. Woodruff, Mr. Graydon and Dr. Cross all found it subject to mildew more than any other grape.

Mr. Graydon has produced splendid specimens of Rogers' hybrid, and thinks them superior to all others for hardiness, size and flavour.

The Adorondac promises to be one of the best grapes we have, ripens well and early.

I may mention a seedling raised by Mr. E. James, gardener, which promises well, bunches large and compact, berries large, black and oval, fine rich flavour, and the most prolific bearer, and, in my opinion, will form one of the most profitable market grapes.

Market price of grapes, 8 cts. per lb.

Gooseberries.—The Dowling seedling is destined to become the leading gooseberry in

this part of the country. It has fruited with me for two years, and it is perfectly free from mildew; it is green, smooth skin, twice the size of the Houghton, good flavour.

The caterpillar made its annual visit, but I found no difficulty in destroying it by knocking the tree as soon as the animal shewed, with a stick, and treading it in.

Strawberries.—The samples shown here of the Agriculturalist were very fine, some of the berries enormous size, measuring five and six inches in circumference. The fruit is firm, but has not the flavour of the Triumph plant, is hardy, does well in sandy loam.

I cannot say much for the Jucunda, not equal to the Agriculturalist either in size or flavour, and too tender for our climate. Some Americans here say it does well in Cincinnati.

Raspberries.—The Philadelphia, lately introduced here, bids fair to take a place. It is strongly recommended for hardiness. The fruit said to be equal to the Antwerp and Fastolf.

The Rochelle blackberry does well here against a fence, protected in winter with corn stalks. I had an immense crop this year.

Report of L. CROSS, M. D., for Township of Grantham.

My observation on the fruits of this section have been mostly confined to my own grounds, which are situated in the township of Grantham, about one mile north-east of the town of St. Catharines. The soil was a stiff clay, in some places overlaid by from three to twelve inches of sandy loam. It had been an old wheat field and neglected because from exhaustion it would no longer yield crops. In the summer of 1857 it was under drained and subsoil ploughed to the intended depth of 18 inches and well manured, and now a little protected by a high close board fence and a thin belt of trees on three sides.

The soil has now become sufficiently friable in ordinary seasons, but when very dry some of it is still too stiff. Referring to concise notes taken during the season for dates, &c., I find that on the 10th of March the frost was out of the ground and we commenced trenching on that day. April 25th the first strawberry blossom was seen. May 1st, cold and dry, a Governor Wood Cherry tree standing near my window has shown the blossoms for the last ten days, and they have remained nearly stationary to the present time. May 4, the cherry blossoms now out. 5th, cut the first Asparagus. 10th, pear blossoms begin to appear, prospect of a full bloom. 20th, pears, peaches, plums and apples in full bloom. All appear to promise a full crop. June 11th, a few days warm sunshine after the cold storm of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant, has withered the germs of the young peach and many of the leaves. The fine set of Duchess pears now forms a dried tussle on the spurs. Many more of the early varieties suffered in the same way. The Bartlett, the Flemish Beauty, and most of the late varieties, appear to have escaped this entire destruction.

The small fruits, the currants, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries were all reduced in size more or less by the drought. The new Dutch variety of currant bushes were nearly killed by the loss of their leaves in 1865 and 1866 to feed the too well-known currant worm. In 1867 the worms were effectually destroyed on their first appearance by the application of a small quantity of Hellabore powder in water to the wood of the bushes near the root. The present year the few worms that did appear were soon treated in the same way, and we saw no more of them. The bushes having become healthy again we have a good crop; Black currants were a fair yield, fruit small and ripened very early.

Strawberries.—The Wilson variety, cultivated in hills, or with sufficient standing room in the row, were a good crop, and berries of fair size. Picked the first, June 18th. The crop all done July 6th.

Raspberries.—Brinkle's Orange and the white varieties were soon dried up. The Red Folstalf did better.

The Lawton Blackberries set very well, and perhaps half of them would have ripened if the robins had left them.

Cherries with me were not good, they being small in size, and very much injured by the curculio. However, it did not matter much, as the robins liked them quite as well, and they had the most of them.

Of *Peaches* I had none, and *Pears* very few, none of which were of full size, and proportions as in former seasons. With a worm in most of them, some with a brown mould or rust on them, others with hard lumps in them. Still others contracted on one side destroying their symmetry, and a large proportion killed with the trees by blight. We may infer that my pear orchard is not now the most pleasant place for a morning walk.

Plums did better. The curculio left a goodly share of them, which ripened, though small in size. The codling moth, I think, made a nest in every apple, and the dry weather and high winds brought them to the ground before maturity.

Of *Grapes*, we can give a better account, though not very fully set, the bunches small, and the berry a little under size; still the early spring and warm season gives a satisfactory crop. To mention some varieties, the Hartford Prolific and Creveling were ripe on the first of September—Allan's Hybrid on the 5th; the Delaware and Concord on the 10th; Ontario on the 15th; Isreulæi on the 18th; Isabella and Tokulon on the 20th; Catalia and Diana, now colouring, will probably be ripe about October 1st, as the September frosts have never yet injured my grapes.

To the Board of Directors of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario:—

The Committee appointed to repair to St. Thomas, and there personally inspect the new Seedling Strawberry growing upon the grounds of Mr. Luke Bishop of that place, would respectfully report,—

That they have examined the seedling strawberry raised by Mr. Luke Bishop, of St. Thomas, at his grounds;

That they find the plant to be a strong and vigorous grower, coarser in foliage, and more rank than the Triomphe de Grand, in habit reminding one of Russell's Prolific:

That the flowers are hermaphrodite, but only six or seven berries are formed upon each foot-stalk, and these very evenly developed in size; .

That the berries may be justly said to be of large size, but not monstrous; in color they are bright red, and make a very handsome appearance, the flavor is particularly agreeable, not too acid like the Wilson, but more decided than the Triomphe de Gand, an unusual mingling of the Pine and Hautbois flavors, without the excessive distinctness of the latter, while the fragrance is more than usually abundant, filling the room from a plateful of fruit. The berry is not as firm as the Triomphe de Grand, and will not bear transportation over long distances as well as that variety.

That in productiveness it is not equal to the Wilson, though the fruit is more uniform in size, while the crop seemed to be fully equal to the Triomphe de Grand under most favourable culture. The plants set last August shewed a very good amount and size of fruit, particularly those from which the runners were kept off; plants allowed to run together, so as to form a thick bed, were deficient in fruit. No doubt this variety will succeed best cultivated in hills.

That the Committee cannot speak of the hardihood of the plant further than to say that the plants upon Mr. Bishop's ground were very healthy, and that the better to test the qualities of this seedling Mr. Bishop has already placed some of the plants in the hands of the Directors, with Mr. Arnold, at Paris; President Mills, at Hamilton, and the Secretary, at St. Catharines.

That we commend this new seedling strawberry to the attention of amateurs on account of its fine flavour, delightful perfume, handsome appearance and general uniformity of size.

Your Committee take the liberty of suggesting to the Directors the propriety of establishing a rule, that before appointing a Committee to examine seedling fruit on the grounds of the producer, such fruit shall have been exhibited at least once at some meeting of the association; also, to state that they were deeply impressed with the importance of diffusing popular entomological information by witnessing the entire defoliation of nearly every orchard between London and St. Thomas, and to suggest the propriety of appointing a suitable person Entomologist to the Association, to whom can be

referred all matters relating to insects injurious to fruit culture as they may arise, and who will be able to investigate their habits and report thereon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. MILLS,
D. W. BEADLE,
WM. SAUNDERS.

July 1st, 1868.

Report from St. Thomas, by LUKE BISHOP, ESQ.

The past season has been unfavourable for fruit in this County, with the exception of strawberries, which were good. Cherries were very scarce, not a fourth of a crop. Plums, none worth speaking about. Apples very scarce, and mostly worm-eaten. Peaches, where they escaped, or rather the varieties that escaped the yellows while in bloom in spring, tolerably plentiful. The Early Crawford appears to have done better than any other variety, and is, I think, the best suited to the climate and soil of this locality.

The strawberry crop has been very good, especially Wilson's Albany and the Canada Seedling, the latter being a very prolific new variety, and much hardier in withstanding frost and drought than any other variety known here, besides being superior in flavour and fragrance. They have sold here this season as high as twenty-five cents per quart when fifteen cents was the average price of the Wilson's Albany.

There were neither blackberries nor raspberries this year, I believe, owing to the intense heat and severe drought. Gooseberries, with the exception of the Houghton seedling, were almost a failure. The Houghton seedlings were a fair crop where the gooseberry caterpillar was kept off. I succeeded in keeping it off by dusting the leaves with soot and Cayenne pepper mixed.

To succeed with strawberries on gravelly or sandy ground, I have found it necessary to plough in a composition of one peck of salt and one peck of unleached wood ashes to two rods of ground. This preparation solidifies the ground, and attracts moisture. This should be done before planting, and in the fall of the next year the plantation should be well top dressed with well rotted dung.

Currants have been almost a total failure this past season, owing partly to the caterpillar, which seems to be the same, and can be destroyed by the same means as that recommended above for the gooseberry-caterpillar.

Grapes have the appearance of being very abundant, but, I think, we never can succeed certainly here with them, owing to the destruction of the blossoms by late spring frosts, and of the fruit by early autumn frosts. I think the Clinton the most certain for an outdoor crop.

There is ready sale for all kinds of good apples and pears at good prices.

I had almost forgotten pears. They are not more than a fourth of a crop, and very small.

Report from Waterloo by MOSES KRAFT, ESQ.

The fruit crop for this season is very light in these parts on account of the dry season, especially as regards apples and pears. Plums are not as plenty as usual. My Heart Cherries were an excellent crop this season. They do well in this part of the country. As yet, but very few have been planted.

Report from Woodstock, by WM. GREY, ESQ.

With regard to *Grapes*, there are but few kinds cultivated in my neighborhood. The Isabella, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Ontario, Sweet-Water, Rogers' No. 15, and Clinton. The Delaware, Concord, Diana, and Rogers' No. 15, are the earliest, and I think the best. Rogers' No. 15 has a fine flavored berry, large but few on the bunch, and nearly ripe at this date. It may improve, as it is only the second year in bearing. All of these kinds will ripen in favourable situations, but nearly all of them require to be protected in the

Winter, by laying down with a slight covering of straw, or pine brush will answer equally as well. The enemies of the grape are yearly increasing. A small fly about one-eighth of an inch long, striped yellow and brown, is very numerous, destroying the leaves and eating the under parts until the vine is nearly stripped. This fly is very partial to the Sweet-Water, Clinton, Delaware, Rogers' No. 15, and the Isabella, while the Concord and Diana are but very little affected by them. There is a worm with reddish hairs around it, and a light-green worm, from one-eighth to half-an-inch long, which eat the leaves. These are the only enemies which affect the grape in this locality, so far as I have heard or observed. The market value is from 15c. to 25c. per lb. for table use, that is of the best kinds. We have a Grape which makes excellent wine, dark as port, and I believe quite as good by giving 'it age, say 4 or 5 years. This grape is about the size of the Clinton bunches, large and sweet, hardy as the wild grape, and a good bearer. I have no name for it.

Apples.—The Early Harvest is one of the best, hardy and a good bearer; in fact, all the early apples, with proper care, will do well in this county, only keep the caterpillar, bark louse, and the borer from the trees, and cultivate the land well, and the orchard will be productive, and repay for all the labour. I may also include the fall and winter apples, and say that all the kinds recommended by the Association are well suited to this locality. I have omitted to state that in our orchards and gardens, the past year or two, we have been troubled with a maggot in the apple, destroying the fruit, and to a much greater extent this summer, so that from many trees the whole crop has been lost. The dry weather the last two years has much affected our fruit trees. This year, we have less than half a crop.

The *Pear* has its diseases—the fire blight, the most common, which may to a great extent be prevented by the use of salt on the ground. The maggot attacks the fruit, the same species as the apple. The Bartlett, Dearborn's Seedling, Madeleine, Flemish Beauty and White Doyenne, and other kinds recommended by the Association, will succeed with good care, and find a ready and remunerative market.

The *Plums* have thrived well in this county—every variety—until the last four or five years. Its enemies and diseases have so increased that it is only with great care that a crop of plums can be raised. The fruit, once so plenty and cheap, is becoming more scarce every year. The principal enemies are the curculio and borer, one destroys the fruit, the other the tree. We are not troubled much with the black knot; the bark of the tree is liable to crack open, which often destroys the tree. The plum tree is short-lived, very often killed by over bearing.

The *Cherry* with proper care will succeed. The Kentish, May Duke, Carnation and Black Eagle thrive well with me, but are all liable to be stung. Other kinds may do quite as well.

The *Quince* is grown successfully. It requires nine or ten years before the trees come into bearing, then you may depend on fruit every year.

The *Peach*, *Apricot* and *Nectarine* will not succeed without protecting; very little grown.

The *Currant* and *Goosberries* have been so affected with the worm the past two years that nearly all the bushes have died out, except the black currant.

The *Strawberries*, nearly all varieties will thrive, the best are the Wilson, Albany, Early Red or Scarlet and Triomphe de Gand.

The *Blackberry* does not thrive in the garden.

The *Raspberries*, the red and yellow Antwerp is the best, but I should recommend the common wild black raspberry, in preference to any other kind, as a sure every-year producer, and nearly as good in flavour, by selecting the best kinds from the old fences or clearings where they grow in abundance. The last two seasons our cultivated raspberries have been dried up so that we had no fruit, but the wild black, in the same position and treated alike, bore a good crop.

The dwarf tree I should recommend for small gardens, but where room is no object standard trees are the best. Either fall and spring planting will answer well if the roots of trees are not injured by frost or drought, which I believe is often the case. People very foolishly, I think, when asked by travelling agents (as they call themselves),

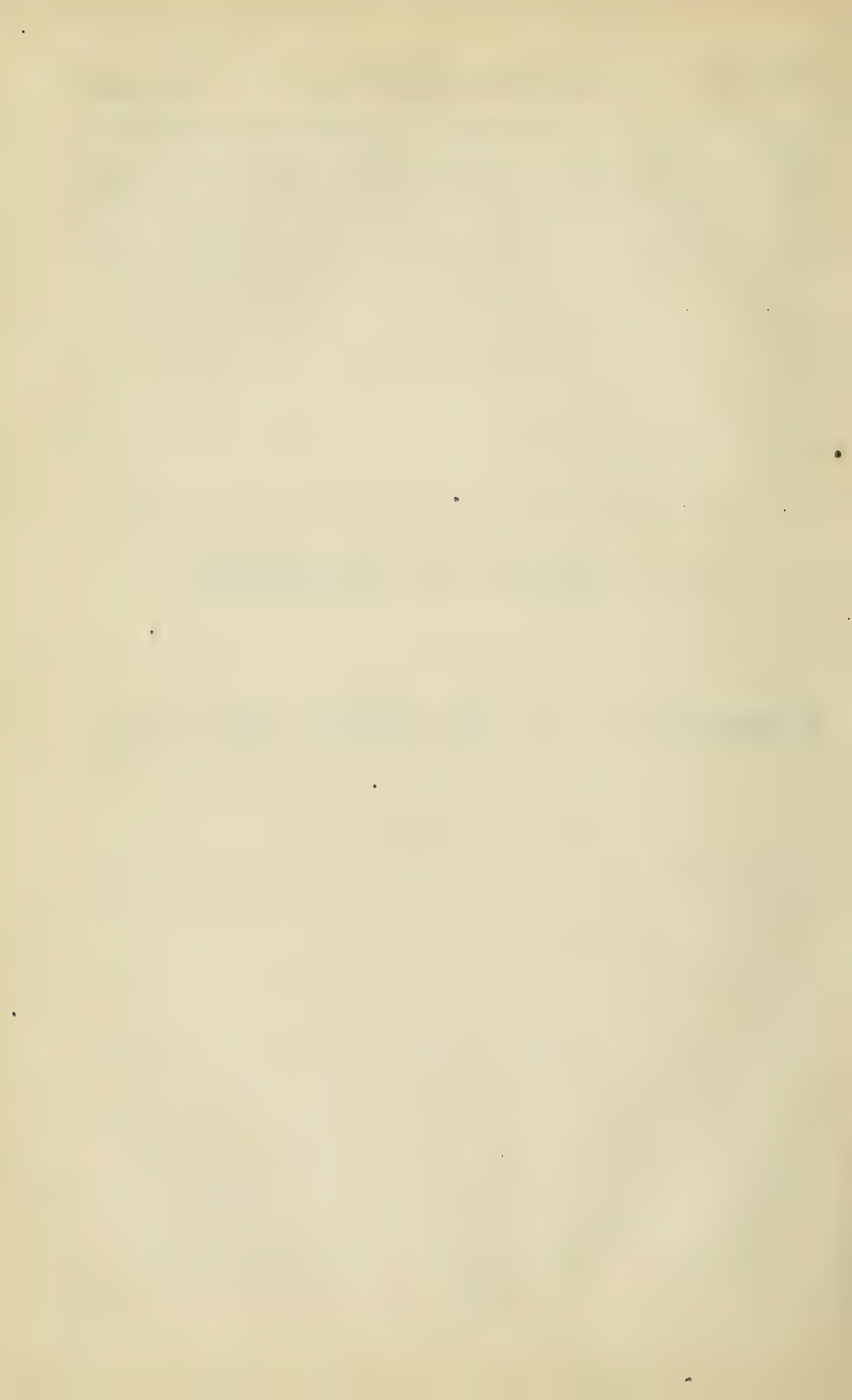
give orders for different kinds of fruit trees and shrubs, and when delivered find them anything but what these agents represented the trees to be, often the refuse of some nursery, and when planted few if any grow and thrive well. My advice to all persons requiring trees or shrubs is to send their orders direct to some respectable and responsible nurseryman, and the order will be filled and sent without delay, by so doing you will save money, time, and a great deal of vexation and disappointment. The trees will grow and prove true to the kinds required.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

RETURN to an Address, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor would cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly copies of all correspondence between the Commissioner of Agriculture of this Province, and the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Associations, or with any other person, in relation to the Accounts of the said Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Associations, together with the receipts and expenditure for the years 1866 to 1868, inclusive.

No. 1.

(COPY.)

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
Toronto, March 12th, 1868.

SIR,—A communication has been received by the Hon. Provincial Secretary of Ontario, from the Secretary of State, and transferred to this Department, urging the immediate settlement of the Accounts of the late Paris Exhibition.

I am therefore instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, urgently to request that you will bring this matter at once before the Treasurer of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and cause the returns to be made without delay.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), GEO. BUCKLAND,
Secretary.

H. C. THOMSON, Esq.,
Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association.
Ontario.

No. 2.

(COPY.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, ONTARIO,
Toronto, July 10th, 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to apply for a Return in detail, of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Association, for the year ending 31st of December last, and Detailed Statement of Assets and Liabilities to the same date; and also a Statement showing assets realized and liabilities met, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1868.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), W. EDWARDS,
Acting Secretary.

H. C. THOMSON, Esq.,
Sec'y Board of Agriculture,
Toronto.

(COPY.)

No. 3.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF U.C., PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
Toronto, Sept. 1st, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, the Treasurer's Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditure of the Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada for the year ending December 31st, 1867, as passed by the Auditors appointed by the Board, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon. I regret that, being very much occupied at present, I have it not in my power to furnish a full Report, as required by your letter of the 10th ultimo, showing distinctly in detail the amounts received and expended on account of each of the objects under control of the Board, and also showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Board and Association up to the present time ; but I shall make it my duty to prepare and submit such a Report, at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, the Statement herewith submitted exhibits correctly the Financial position of the Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

Hon. J. CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c.,
Toronto, Ontario.

(COPY.)

No 4.

SUMMARY.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the year 1867.

R. L. DENISON, Treasurer, in account with the Board of Agriculture.

1868.	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	To Balance from last year's Account, as audited Nov. 21, 1867	20,708 22	
	“ Received on account of the Board of Agriculture.....	5,765 85	
	“ do to pay County Societies.....	49,724 67	
	“ do on account of Agricultural Association.....	5,962 11	82,160 85
	CR.		
1868.	By paid on account of the Board of Agriculture.....	8,007 59	
	do to Counties, &c., &c., *	51,853 05	
	do on account of Association	16,124 54	75,985 18
	*In the amount marked thus * there is a sum of six thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars charged by the Treasurer, for a commission of one per cent on various sums received and paid between the years 1853 and 1867. This amount not being supported by an authorized voucher, the undersigned Auditors cannot pass it as correct, but leave the amount to be dealt with by the Board, as we consider it a very moderate charge		6,155 67
	Balance in Treasurer's hands 31st December, 1867.....		12,493 67

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing Accounts, contained on pages 378 to 411, and having had proper vouchers and satisfactory

explanations given to us, which enables us to state that they are correct, with the exception of the amount marked thus *, as noted above.

Our charge as arbitrators for the above Audit is to be Forty Dollars each.

(Signed), J. O. HEWARD, }
THOS. D. HARRIS, } *Auditors.*

Toronto, 10th June, 1868.

Certified correct copy from the Treasurer's Account Book.

(Signed), HUGH C. THOMSON,
Board of Agriculture Office, *Sec'y Board of Agriculture.*
TORONTO, Sept. 1st, 1868.

STATEMENT as given by the Treasurer, of amounts received and paid out, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1868 :

Amount Received (about).....	\$ 600 00
Do. Paid out (about).....	3,500 00

(COPY.)

No. 5.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE,
Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1868.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the whole amount of the Grants to the Agricultural Societies for the year 1867, has not yet been paid over to this Board, the 2½ per cent. reserved under Section 9 of the late Agricultural Statute, for purposes of Agricultural Instruction and Information, amounting to \$1,144.33, being still due. I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to cause this amount, together with the amount of the Legislative Grant to the Council of the Agricultural Association, for the current year, to be placed to the credit of our Treasurer, R. L. Denison, Esq., Toronto, as soon as convenient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Hon. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture, &c.,

Toronto, Ontario.

(Signed),

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Secretary.

(COPY.)

No. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
Toronto, Oct. 12th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to refer to my former letter to you of September 3rd, last, in which I requested that you would be good enough to cause the amount of the Legislative Grant in favour of the Agricultural Association to be placed to the credit of our Treasurer, Mr. Denison. I have also to refer to Mr. Denison's interview with you on Saturday last in regard to the finances of the Association, and to the Report and statement of the same required by you. I beg leave to state, that owing to the numerous other duties which have lately devolved upon me, I have not yet been able to prepare any detailed Report and statement in addition to the summary of the Receipts and Expenditure sent you on September 1st, but I shall now furnish such a statement in a very short time, certainly in ample time for the meeting of the Legislature in the beginning of next month. I beg leave also respectfully to draw your attention to the fact, that the Legislative Grant has not yet been received by the Association, and to renew my request

that, in view of the information already furnished, and of the necessity of the Association being placed in possession of the funds, you will have the goodness to cause the Warrant to be issued in favour of our Treasurer as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

To Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Toronto.

(Signed) HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

(COPY.)

No. 7.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
Toronto, October 17th, 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., respecting financial returns of the Agricultural Association, payment of the Legislative Grant for the current year, and other matters; and to say that I have to-day advised the Treasurer that a cheque for \$5,000 lies at this Department, subject to his call.

I am further instructed to say that the Commissioner desires to have a Return, in detail, on or before the 10th day of November, proximo, of the Receipts and Expenditures, and Assets and Liabilities of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, for the year ending the 31st of December last, as asked for in my letter to you of the 10th of July last; also, a full Return, in detail, under the same heads, for the current year, from the *first* of January to the 1st of November; also, showing where balances are kept, and under what authority.

The Commissioner also requests that you will have the accounts to the 1st proximo examined and certified by the Auditors appointed at the annual meeting of the Association, on the 24th ultimo.

Any remarks you may be enabled to make in regard to the recent annual Exhibition of the Association, or on any question bearing upon the interest of Agriculture, will be acceptable to the Commissioner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON, Esq.,
Sec'y Bd. of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

(Signed), W. EDWARDS,
Acting Secretary.

(COPY.)

No. 8.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, &C., ONTARIO,
Toronto, Nov. 18th 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to call your attention to my communication of the 17th of October, ultimo—which communication has not been acknowledged—asking Statement, in detail, of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, to the 31st of December last; and a Statement of Assets and Liabilities to the same date; and also, a Statement, in detail, under the same heads, from the foregoing dates to the 1st of November, instant,—the whole to be sent to the Commissioner not later than the 10th instant.

It is now the 18th of November, and no Statement has yet been received; it therefore remains for the Commissioner to obtain the information in the manner pointed out by the Statute; and I am instructed to say, the Commissioner will act accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON, Esq.,
Sec'y Board of Agriculture.
Toronto, Ontario.

(Signed), W. EDWARDS,
Acting Secretary.

(COPY).

No. 9.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,
Toronto, Nov. 18th, 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to forward you the Annexed Extract of a Letter received from J. C. Tache, Esq., Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, under date of the 11th inst., on the subject of Returns of Statement and Balance remaining over, as connected with the Expenditure by the Board of Agriculture for the late Paris Exhibition, as brought under your notice by a communication from the Secretary of this Department, on the 12th of March last, and to ask that you will have the goodness to inform the Commissioner of the reason why such returns have not been made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. C. THOMSON, Esq.,
Sec'y Board of Agriculture,
Toronto.

(Signed) W. EDWARDS,
Assistant Secretary.

EXTRACT :

"Allow me at the same time to remind you of the fact already brought under your notice, that the Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario has never rendered Accounts of the Expenditure and the Balance remaining in his hands concerning the affairs of the last Paris Exhibition ; such accounts and a remittance of the said balance are, as you may well see, absolutely necessary for me, as Executive Commissioner, for a final settlement.

"I remain, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,

"The Honorable
"the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
"Toronto."
(Signed) "J. C. TACHE,
"Dep'ty Minister of Agriculture."

(COPY.)

No. 10.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO,
Nov. 19th, 1868.

SIR.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 18th instant, in reference to certain Statements required by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture. I beg to say in reply that I am preparing such Statements as fast as I possibly can, the Report in regard to 1867 is nearly completed, and I shall be ready to forward it in two or three days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Bureau of Agriculture, Toronto.
(Signed), HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

(COPY.)

No. 11.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,
Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1868.

SIR.—In a letter addressed to you on the 18th inst., by instructions of the Commissioner, I had the honor to inform you that in consequence of non-compliance with his application of the 10th of July, and again of the 17th of October last, he intended to take such steps as are pointed out by the Statute, for obtaining a Statement of the financial affairs of the

Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, for the year ending 31st Dec'r, 1867; and also a further Statement, covering the period from the first of January to the first of November, of the present year.

As the Board, or Council of the Association, is shortly to be organized under the New Agricultural Statute, it has been deemed advisable that the fullest information should previously be submitted to the people, through their Representatives now assembled in the Provincial Legislature. The Commissioner has, therefore, under the powers vested in him by the 7th Sect. of Cap. 29, Statutes of Ontario, appointed Thos. White, Esq., of Hamilton, to make such an examination and Report of the Accounts of the Board and the Association as are required by the letter of instructions this day communicated to him; and I trust that the Treasurer of the Association, and yourself, will afford him every facility for such examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON, Esq.,

Sec'y Agricultural Association,

Toronto, Ontario.

(Signed), WM. EDWARDS.

(COPY).

No. 12.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,
Toronto, 30th, Nov'r, 1868.

SIR,—Under the powers vested in me by the 7th Sect. of Cap. 29, Statutes of Ontario, I HEREBY APPOINT YOU to make an examination of the Books and Accounts of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1867, and to report to me a full statement of their Receipts and Expenditures, and Assets and Liabilities, to that date; and also to examine their Books and Accounts, and report a similar Detailed Statement, from the 1st of January to this date, of the current year.

I have notified the Secretary of the Association of your appointment, and requested that every facility may be afforded you in the performance of these duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Esq.,

Hamilton, Ontario.

(Signed),

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner.

No. 13.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF ONTARIO,
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1868.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING, *Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c., Province of Ontario:*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following brief Report of the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association of Ontario for the year 1867, together with a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, and of the Assets and Liabilities of the Board and the Association, to the 31st December of the same year:

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture in 1867 was composed as follows:

Elected Members.—Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. Asa A. Burnham, Cobourg; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; R. L. Denison, Toronto; W. Ferguson, Kingston; Dr. Richmond, Gananoque; F. W. Stone, Guelph; J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines.

Ex-Officio Members.—The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture; John P. Wheler, Scarboro', President of the Agricultural Association; Professor Buckland, University College, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education.

Ex-Officio Members of the Board, as Council of the Association.—Dr. Beatty, Cobourg, President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures ; John Shier, Whitby, Vice-President do. ;

The Board held meetings during the year, for the transaction of business, at the following times and places, viz :—Toronto, March 27 ; Kingston, May 1 ; Toronto, July 2 ; Kingston, Sept. 23 to 27, during the Exhibition ; Toronto, Nov. 11 ; Toronto, Dec. 27.

Besides these regular meetings, there were at various times meetings of Committees on special business. At all these various meetings, numerous business matters connected with the management of the Board and the Association were discussed and disposed of, all which proceedings are duly recorded in the Minutes kept by the Board. In addition to the foregoing, a meeting of Delegates from the County Societies, Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, took place, in conjunction with the Board, at Toronto, on November 12th. This meeting was called in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association in September, for the purpose of suggesting alterations to be made in the Agricultural Statute, and which suggestions were duly transmitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

There were, in 1867, in Upper Canada, sixty-three County or Electoral Division, and two hundred and sixty Township Agricultural Societies, which forwarded reports to the Board for the previous year, 1866. Under the New Agricultural Act, passed by the Legislature of Ontario this current year, the Reports for 1867 have been transmitted to the Hon. the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture of this Province. In 1867, however, the Grants payable to the County Agricultural Societies, under the Canada Act, 22nd Vic. cap. 32, Consolidated Statutes, were paid through the Board of Agriculture, in the same manner as formerly. The following statement shows the amount subscribed by the members of each County Society, and by the Township Societies within its limits, up to the time of the Treasurer of the County Society forwarding his affidavit to this Board, the amount of Government Grant on account of each Society, and the amount paid to each Society, after deducting the Ten per cent. for the use of the Agricultural Association, according to Statute ; and also the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reserved by the Government from the remainder, under Section 9 of the late Act, for the purposes of Agricultural Instruction and information. It may be stated in this connection that the latter sum, amounting in 1867 to \$1,144.33, has not yet been placed at the disposal of this Board, to be applied to the purposes contemplated by the Act, as was always the case every year previously.

STATEMENT of Amount of Subscriptions and of Government Grant to each County Society in Ontario, for 1867.

SOCIETIES.	Subscrip- tions.	Total Grant.	Net Am- ount paid Societies.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Addington.....	450 00	800 00	702 00
Brant, (East).....	331 00	800 00	702 00
Do. (West).....	276 00	800 00	702 00
Brockville.....	135 00	400 00	351 00
Bruce.....	1,052 00	800 00	702 00
Carleton.....	384 00	1,000 00	877 50
Dundas.....	606 00	800 00	702 00
Durham (East).....	589 00	800 00	702 00
Durham (West).....	769 00	800 00	702 00
Elgin (East).....	553 00	800 00	702 00
Elgin (West).....	465 00	800 00	702 00
Essex.....	631 00	1,000 00	877 50
Frontenac.....	310 00	800 00	702 00
Glengarry.....	271 00	800 00	702 00
Grenville (South).....	280 75	800 00	702 00
Grey.....	990 00	1,000 00	877 50
Haldimand.....	962 75	1,000 00	877 50
Halton.....	756 00	1,000 00	877 50
Hamilton.....	400 00	400 00	351 00
Hastings (North).....	223 00	669 00	587 05
Hastings (South).....	545 00	800 00	702 00
Huron.....	1,167 00	800 00	702 00
Kent.....	866 00	1,000 00	877 50
Kingston.....	404 00	400 00	351 00
Lambton.....	1,313 77	1,000 00	877 50
Lanark (North).....	580 20	800 00	702 00
Lanark (South).....	516 00	800 00	702 00
Leeds and Grenville (North).....	411 32	800 00	702 00
Leeds (South).....	581 50	800 00	702 00
Lennox.....	438 00	800 00	702 00
Lincoln.....	760 00	1,000 00	877 50
Middlesex (East).....	1,195 75	800 00	702 00
Middlesex (West).....	773 00	800 00	702 00
Niagara.....	134 00	400 00	351 00
Norfolk.....	482 00	1,000 00	877 50
Northumberland (East).....	709 50	800 00	702 00
Northumberland (West).....	612 50	800 00	702 00
Ontario (North).....	677 00	800 00	702 00
Ontario (South).....	958 00	800 00	702 00
Oxford (North).....	1,215 00	800 00	702 00
Oxford (South).....	1,185 00	800 00	702 00
Peel.....	765 00	1,000 00	877 50
Perth.....	984 15	1,000 00	877 50
Peterborough.....	731 00	800 00	702 00
Prescott.....	294 00	800 00	702 00
Prince Edward.....	687 00	1,000 00	877 50
Renfrew.....	552 75	800 00	702 00
Russell.....	677 00	800 00	702 00
Simcoe (North).....	723 00	800 00	702 00
Simcoe (South).....	895 75	800 00	702 00
Stormont.....	357 00	800 00	702 00
Toronto.....	405 00	400 00	351 00
Victoria.....	773 00	800 00	702 00
Waterloo (North).....	377 00	800 00	702 00
Do. (South).....	337 00	800 00	702 00
Welland.....	707 00	1,000 00	877 50
Wellington (North).....	610 50	800 00	702 00
Do. (South).....	1,021 00	800 00	702 00
Wentworth (North).....	669 75	800 00	702 00
Do. (South).....	731 00	800 00	702 00
York (North).....	889 00	800 00	702 00
Do. (East).....	524 00	800 00	702 00
Do. (West).....	743 00	800 00	702 00
Total.....	40,412 94	50,869 00	44,637 55

SUMMARY.

Total amount of Public Grants to Societies.....	\$50,869 00
Net amount paid Societies.....	\$44,637 55
Ten per cent. for Association.....	5,086 90
2½ per cent. reserved under sec. 9, not yet received by the Board.....	1,144 55
	50,869 00

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Professor Buckland continued to give his services during a considerable part of the year, in visiting the Agricultural Societies throughout the country, holding meetings and delivering lectures. By this means it is confidently believed a large amount of useful information was disseminated, and valuable suggestions given, which it is hoped will not be without their good results in the future. Professor Buckland, in conjunction with other Professors of the University, also lectured to the students attending the Veterinary School, as herein-after noticed. At a meeting of the Board, at the conclusion of the year, the Professor suggested that, in view of the great want of Agricultural labor and capital to develop the resources of this country, he might, with advantage to the Province, place his services at the disposal of the Board, with the object of obtaining an increase of those important aids to prosperity; and that, in carrying out that object, he should give several months in the year to travelling in the United Kingdom, attending fairs and markets, lecturing on the resources of the Dominion, &c.; also, that he could give his attention to collecting articles for an Agricultural Museum, Anatomical Preparations, illustrations, &c., for the Veterinary School; further, that he might be able to render important service in disseminating information, in regard to the resources of the country, through the medium of the leading Agricultural Journals in the United Kingdom, and through other channels. These suggestions of the Professor were conveyed to the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, with a recommendation by the Board that they should be carried out under the auspices of his department. The recommendation was favorably received by the Commissioner, and has since been carried into effect. In consideration of the Professor's valuable services, and his travelling expenses in performing these services during the past two years, the Board voted him a salary, at the meeting here referred to, at the rate of \$1,000 a year for the two years.

THE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

The Veterinary School has now been in existence about six years. It has been attended so far with decidedly satisfactory progress, considering the small means with which it commenced, the almost total absence at that time of a demand for, or indeed of the possibility of, obtaining veterinary skill in the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals, and the little inducement then supposed to be held out to young men to acquire the profession. But with the establishment of the school, which indeed is still comparatively in the stage of a new undertaking, more correct ideas have gradually obtained currency in regard to the treatment of farm stock or other domestic animals. Many young men have attended the lectures, a considerable proportion of them with the view of studying the veterinary art as a profession, and, up to the present time, some fifteen of them have received the Diploma, certifying that they are competent to practise. It is satisfactory to be able to state that where these young men have settled, they have, as a general rule, been able to realize reasonable incomes from the practice of their business, and have proved valuable acquisitions in their respective neighbourhoods. If persevered in, as there is every reason to believe will be the case, the Veterinary School promises to be one of our most valuable institutions, and of increasing importance, as the country becomes more thickly settled, and more largely filled with improved breeds of live stock.

The Session of the School for 1867-8 opened on November 13th, the following being the programme of lectures:—

“PROFESSORS.

“Andrew Smith, V.S., Edin.—Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals.

"J. Thorburn, M.D., Edin.—Veterinary Materia Medica.

"James Bovell, M.D., L.R.C.P., Eng.—Animal Physiology.

"Geo. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, University College.—The History, Breeding, and Management of the Domesticated Animals.

"A. Smith, V.S., and Assistant.—Clinical Instruction."

"In addition to the above, Elementary instruction in Chemistry and Physiology is given to first years' students.

"Students intending to prepare themselves for the practice of the Veterinary Art as a Profession, are required to attend at least two sessions, and pass the examinations. The Diploma is granted at the final Examination, certifying that the holder thereof is competent to practice his profession.

"Students are required to spend the summer months in the practice of their profession, under some duly qualified practitioner.

"In addition to the above, provision is made to meet the wants of young men intended for, or already engaged in, Canadian farming, by a course of familiar instruction in the science and practice of Agriculture. In this department Professor Buckland is assisted by several of his colleagues,—the Professors of Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, and Meteorology, in University College. This course is *free only to strictly Agricultural students*, and continues about *six weeks*."

During the session of 1867-8 there were altogether Twenty-one young men attending the lectures, of whom sixteen did so with the view of studying the Veterinary Art as a profession. Out of these, eight came up for the final examination in March, and were successful in obtaining the Diploma.

The examiners were—

Mr. Varley, V.S.	-	-	-	13th Hussars.
Mr. Lang, V.S.	-	-	-	Royal Artillery.
Mr. Hagyard, V.S.	-	-	-	Brampton.
Powell, M.D.	-	-	-	Toronto.
Nichol, M.D.	-	-	-	Toronto.
James Bovell, M. D.	-	-	-	Toronto.

The examination, it may be stated, was of a thoroughly searching character, and was passed through by the students in a manner alike creditable to themselves and the school. The following are the names and residences of the successful candidates, viz. :—

A. O. F. Coleman	-	-	-	Ottawa.
Robert Gemmel	-	-	-	Etobicoke.
Wm. Cowan	-	-	-	Galt.
A. J. Wells	-	-	-	King.
G. W. Thomas	-	-	-	Owen Sound.
J. Sanderson, jr.	-	-	-	Richmond Hill.
John Upshall	-	-	-	Clinton.
J. Wilson	-	-	-	London.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Twenty-second Provincial Exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada took place at Kingston on the 24th to 27th September, 1867. The exhibition could, on the whole, be fairly pronounced a decided success. Although, owing to the extreme drought of the season, the vegetable and fruit departments were not well represented, yet, on the whole, the number of entries was fully up to the standard of any previous year, at the same point. The live stock, although not so numerous as at some previous exhibitions, was of the highest excellence in regard to quality, attesting the increasing care given to this most important branch of Agriculture by our most enter-

prising farmers. The following table shows the amount offered by the Prize List in premiums, the number of entries, and the amount actually awarded in each class :—

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1867.

CLASSES.		Amount Offered.	No. of Entries.	Amount Awarded.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1. Blood Horses.....		292 00	4	36 00
2. Agricultural do		335 00	96	305 00
3. Road or carriage do		443 00	281	424 00
4. Heavy draught do		334 00	54	270 00
5. Durham Cattle.....		388 00	86	399 00
6. Devon do		388 00	59	308 00
7. Hereford do		388 00	34	304 00
8. Ayrshire do		388 00	122	380 00
9. Galloway do		388 00	52	361 00
10. Angus do		183 00	6	114 00
11. Grade do		159 00	64	123 00
12. Fat and working do		236 00	39	236 00
13. Leicester Sheep		145 00	210	171 00
14. Cotswold do		145 00	111	145 00
do Prince of Wales' Prize.....		60 00	6	60 00
15. Southdown Sheep		145 00	67	145 00
16. Shropshire and Hampshire		145 00	47	145 00
17. Merino Sheep		145 00	39	143 00
18. Fat do		48 00	10	24 00
19. Yorkshire Pigs.....		84 00	30	74 00
20. Large Berkshire do		84 00	31	78 00
21. Other large breed do		84 00	18	73 00
22. Suffolk do		84 00	39	80 00
23. Improved Berkshire do		84 00	49	84 00
24. Other small breeds do		84 00	31	80 00
25. Poultry		229 00	244	189 00
26. Grain, Seeds, &c.....		649 00	485	596 00
27. Roots, Flax, &c.		265 00	204	157 00
28. Fruit		425 00	267	348 00
29. Garden Vegetables		146 50	268	141 00
30. Plants and Flowers		181 00	108	115 00
31. Dairy Products, &c.....		246 00	135	201 00
32. Agricultural Implements, power.....		988 00	118	573 00
33. do do hand		309 00	117	197 00
34. Cattle Food, Manures, &c.....		18 00	5	4 00
35. Cabinet Ware, &c., &c		248 00	68	165 00
36. Carriages, Sleighs, &c.....		205 00	58	140 00
37. Chemical Manufactures		95 00	18	41 00
38. Drawings, Engravings, Building Materials, &c		295 00	43	110 00
39. Fine Arts, Oil Paintings, &c		474 00	91	251 00
40. Fine Arts, Water Colors, &c		370 00	124	272 00
41. Groceries and Provisions		114 00	63	78 00
42. Ladies' Work.....		108 00	237	115 00
43. do do		99 50	128	94 50
44. Machinery, Castings, Tools		475 00	79	130 00
45. Metal Work		339 00	51	144 00
46. Musical Instruments		168 00	37	111 00
47. Natural History		98 00	20	56 00
48. Paper, Printing, &c.....		98 00	13	27 00
49. Saddlery, Leather, &c.....		271 00	72	161 00
50. Shoe and Boot work, Leather, &c		154 00	43	94 00
51. Woollen, Flax and Cotton Goods, &c.		404 00	144	239 00
Total.....		12,731 00	4,825	9,311 50

The subjoined Comparative Table, which I add for convenience of reference, will exhibit the progress of the Exhibitions from their first institution in 1846 down to the year embraced by this Report.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS, 1846 to 1867.

PLACE AND YEAR.	Total amount offered in prizes.	Total No. of Entries.	Total amount awarded.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Toronto, 1846	1,600 00	1,150	1,100 00
Hamilton, 1847	3,000 00	1,600	2,400 00
Cobourg, 1848	3,100 00	1,500	2,300 00
Kingston, 1849	5,600 00	1,429	2,800 00
Niagara, 1850	5,106 00	1,638	3,400 00
Brockville, 1851	5,017 85	1,466	3,223 75
Toronto, 1852	5,916 95	3,048	4,913 00
Hamilton, 1853	6,410 15	2,820	5,293 25
London, 1854	7,176 10	2,933	5,427 50
Cobourg, 1855	9,216 30	3,077	6,941 70
Kingston, 1856	9,238 50	3,791	6,799 50
Brantford, 1857	10,071 40	4,337	8,186 00
Toronto, 1858	10,700 50	5,572	9,215 00
Kingston, 1859	10,513 00	4,830	8,067 50
Hamilton, 1860	15,015 50	7,532	12,940 00
London, 1861	12,031 00	6,242	10,188 50
Toronto, 1862	12,036 50	6,319	10,722 00
Kingston, 1863	11,866 00	4,756	9,166 00
Hamilton, 1864	12,559 50	6,392	10,304 25
London, 1865	13,431 00	7,221	11,036 75
Toronto, 1866	12,712 00	6,279	10,288 50
Kingston, 1867	12,731 00	4,825	9,311 50

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

I append a Statement, in detail, of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Board, and of the Agricultural Association, for the year 1867; also, a Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the same year. By this statement it will be seen that, including a balance of \$20,708.22 from the year 1866, the sum of \$82,140.85 was received by the Treasurer; and that, including the sum of \$6,338.00 commission, charged by the Treasurer for administering the Public Grants to the County Societies for fifteen years, (but which charge has not yet been passed by the Auditors), the sum of \$75,985.18 has been expended, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands, exclusive of his charge for commission, as above stated, of \$6,155.67. It will be seen that there is a slight discrepancy, amounting to \$22.09, between the account herewith furnished, and that passed by the Auditors. This has occurred in arranging and classifying the Accounts in a different manner to that in which they appear in the Treasurer's Books. Want of time at present prevents me discovering where the error lies. It is probably in the accidental omission from this Statement of some item in the Books. There have been also, I may observe, through inadvertence or oversight, a few duplicate charges made, amounting to \$48.53. On the other hand, payments to the amount of \$163.75 have been omitted to be charged. These errors will be corrected in the Accounts for the current year.

In regard to the Assets and Liabilities, I do not profess to give the precise value of the Books and Furniture of the Office. I give an estimate, as nearly as I can on a rough calculation, of the present value. The original cost was doubtless more than here stated. Nor do I vouch for the entire accuracy of the amounts due for premiums previous to 1867. I think it probable that some, at least, of the premiums represented by these amounts have been paid, although the vouchers for the payments may not be forthcoming.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Secretary.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Board of Agriculture, and the
Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the year ending December
31st, 1867.

1867.	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan'y 1	To Balance from 1866		20708 22
	<i>To Amounts Received on Account of the Board of Agriculture—</i>		
Do.	Warrant for 24 for 1866	675 85	
Feb'y 1	Rent from Fleming & Co.	400 00	
Mar. 15	do do F. Shanly	90 00	
June 15	do do	90 00	
Aug. 1	do Fleming & Co.	400 00	
Sept'r 15	do F. Shanly	90 00	
" 18	Warrant in favor of Board	4000 00	
Oct'r 18	do for Grants to Societies	45619 17	
Dec'r 6	do do do	4105 50	
" 31	Interest Prince of Wales' Fund, 1866	64 00	
" 31	do do do 1867	64 00	
			55598 52
	<i>To Amounts Received on Account of the Agricultural Association—</i>		
January	Grant from West York Society	191 62	
	W. J. Bailey, Life Member	10 00	
	A. H. Bailey, do	10 00	
	Postage refunded	100 00	
	W. W. Kitchen, subscription for 1866	1 00	
Sept'r	Rent of Booth No. 1, at Kingston	100 00	
	do do 2, do	85 00	
	do do 3, do	50 00	
	do do 4, do	30 00	
	do do 5, do	52 00	
	Rent of Horse Stalls	103 00	
	do Bull Stalls	31 00	
	Padlocks sold	18 75	
	Forage sold	214 74	
	Members' subscriptions	714 00	
	15,600 Admission Tickets at 25 cents	3900 00	
	1,625 Childrens' Tickets at 12½ cents	203 00	
	D. Messenger, Life Member	10 00	
	W. R. Dorn do	10 00	
			5834 11
	Total Receipts		82140 85

R. L. DENISON, *Treasurer.*

By Payments on Account of the Board of Agriculture.

1867.	CR.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
<i>Grants to Societies—</i>			
Addington Co. Society		702 00	
Brant, East do		702 00	
do West do		702 00	
Brockville Electoral Division Society		351 00	
Bruce County do do		702 00	
Carleton do do do		877 50	
Dundas do do do		702 00	
Durham, East do do		702 00	
do West do do		702 00	
Elgin, East do do		702 00	
do West do do		702 00	
Essex do do		877 50	
do for 1866 do do		877 50	
Frontenac County Society		702 00	
Glengarry do do		702 00	
Grenville, South do		702 00	
Grey County do		877 50	
Haldimand do		877 50	
Halton do		877 50	
Hamilton Electoral Division Society		351 00	
Hastings, North do		587 05	
do South do		702 00	
Huron County do		702 00	
Kent do do		877 50	
Kingston Electoral Division do		351 00	
Lambton County do		877 50	
Lanark, North do		702 00	
Lanark, South do		702 00	
Leeds and Grenville, North do		702 00	
Leeds, South do		702 00	
Lennox County do		702 00	
Lincoln do do		877 50	
Middlesex, East do		702 00	
Middlesex, West do		702 00	
Niagara Electoral Division do		351 00	
Norfolk County do		877 50	
Northumberland, East do		702 00	
do West do		702 00	
Ontario, North do		702 00	
do South do		702 00	
Oxford, North do		702 00	
do South do		702 00	
Peel County do		877 50	
Perth do do		877 50	
Peterboro' do do		702 00	
Prescott do do		702 00	
Prince Edward do do		877 50	
Renfrew do do		702 00	
Russell do do		702 00	
Simcoe, North do		702 00	
do South do		702 00	
Stormont County do		702 00	
Toronto Electoral Division do		351 00	
Victoria County do		702 00	
Waterloo, North do		702 00	
do South do		702 00	
Welland County do		877 50	
Wellington, North do		702 00	
do South do		702 00	
Wentworth, North do		702 00	
do South do		702 00	
York, East do		702 00	
York, North do		702 00	
York, West do		702 00	
			45515 05
<i>Books, Stationery, Printing, &c.,</i>			
Bain, James, Stationery, Books, &c.		23 01	
do do do		16 73	
<i>Carried forward</i>			39 73
			45554 79

Payments on Account of the Board of Agriculture.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		45554 79
	<i>Books, Printing, Stationery, &c.—Continued.</i>		
	Bain, James, Stationery, Books, &c.....	11 53	
	Brown Bro's, Blank Books, Binding, &c.....	56 80	
	Buckland, Professor, Books purchased in England	130 00	
	Chewett & Co., Stationer, Lithographing, &c	76 76	
	Kirkwood, A., Pamphlet.....	2 00	
			316 83
	<i>Veterinary School—</i>		
	Smith, A., V.S., Professor, Salary.....	200 00	
	Meyrick, J. J., V.S., Lecturer	100 00	
	Smith A., V.S., Expenses.....	9 50	
	Thomas. M. A., Hotel Bill.....	27 00	
			336 50
	<i>Agricultural Hall, Insurance, Rent, Purchase, &c.—</i>		
	British American Assurance Co., Insurance.....	44 00	
	Fleming, James, account for Repairs	13 25	
	McIntosh, Chas., Ground Rent.....	50 00	
	do do do do	50 00	
	do do do do	35 00	
	do do Purchase of Ground	4400 00	
	Piper, N. L., Stove Pipes	1 95	
Mar. 31	Water Co., Rent, 1 quarter.....	4 00	
June 30	do do do	4 00	
Sept'r 30	do do do	4 00	
Dec'r 31	do do do	4 00	
			4612 20
	<i>Office Expenses, Freight, Salaries, Postage, Telegrams, &c. -</i>		
Jan'y 31	Lesslie, Joseph, Postage Account	5 63	
April 30	do do do do	9 88	
June 30	do do do do	6 24	
July 31	do do do do	84 52	
Oct'r 31	do do do do	8 93	
Jan'y 31	Middleton, Wm., Messenger	30 00	
Feb'y 28	do do do	30 00	
Mar. 31	do do do	30 00	
April 30	do do do	30 00	
May 31	do do do	30 00	
June 30	do do do	30 00	
July 31	do do do	30 00	
Aug. 31	do do do	30 00	
Sept'r 30	do do do	30 00	
Oct'r 31	do do do	30 00	
Nov'r 30	do do do	30 00	
Dec'r 31	do do do	30 00	
June 30	Richards, R. B., Ice Account.....	1 00	
July 30	do do do	1 25	
Mar. 25	Thomson, H. C. Secretary, Salary	300 00	
Mar. 31	do do Petty Cash Account.....	5 63	
June 25	do do Salary.....	300 00	
July 1	do do Petty Cash Account.....	16 00	
Sept'r 25	do do Salary.....	300 00	
Dec'r 25	do do Salary.....	300 00	
Dec'r 31	Thomson, H. C., Petty Cash Account for Postage Stamps, Express Freight, Telegrams, Lamps, Oil, Fuel, Travelling Expenses, sundry small articles, &c.....	45 02	
			1744 10
	<i>Expenses of Members Attending Meetings of Board, &c—</i>		
Mar. 27	Meeting of Board at Toronto	121 00	
April 5	do Committee at Toronto.....	34 00	
May 22	do Board at Kingston, and meeting of Committee	96 00	
July 2	do at Kingston.....	62 50	
July 18	do Committee at Toronto.....	6 00	
Sept'r 14	do do do	10 00	
Sept'r 27	do Board at Kingston during Exhibition week	271 00	
Nov'r 11	Expenses at several meetings and Travelling Expenses on sundry occasions.....	275 00	
Dec'r 27			
Aug. 13	Treasurer, Expenses to Ottawa	30 50	
			906 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>		53430 68

Payments on Account of the Board of Agriculture.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		53430 68
	<i>Auditors, Legal Expenses, Commissions and Miscellaneous—</i>		
	Bank B. N. A., Discount and Stamps.....	88 89	
	do do do do	70 37	
	Cassels, J. W., Commission on Draft.....	85	
	Dalton, R. G., Legal Expenses	143 45	
	Denison, R. L., Treasurer, keeping Accounts of County Agricultural Societies for 15 years, Commission on receipt and payment of \$1,267, 720, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	6338 00	
	Heward, J. O., Auditing Account of 1865	20 00	
	do do do do 1866	20 00	
	Phipps, W. B., Discount on \$1,000 U. U. C. Bills	330 00	
	do do do do do do	330 00	
	Pratt, John, 2 bushels Oats.....	1 00	
	Ridout, G. F., Auditing Accounts of 1865	20 00	
	do do do do 1866	20 00	
			7382 56
	Total Payments on Account of Board		60813 24
	PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.		
	<i>Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.—</i>		
	Allan, John, Galt, Advertising	4 84	
	Barker, E. J., Kingston, do	54 24	
	do Printing and do	153 50	
	Blackburn, John, Toronto, Printing	4 75	
	do do do do	40 25	
	do do do do	56 50	
	Blackburn, J. & S., London, Advertising	10 20	
	Bowell, M., Belleville do	3 85	
	Brown, Hon. G. Toronto, Printing and Advertising	258 38	
	Bryce, McMurich & Co., Ribbons.....	10 67	
	Buckingham, W., Stratford, Advertising	4 80	
	Crew, D., Barrie, do	4 32	
	Chewett, W. C. & Co., Printing	4 00	
	Gemmell, J. R., Sarnia, Advertising	7 80	
	Gurnett, J. S., Ingersoll do	6 00	
	Jackman, H., Posting Bills.....	4 80	
	Kennedy, H. C., Morrisburgh, Advertising	5 76	
	Law, W. S., Tilsonburg do	4 68	
	Lemmen, H., Brantford, do	4 80	
	McClenaghan, C. Woodstock do	6 00	
	Memorandum Book	25	
	Messenger, Thos., Caledonia, Advertising	4 80	
	Miles & Co., Belleville do	3 85	
	Neish, J., Kingston do	16 65	
	Pell, Mrs. E., making Rosettes	13 50	
	Potter & Co., Bradford do	3 85	
	Powell, W. G., Paris do	6 00	
	Robertson & Cook, Toronto, Printing	8 50	
	Rowell, H., Toronto, Stationery	6 20	
	Seymour, J., St. Catharines, Advertising	9 00	
	Shaw, J. M., Elora do	6 00	
	Siddons, John, London do	10 00	
	Stephenson, R., Chatham do	12 06	
	Taylor, I. B., Ottawa do	11 70	
	Tye, George, Brampton do	5 60	
	White, T. & R., Hamilton do	22 20	
	do do do do	17 70	
			807
	<i>Exhibition Buildings, Fittings, &c.—</i>		
	Brown, Geo., Fitting up Buildings	145 07	
	Chown, S., Brooms, Nails, Pails, Shovels, Cord, Tacks	14 26	
	Kelley & Menary, Lumber and Work.....	20 97	
	Lewis, Rice, Padlocks, use of Safe, &c	10 00	
	Power, John, Architect, Services	15 00	
	Ridout Brothers, Hardware.....	18 04	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		61620 64

Payments on Account of the Board of Agriculture.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		61620 64
	<i>Exhibition Buildings, Fittings, &c., Continued.</i>		
	Savage, W. H. G., Painting	30 50	
	Withrow & Hillock, Contract, 1866	361 00	
			614 84
	<i>Judges' Fees at Exhibition, 1867*—</i>		
	Jarvess, Matthew	4 00	
	Michael Perdue and two others	4 00	
	Andrew Smith and two others	12 00	
	B. Bull and two others	12 00	
	Jas. Lockhart and three others	16 00	
	Geo. Henry, John Renton	8 00	
	Henry Wilmot and two others	12 00	
	Paoli Lathrop and two others	12 00	
	Nathan Choat and two others	12 00	
	Thos. McCrea and two others	12 00	
	H. D. Smith and two others	12 00	
	Dr. Lauder	4 00	
	Wm. Roddick, W. Riddell	8 00	
	H. Elliot and two others	12 00	
	Chas. Girvin and two others	12 00	
	John A. Donaldson	4 00	
	A. McQuade, D. Smith	8 00	
	A. Shaw, J. Kennedy	8 00	
	Wm. Cowan and two others	12 00	
	Joseph Kirby	4 00	
	Foljambe Auty and four others	20 00	
	James Craig and two others	12 00	
	Philip Armstrong and two others	12 00	
	Wm. Hill	4 00	
	Peter Bristol and three others	16 00	
	John Tennant and two others	12 00	
	Ira Morgan and two others	12 00	
	Geo. Leslie and two others	16 00	
	Sanford Howard and two others	12 00	
	Wm. Byers	4 00	
			308 00
	<i>General Superintendent's Department—Follier, Water, &c.—</i>		
	W. A. Cooley, General Superintendent, Salary	200 00	
	Superintendent's Pay List, 12 men	286 00	
	Caretaker's List, 17 Men	112 50	
	Forage Account	371 18	
	Water for Cattle, &c.	115 00	
	do do	43 00	
	John S. Warden, for Trees	40 00	
	John Baher, for Horses	15 00	
	Brand, Paint and Brush	0 90	
	Use of Puncheons	15 00	
	Cartage and Cooperage	2 00	
	Petty Expense Account	28 89	
			1229 47
	<i>Superintendent Agricultural and Horticultural Department.—</i>		
	Jas. Fleming, Superintendent	20 00	
	Pay List, 10 Men for the Week	80 75	
			100 75
	<i>Superintendent Arts and Manufactures Department.—</i>		
	J. E. Pell, Superintendent	40 50	
	Pay List, 7 Assistants	86 75	
			127 25
	<i>Gatekeepers, Night Watch, &c.—</i>		
	Sam'l Dunbar, Head Gatekeeper	44 00	
	John Keeler, Deputy do	38 50	
	Twelve Assistant Gatekeepers	204 00	
	Seven do do	46 25	
	Seller's Store, Night Watch	1 25	
	S. Muckleston, Fire Arms	14 13	
			348 13
	<i>Carried forward</i>		64349 08

*The fees paid 37 Judges in the Arts Department, say \$148, have been inadvertently omitted from the Accounts.

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		64349 08
	<i>Secretaries' Offices—</i>		
	W. Edwards, for two Clerks	56 00	
	do for Postage, Stationery, Travelling, and other Expenses ..	98 41	
	E. W. Thomson, jr., Services.....	6 00	
	W. G. Denison, do	16 00	
	T. S. Kennedy, do	20 00	
	G. O'Hara, do	22 50	
	Alex. Shaw, do	12 00	
	W. G. Denison, do	44 00	
			274 91
July 1	<i>Treasurer's Office.—</i>		
	R. Denison, Treasurer, Salary	200 00	
	W. J. Coates, Services.....	16 00	
	D. W. Shaw, do	10 00	
	Henry Parsons, do	24 00	
	R. L. Denison, jr. do	12 00	
	John Gray, jr. do	10 00	
	E. C. Fisher, jr. do	10 00	
	E. P. Denison, do	10 00	
	John Shaw, do	16 00	
	Patrick Woods, do	16 00	
Dec'r 24	R. L. Denison, Salary	200 00	
			524 00
	<i>Hotel Bills, Travelling Expenses, Postage, Telegrams, &c.—</i>		
	British American Hotel, Kingston	180 70	
	Queen's Hotel, Toronto, for 1866	25 50	
	Entertainment of Visitors	2 50	
	J. Lesslie, Postage Account	9 56	
	do do	5 00	
	Postage Stamps	1 00	
	Cab Hire and other Expenses.....	33 50	
	Telegrams	0 65	
	Postage Account.....	1 23	
	J. Lesslie, Postage Account	2 81	
	do do	6 00	
	do do	2 09	
	do do	3 81	
	John Keeler, making 2 large Boxes	6 75	
	Cab Hire	1 00	
	do	1 00	
	Auctioneers' Fees, Selling Booths	12 00	
	Steamboat Freight on Parcels	1 60	
	do do	1 00	
	Travelling Expenses and Freight	17 00	
	Telegram	0 25	
	Sam'l Dunbar—Account for Wharfage, Cartage, and Petty Expenses ..	18 65	
			333 60
	<i>Premiums—Exhibition of 1867.—</i>		
	Allen, Thomas, cattle	20 00	
	Allen, W., shoe work	13 00	
	Allen, Mrs., ladies' work.....	2 00	
	Amey, Peter, horse	10 00	
	Anna, —, Indian work	1 50	
	Ashworth, John, cattle, swine	52 00	
	Aylsworth, J. B., grain, seeds	24 00	
	Ayres, P. J., machinery	3 00	
	Ayerst, Alfred, cattle	16 00	
	Baiden, Ely, vegetables	11 00	
	Bajers, Mrs., ladies' work	14 00	
	Baldwin, Rev. E., fruit	2 00	
	Banks, G. W., glue and oil	5 00	
	Barker, Dr. E. J., printing	7 00	
	Beecher & Co., stove	5 00	
	Beith, Alex., horse	18 00	
	Beith, Robert, horses	34 00	
	Bell, Wood & Co., melodeon	4 00	
	Brown, Geo., bull	12 00	
	<i>Brought forward</i>	253 50	65481 50

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	253 50	65481 59
	<i>Premiums, Exhibition of, 1867—Continued.</i>		
	Benham, Wm., fruit, vegetables	18 00	
	Bennett, T. S., cheese	10 00	
	Bennett, Mrs., knitting	2 00	
	Bennett, G., beans, honey, &c.	7 00	
	Benson, T. H., rock oil	1 00	
	Betsy, —, Indian work	1 50	
	Bibby, Miss, needle work	1 00	
	Bidwell, Miss, ladies' work	7 00	
	Birmingham, Miss, do	1 00	
	Bond, A., carpet, cornmeal	7 00	
	Bond, A., grain, roots, &c.	15 00	
	Bond, Wm., medicinal herbs, tar ..	9 00	
	Bond, W., grain, seeds	4 00	
	Bonar, Thos., 3 years' old filly	18 00	
	Boulton, Mrs., child's dress	2 00	
	Boyce, Wm., timothy seed	2 00	
	Boyce, Mrs. Wm., quilt	2 00	
	Bradley, Charles, fall wheat	20 00	
	Bradley, W. H., cultivator	8 00	
	Breden, Miss, fine arts, ladies' work ..	9 00	
	Breden, J., mare and foal	14 00	
	Bridge, A., coopers' work, &c.	18 00	
	Bridge, R., butter	6 00	
	Briggs, Mrs., needlework	2 00	
	Briggs, A. P., poultry, rabbits	6 00	
	Briggs, P., grapes, sweet corn	5 50	
	Briggs, Mrs., petunias	1 50	
	Brohenshire, John, wood pump	4 00	
	do metal and ship pumps	7 00	
	Brown, Wm., grade heifer	6 00	
	Brown, H. J., fruit	38 00	
	Brown, H. V., fibre for paper, &c.	3 00	
	Bruce, Mrs., ladies' work	3 50	
	Burns, Mrs. R. T., tatting	3 00	
	Butchart, D. C., photographs	21 00	
	Calvert, G., roots, &c.	7 00	
	Campbell, F. M., horse blankets	3 00	
	Campbell, W., & Co., pottery	13 00	
	Campbell, J., & Co., leather	15 00	
	Campion, R., ducks	2 00	
	Canada Screw Co., screws	6 00	
	Carbery, Eliza, embroidery	2 00	
	Carnduff, R., butter	20 00	
	Carruthers, J., small breed boar	10 00	
	Carson, R., horse, poultry	10 00	
	Carter, H., drain tools	6 00	
	Carter, Mrs., shell work	2 00	
	Catherine, —, Indian work	1 00	
	Cecilia, —, do	2 00	
	Charlotte, —, do	2 50	
	Chown & Co., castings, stoves, &c.	60 00	
	do implements	51 00	
	Clark, Robert, large breed boar	15 00	
	Clark, T. W., tobacco, broom corn	4 00	
	Clark, R. L., market wagon	7 00	
	Clements, W., veneers	8 00	
	Clench, T. B., veneers, show case	21 00	
	Cliff, James, pigeons	7 00	
	Cochrane, M. H., cattle, sheep, pigs	336 00	
	Coleman & Son, harmonium	8 00	
	Collard, H., root washer	1 00	
	do implements	59 00	
	do do	35 00	
	Conly, J., do	16 00	
	Cooke, J., sheepskin, mats, &c.	8 00	
	Couper, W., cordage	10 00	
	Courtice, W. & G., Devon cattle	65 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1095 50	65481 59

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1095 50	65481 59
	<i>Premiums, 1867—Continued.</i>		
	Craig, J., roots	6 00	
	Craig, W. G., sepia drawing, &c.	5 00	
	Crandell, P. O., harness	5 00	
	Crawford, Hon. Geo., pigs	14 00	
	do do Ayrshire cattle	39 00	
	Cresswell, W. N., paintings	123 00	
	Croft, Geo., carrots	1 00	
	do vegetables	4 50	
	Cullis, Thos., poultry	8 00	
	do J., grain	8 00	
	do John, geese	4 00	
	do T., fall wheat and peas	106 00	
	Cuming, J., small-breed boar	6 00	
	Cunningham, W., horse	6 00	
	Currie, A. F., fruit	11 00	
	Daintry, G. S., horses	72 00	
	Daly, John, poultry	8 00	
	Daly, Miss A. A., fancy work	3 00	
	Daveny, Mrs., moss work	2 00	
	Davis, David, wheat	2 00	
	Davis, J. M., horses	56 00	
	Dawson, Rev. A., crayon	4 00	
	do do poultry	6 00	
	Demorest, G., hops	20 00	
	Denison, R. L., ducks	2 00	
	do do Galloway cattle	38 00	
	do W. G., fruit	1 00	
	do John, buggy and sleigh	14 00	
	Dewson, Mrs., rugs	1 00	
	Dill, Solomon, spinning wheel	3 00	
	Dixon, John, stallion	10 00	
	Dobbie, Charles, furs	3 00	
	Dockstader, F. J. G., stallion	5 00	
	Dollar, Mrs., quilts and socks	4 50	
	do Charles, cheese	10 00	
	Doyle, William, three years old filly	7 00	
	Drake, S. G., landscape	7 00	
	Draper, R., three years old filly	7 00	
	do roots	8 00	
	Drennan, S. P. furniture	58 00	
	Duff, John, saddle horse	10 00	
	Dugmore, Lieut., trained falcons	3 00	
	Dremble, Mrs., ladies' work	8 00	
	Durand, James, grade cow and turkeys	14 50	
	Eagleson, W., roots	7 00	
	Elliott & Dickson, leather	6 00	
	Ellis, Mrs. James, quilt	3 00	
	Evans, Mrs., knitting	2 00	
	Falconer, Mr., premium	5 00	
	Featherstone, John, swine	80 00	
	do David do	8 00	
	Ferguson, Mrs. H., machine sewing	3 00	
	do H. A., Guinea fowls, &c.	7 00	
	Ferris, Robert, stallion	36 00	
	Fisher, J., ale and porter	1 00	
	Fitzgibbon, Mrs., water colours, etc.	15 00	
	Fisher, M., painting	8 00	
	Flanagan, M., flowers and plants	14 50	
	do do	7 50	
	Forbes, J. C., paintings	28 00	
	Ford, Wm., Jr., large breed sow	7 00	
	do leather	15 00	
	do do	30 00	
	Forfar, Wm., factory cheese	30 00	
	Forsyth, John, combined reaper	20 00	
	Fowler, D., paintings, etc.	93 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1159 50	65481 59

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1159 50	65,481 59
<i>Premiums, 1867.—Continued.</i>			
	Fralick, L. F., flour, horse clothing	7 00	
	Do oats, buckwheat.....	8 00	
	Fraser, D., Southdown sheep	6 00	
	Fraser, J., grapes	14 00	
	Fritz, C., stallion.....	10 00	
	Gardner, Robert, biscuit machine	10 00	
	Gardener, Mrs. A. E., hair work	1 00	
	Gardiner, C., butter, honey, etc.....	22 00	
	George, C., peas, vegetables	12 00	
	Geraldi, L., roadster filly.....	8 00	
	Gibson, Miss A., ladies' work	2 00	
	Gibson, James, woollen yarn	6 00	
	Do poultry.....	7 00	
	Gibson, Robert, Berkshire sow	7 00	
	Gibson, Robert, Berkshire boar.....	15 00	
	Gibson, John, stallion	16 00	
	Glen, F. W., machinery	28 00	
	Grant, J. F., small breed sow	3 00	
	Grass, C., grain and fowls	14 00	
	Gray, W., implements	26 00	
	Green, A., brushes.....	6 00	
	Groh, W., hats, caps, furs, etc.	32 00	
	Guess, W. S., wheat flour	7 00	
	Do winter wheat.....	8 00	
	Gutthrey, R., roots, vegetables, etc	57 00	
	Grey, Thos., Fife wheat	4 00	
	Hall & Childs, gloves and leather	7 00	
	Hancock, H., landscape	8 00	
	Harher, John, peas, capsicums	3 00	
	Hallandale, F., model of gun	2 00	
	Harher, Mrs., quilt, pickles.....	9 00	
	Harrison, Miss H. N., photographs, etc	18 00	
	Hart & Son, carriages, sleigh, etc	55 00	
	Hatten, D., Spanish fowls	4 00	
	Hawley, Geo. D., horses	21 00	
	Hearn, Mrs., mathematical instruments.....	15 00	
	Heintzman & Co., piano	15 00	
	Henley, Misses, ladies' work	7 00	
	Henry, A. N., beehive	2 00	
	Herald, Wm., carving in wood	12 00	
	Herschmer, Miss, worsted work	2 00	
	Herschmer, L. W., pig, carrots	8 00	
	Herschmer, W. M., rabbits	2 00	
	Herrington, S. F., implements	24 00	
	Hirschfelder, J. M., fruit, flowers.....	22 00	
	Hood, Jas., grade and fat cattle.....	111 00	
	Hood, Wm., Galloway cattle	130 00	
	Horrigan, Mrs., shawl, table cover	3 00	
	Hopkins, Mrs., hats, plait	3 00	
	Hough, Mrs., ladies' work	12 00	
	Hubbard, C. H., gold-beater's work.....	8 00	
	Huffman, H., drawings, shawl	15 00	
	Humphreys, J. D., fruit, tomatoes	10 00	
	Hunter, Geo., Galloway bull	16 00	
	Do pigs.....	40 00	
	Hunter, Robert, linen goods	10 00	
	Hurley, D., yearling colt	6 00	
	Irish, W. C., rosin, tar, etc.....	13 00	
	Jack, J., barley, oats, peas	14 00	
	Jackson, Mrs. E., shawls, socks, etc.....	11 00	
	Jackson, John, home made shawls.....	2 00	
	Java, Louis, Indian work	2 00	
	Jaechle, A., patterns for goods	5 00	
	Joe —, Indian work	2 00	
	Jones & Co., steel amalgam bells	5 00	
	Jordison, C. A., swine	28 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	3,527 50	65,481 59

Payments on account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,527 50	65,481 59
	<i>Premiums, 1867.—Continued.</i>		
	Julia —, Indian work	2 00	
	Karch, J. A., coffee, spices, etc.....	2 00	
	Katy —, Indian work	50	
	Kearney, J., model of steamboat	2 00	
	Kilborn, J. C., fruit, wines, etc.....	49 00	
	Kirby, Henry, roadster stallion	22 00	
	Kirkpatrick, Mrs., ladies' work	2 00	
	Lacy, J., spring wheat	8 00	
	Lake, Wm., beans, timothy seed	12 00	
	Lake, Wm., butter.....	1 00	
	Laurie, James, cattle, horses	32 00	
	Lawrence, Wm., rye	6 00	
	Do Guinea fowls	2 00	
	Do quilt	1 00	
	Law, E., cordage	14 00	
	Law, E., poultry.....	4 00	
	Lazier, John, spinning wheels	7 00	
	Lemon, A. J., potato digger	3 00	
	Lensa, Miss, worsted work	1 00	
	Leonard, E., sawing machine	6 00	
	Leslie, George, fruit	57 00	
	Lewis, C., churn.....	3 00	
	Lewis, R., farm gates.....	5 00	
	Liddle, George, two year old filly	14 00	
	Light, R. H., crayon	4 00	
	Lindsay, Geo., waggon, sleigh.....	16 00	
	Lingwood, R., leather	46 00	
	Litchfield, Dr., poultry.....	34 00	
	Livingston & Scobell, Dorkings.....	2 00	
	Do ale, ladies' work	7 00	
	Livingston & Howe, bit braces.....	2 00	
	Louisa —, Indian work.....	1 50	
	McArthur, N., horses	15 00	
	McAuley, Mr., vegetables	5 00	
	McCammon, J., potatoes.....	3 00	
	McCammon, J., pig, poultry	8 00	
	McCaugherty, H., barley.....	6 00	
	McCrae, Thos., Galloway cattle.....	69 00	
	McCrae, T. W., carriages, etc.....	31 00	
	McCrae, Miss, crayon	5 00	
	McEvers, Mrs., ladies' work	3 50	
	McEvers, T., wheat, beans	56 00	
	McGuin, Miss, wreath	1 00	
	McKechnie, Mr., carding machine	4 00	
	McKelvey & Birch, refrigerator.....	5 00	
	McKenzie, A., Durham bull	12 00	
	McKenzie, A., clover seed, flax	8 00	
	McKenzie & Bertram, machinery	20 00	
	McKinley & Co., carriage stuff	28 00	
	McMillen, A., Berkshire sow.....	4 00	
	McNeil, Arthur, Galloway cattle	70 00	
	Machar, Miss, drawings, etc	23 00	
	Macome, J., native plants	8 00	
	Main, James, swine	116 00	
	Malcolm, R., harness, saddlery	67 00	
	Maloy, Thos., stallion	14 00	
	Mann, George, Devon cattle	98 00	
	Mary —, Indian work	1 00	
	Massey, H. A., implements.....	98 00	
	Matthews, R. V., Angus bull.....	32 00	
	Merrill, C. L., metal pumps	5 00	
	Meves, O., goldsmith's work, etc	24 00	
	Miller, Mrs. E., netting	3 00	
	Miller, G. J., vegetables	5 00	
	Miller, George, cattle, sheep	78 00	
	Miller, G. J., fruit.....	24 50	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	4,844 50	65,481 59

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	4844 50	65481 59
	<i>Premiums, 1867.—Continued.</i>		
	Miller, Hugh, illuminator	1 00	
	Miller, John, horses, cattle, sheep	118 00	
	Miller, S. K., roadster filly	11 00	
	Moore, James, beans, pumpkins	5 00	
	Morrison, J., engineer's work	9 00	
	Morrow, J. C., stallion	16 00	
	Morton, Geo., factory cheese	25 00	
	Murray, Geo., road stallion	24 00	
	*Murray, Geo., road stallion	24 00	
	Musgrove & Wright, penmanship	6 00	
	Newell, A., melodeon reeds	2 00	
	Newson, Mrs. F., embroidery	1 00	
	Nichol, J. & J., plants and flowers	26 00	
	Nicolls, Robert, harness	15 00	
	Nimmo, Jas., horses, cattle	121 00	
	Do fruit	8 00	
	O'Reilly, Wm., French stallion	20 00	
	O'Sullivan, John, wheat, seeds	40 00	
	Oswald & Patterson, flax puller	10 00	
	Palmer, Miss, water colours	20 00	
	Patten, James, dairy products	12 00	
	Peacock, Wm., cricket bats, etc.	5 00	
	Perdue, M., Devon cattle	40 00	
	Phillips, R., mouldings	2 00	
	Pigeon, R., domestic products	14 00	
	Pile, James, horse, grain, etc.	22 00	
	Pellen & Walton, cheese press and vat	11 00	
	Plant & Warwood, sewerage pipes	11 00	
	Pollard, Peter, agricultural stallion	14 00	
	Pratt, John, grain and roots	20 00	
	Provincial Hardware Co., goods	16 00	
	Purdy, S. H., implements	8 00	
	Rainer, J. F., piano	15 00	
	Ramsay, J., beans	4 00	
	Ramsay, Miss, ladies' work	27 50	
	Ramsay, Miss E. do	4 00	
	Rankin, Wm., oxen	40 00	
	Rankin, H., grain	14 00	
	Richardson, G., ducks	4 00	
	Richardson, John, grain	16 00	
	do do winecy and yarn	7 00	
	do do bottled fruits	4 00	
	Riddell, Mary, straw hats	1 00	
	do Walter, seeds and roots	18 00	
	do W., Timothy seed	4 00	
	Robertson & Cook, printing	6 00	
	Robinson, Wm., pigeons	4 00	
	Rockey, E., implements	52 00	
	Rogers, R. V., drawing, insects	12 00	
	Rothwell, H. C., cheese	6 00	
	Rowe, J. H., spinning machine	1 00	
	Russell, Mrs., photographs, &c	8 00	
	Ryan, John, Ayrshire bull	16 00	
	do do small-breed sow	10 00	
	Rykert, G. Z., poultry	30 00	
	do do fruit	14 00	
	do do vegetables, &c	8 00	
	Rynal, D., merino lambs	4 00	
	do Jacob, merino sheep	15 00	
	Schermerhorn, S., fillies	10 00	
	Schroeder, M., cured meats	5 00	
	do Miss A., ladies' work	5 00	
	Scott, G., vegetables	4 50	
	do S. J., ducks	4 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	5991 50	65481 59

*Duplicate charge, see page 31, this Report.

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	5991 50	65481 59
	<i>Premiums, 1867.—Continued.</i>		
	Scott, Thomas, horse shoe, wagons.....	23 00	
	Sells, H., cider mill	12 00	
	Selway, M., boot lasts and trees	8 00	
	Sewell, P., cattle.....	22 00	
	Sewell, P., poultry.....	6 00	
	Sharman, Jacob, plants and flowers	9 50	
	Shaw, A., fuschias.....	3 00	
	Shaw, A., squash, tobacco, fruit	8 00	
	Shaw, A., carving in wood, &c.	14 00	
	Shaw, A., ladies' work	4 00	
	Shelbourne, T., stuffed birds, &c.	12 00	
	Shelden & Davis, photographs	11 00	
	Sherlock, J. G., military clothing.....	2 00	
	Skinner, S., stoneware	8 00	
	Small, Mary, Indian work	1 00	
	Smith, H., check for collars, &c.	12 00	
	Smith, H. T., soda water machine, &c.	18 00	
	Snider, E., blankets, carpets, &c.	22 00	
	Snell, John, cattle, sheep.....	156 00	
	Snow, W. P., paintings, &c.	12 00	
	Spangerberg, G., goldsmiths' work, &c.	18 00	
	Spencer, E., photographs, &c.	9 00	
	Spooner, R., grain, roots, &c.	22 00	
	Spooner, R., flannel	5 00	
	Spooner, R., ham, maple sugar	5 00	
	Spooner, R., cattle, horses	61 00	
	Spooner, Reuben, Berkshire boar	10 00	
	Sproull, J. S., carriage horse	8 00	
	Star, C. M., gloves, stockings, &c.	7 00	
	Stark, T. C., grade cows, filly.....	35 00	
	Stock, Thomas, Durham bull	24 00	
	Stone, F. W., Durhams and Herefords	250 00	
	Stone, F. W., Cotswolds and Southdowns	266 00	
	Stormes, A., squashes	2 00	
	Sutherland, A., boot and shoe work	20 00	
	Sweet, Wm., patent bell pull	1 00	
	Taylor, A. W., roots, fruit, vegetables	55 50	
	Teepel, Wm., medicinal herbs	12 00	
	Templeton, Mrs., embroidery	4 00	
	Thomas, J. H., honey and beehives	12 00	
	Thomas, H. M., Italian bees	2 00	
	Thompson, Geo., coopers' work	3 00	
	Thompson, Thos., Ayrshire cattle.....	18 00	
	Thomson, Miss, crayon drawings, &c.	11 00	
	Thomson, Jos. S., grade cattle	26 00	
	Thuresson, E., card clothing	5 00	
	Turner & Brother, cheese press	8 00	
	Van Buskirk, H., drain plough	6 00	
	Van Slyck, A., road stallion	14 00	
	Van Slyck, Miss, crochet.....	1 00	
	Waggoner, T. F., wood turning.....	3 00	
	Waldron, John, clothing	10 00	
	Walker, C., Leicester sheep	33 00	
	Walker, C., spring wheat	6 00	
	Warren, C. R., church organs.....	34 00	
	Wartman, S., blankets	4 00	
	Wartman, S., turkeys	5 00	
	Watson, John, bricks and brick machine.....	4 00	
	Watts, S. N., vegetables	11 00	
	Wellbaon, M., barley, turnips	3 00	
	Weese, G. A., grains, seeds	18 00	
	Westlick, J., grain and seed drills.....	8 00	
	Whale, J. H., paintings	19 00	
	Wheler, Wm., Ayrshire cattle	133 00	
	White, E., two horse wagon	8 00	
	Whitehead, J. J., rustic work.....	4 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	7581 50	65481 59

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	Ca.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	7581 50	65,481 59
	<i>Premiums, 1867.—Continued.</i>		
	Whiting & Cowan, agricultural tools	36 00	
	Weineche, C., quilt	2 00	
	Wilkinson, G. M., pencil drawing.....	5 00	
	Williams, D. P., large breed sow	5 00	
	Williams, R. S., musical instruments, &c.	24 00	
	Williams, J. P., fruit	37 00	
	Williams, D. P., cheese.....	8 00	
	Williamsburg Society, Ayrshire bull.....	12 00	
	Williamson, A., inlaid work	8 00	
	Williamson, Rev. Dr., flowers, fruit, &c.	8 00	
	Wilmot, John, plough, horseshoes, &c.....	15 00	
	Wilson, Thos., fruit and wine.....	5 00	
	Wilson, T., floral design	4 00	
	Wilson, T., crayon, ladies' work, &c.....	10 00	
	Wixson, F., Shropshire sheep.....	21 00	
	Wixson, J., Shropshire sheep	21 00	
	Wolf, Miss P., worsted work	3 00	
	Wormouth, W. H., miniature church furniture	3 00	
	Wright, C., furs and hats	21 00	
	Wright, John, grapes	4 00	
	Youill, D., Galloway bull	36 00	
	Young, Alex., merino sheep	39 00	
			7,808 50
	<i>Premiums, Exhibition of 1866.</i>		
	Addy, Wm., churn	2 00	
	Atten, David, lambs	4 00	
	Atten, Geo., grade heifer	8 00	
	Armstrong, Wm., bull, horse	38 00	
	Ayres, P. J., tire machine	3 00	
	Bacon, A. D., beehive	1 00	
	Bailey, W. J., hops	20 00	
	Baines, H., machine hammers, &c.....	10 00	
	Barker, J., ladies' work	4 00	
	Barnes, J. S., chickens, tiles	6 00	
	Bartholomew, P., buckwheat flour	3 00	
	Bartholomew, P., grain	22 00	
	Beard & Sons, coppersmith's work, stoves	21 00	
	Beatty, Simon, horses	24 00	
	Benham, Wm., worsted work.....	2 00	
	Do fruit, butter, vegetables.....	17 00	
	Bethell, N., lambs, pig, poultry.....	14 00	
	Black, N., sewing machines	5 00	
	Blanshard, T., cow, sheep	12 00	
	Brett, R. N., leather.....	5 00	
	Bruce, W., penmanship, crayons	6 00	
	Bungay, L. F., cheese vat	2 00	
	Buntin, Bro. & Co., paper	14 00	
	Button, N., horse blankets	5 00	
	Button, N., flax seed.....	6 00	
	Campbell, John, cured meats.....	2 00	
	Carter, H., ditching machine	10 00	
	Cash, David, wooden pump.....	3 00	
	Chewett & Co., lithographing, &c.....	16 00	
	Choat, N., fulled cloth, &c	5 00	
	Choat, N., bull	7 00	
	Clark, John, pair horses	15 00	
	Collins, J., reaping machine.....	8 00	
	Copp, Bros., stoves, &c.....	17 00	
	Corrie, John, Berkshire pigs	23 00	
	Crawford, John, horses, bull	47 00	
	Crow, Robert, waggons, harrows, &c	18 00	
	Crow, Robert, drill harrows.....	3 00	
	Currie, A. F., fruit, grain	11 00	
	Currie, A. F., bottled fruits	4 00	
	Dimma, Jas., turnips.....	6 00	
	Evans, Thos., stallion	16 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	365 00	73,290 9

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	365 00	73290 09
	<i>Premiums, 1866.—Continued.</i>		
	Ellis, John, engraving, &c	9 00	
	Fallis, Richard, stallion	10 00	
	Fenwick, A. H., cow, sheep	18 00	
	Ford, H., pigs	7 00	
	Ford, James, pigs	20 00	
	Ford & Hay, roots, flowers	8 50	
	Gardener, Robert, filly	14 00	
	Gerrie, Alex., woollen stockings	2 00	
	Grant, J., wheat, butter	14 00	
	Gray, J., ploughs	24 00	
	Green, A., brushes	4 00	
	Grey, John, filly	18 00	
	Haggart Bro's, sawing machine	6 00	
	Hartley, John, filly	8 00	
	Harvey, U. A. & Co., leather	8 00	
	Hendrie & Co., horses	18 00	
	Hinman, P., maple sugar	3 00	
	Hodgson, W., stallion	24 00	
	Hood, G., fat cow	20 00	
	do W., Galloway cattle	50 00	
	Hunter, J. & R., Durham bull	32 00	
	Hurd, H. H., merino sheep	12 00	
	Husband, H., pigs, Timothy seed	18 00	
	Irish, S., horses	12 00	
	do W. H., coal oil	5 00	
	Jamieson, John, merino sheep	31 00	
	Jones, H. C., fruit basket	4 00	
	do T. J., dentistry	4 00	
	* do do	4 00	
	Kellar, C., leather	3 00	
	Kennedy, H., barley	2 00	
	Kerr, Alexander, cow, oats	20 00	
	do do bull	32 00	
	Kilborn, J. C., wines	6 00	
	Kinnear, Mrs. E., suit clothes	8 00	
	King, Robert, flour, meal	11 00	
	Kitchen, W. W., fruit, wine	14 00	
	Kraft, E., saddles	11 00	
	Lamb, Joseph, poultry	32 00	
	Lazier, J. B., grain cradle, fork	3 00	
	Lingwood, Robert, leather	25 00	
	Lucas, W. J., spinning wheel	3 00	
	McCrae, Thos., cattle, sheep, pigs	79 00	
	McIlwraith, A., geometrical drawing	4 00	
	McKenzie, D., stallion	16 00	
	McMan, Mrs., ladies' work	6 00	
	Martindale Bro.'s, artificial manure	8 00	
	Messenger, D., lambs, boar	8 00	
	Miller, G. J., vegetables	4 50	
	do George, cattle, sheep, honey	91 50	
	Milloy, H., iron plough	4 00	
	Mitchell, George, sheep	11 00	
	Morgan, J. & G., implements	14 00	
	Morrison, John, horses	15 00	
	Munro, H., filly	5 00	
	Neads, J., plough	10 00	
	do W. S., shirt	2 00	
	Norrish, J., wine	1 00	
	Perdue, M. Devon cattle	34 00	
	Peters, W. & J., cattle, poultry	128 00	
	Phillips, Dr. G. H., French stallion	10 00	
	Pile, James, grain and seeds	27 00	
	Pincombe, John, Devon cattle	137 00	
	Piper, N. L. & Son, tin work, &c	16 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1782 50	73290 09

*Duplicate charges, see page 31, this Report.

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1782 50	73290 09
<i>Premiums, 1866—Continued.</i>			
	Ploethner, A., two counterpanes	5 00	
	Riddell, W., grain, seeds, roots	24 00	
	Robinson, W., fat cattle	50 00	
	Robson, Geo., cattle	44 00	
	Rowe, Miss, ladies' work	4 00	
	Rowell, John, lambs	2 00	
	Russell, Jas., lambs, pig	16 00	
	Rykert, G. Z., poultry	3 00	
	Sibbald, C., everlasting flowers	1 00	
	Simmerman, Miss, machine sewing	1 00	
	Sisley, J., roadster filly	12 00	
	Sisley, Mrs., cone work	2 00	
	Snell, John, cattle	151 00	
	Spooner, R., bull, sow	19 00	
	Stock, Thos., cattle, seeds	30 00	
	Stone, F. W., cattle	164 00	
	Strickland, Miss, ladies' work	16 00	
	Sutherland, S., shoe work	9 00	
	Symmonds, John, cured meats	4 00	
	* Symmonds, John, cured meats	4 00	
	Taylor, J. & J., iron safe	8 00	
	Thompson, Wm., cattle	36 00	
	Thompson, Wm., wheat	2 00	
	Thompson, Joseph, stallion	36 00	
	Thomson & Burns, safe, &c.	10 00	
	Thomson, A. P., axe handles	1 00	
	Torrance, J. R., bull, horses	20 00	
	Treffrey, Hy., farm fence	2 00	
	Trick, C., horse	5 00	
	* Trick, C., horse	5 00	
	Turner, J., cheese vat	5 00	
	Van Egmond, H. G., wine	3 00	
	Vanzant, J. H., pump	2 00	
	Vine, Jas., cattle and sheep	56 00	
	Walker, C., filly, lambs, wheat	24 00	
	Walton, B. A., grain drill	8 00	
	Warren, Robert, peaches	6 00	
	Watts, C., soap and candles	9 00	
	Wescott, Isaac, implements	15 00	
	Westlick, John, turnip drill	6 00	
	Wheler, Geo., flour	7 00	
	Whitehead, W., pigeons	2 00	
	Wilkins & Bunning, stationery	8 00	
	Wilson, Geo., sow	7 00	
	Wilson, J. R., leather and oatmeal	41 00	
	Wolverton & Smith, peaches	4 00	
	Young, Wm., horse	22 00	
	Zimmerman, J., pig, home-made bread	16 00	
			2600 50
<i>Premiums, 1865.—</i>			
	Byers & Matthews, iron manufactures	6 00	
	Corbin & Brother, horse rake	3 00	
	Davis, D., maple syrup	0 50	
	Kitchen, W. W., washing machine, &c.	4 00	
	McKee, Hugh, honey, herbs, &c.	7 50	
	Neads, J., French plough	4 00	
	Pilhey, C., stallion	14 00	
	Williamson, A., suit of clothes	5 00	
			44 00
<i>Premiums, 1864.—</i>			
	Hinman, P., socks, cloth, &c.	11 50	
	Richardson, G., deer skins, gloves, &c.	5 00	
			16 50
	<i>Carried forward</i>		75951 09

* Duplicates. See page 31.

Payments on Account of the Agricultural Association.—*Continued.*

1867.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		75,951 09
	<i>Premiums, 1862.</i>		
	Jones, Matthew, Durham bull.....	12 00	12 00
	Discrepancy or error.....	22 09	22 09
	Balance.....		6,155 67
			82,140 85

RECAPITULATION.

	Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	To balance from 1866.....	20,708 22	20,708 22
	<i>Receipts on account of Board of Agriculture:—</i>		
	Balance of Government grant (2½ per cent.) for 1866.....	675 85	
	Government grant to Board for 1867.....	4,000 00	
	Grants to Agricultural Societies.....	49,724 67	
	Rent from Fleming & Co.....	800 00	
	Rent from Mr. Shanly.....	270 00	
	Interest on Prince of Wales' fund.....	128 00	
			55,598 52
	<i>Receipts on account of Agricultural Association:—</i>		
	Grant from West York Society for 1866.....	191 62	
	Four life members' subscriptions.....	40 00	
	Postage prepaid in 1866, refunded.....	100 00	
	Members' subscription for 1866.....	1 00	
	Rent of refreshment booths.....	317 00	
	Rent of horse and bull stables.....	134 00	
	Forage account, padlocks, &c.....	233 49	
	Members' subscriptions and admission tickets.....	4,817 00	
			5,834 11
	Total received.....		82,140 85
	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>By payments on account of Board of Agriculture:—</i>		
	Grants to Agricultural Societies.....	45,515 05	
	Books, stationery, printing, &c.....	316 83	
	Veterinary school, salaries, &c.....	336 50	
	Agricultural Hall, insurance, rent, purchase, repairs, &c.....	4,612 20	
	Office expenses, freight, salaries, postage, travelling expenses, &c.....	1,744 10	
	Expenses of members attending meetings of Board, &c.....	906 00	
	*Auditors, law costs, commissions, &c.....	7,382 56	
			60,813 24
	<i>By payments on account of Association:—</i>		
	Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.....	807 40	
	Exhibition buildings, fitting-up, &c.....	614 84	
	Judges at Exhibition of 1867.....	308 00	
	General Superintendent's Department.....	1,229 47	
	Superintendent Agricultural and Horticultural Departments.....	100 75	
	Superintendent Arts and Manufactures Department.....	127 25	
	Gatekeepers, Night-watch, &c.....	348 13	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	3,535 84	60,813 24

*See Auditors' Report.

RECAPITULATION.—*Continued.*

1867.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3535 84	60813 24
	<i>Payments on Account of Association.—Continued.</i>		
	Secretaries' Offices.....	274 91	
	Treasurer's Office, Salary, &c.....	524 00	
	Hotel Bills, Travelling Expenses, Postage, Telegrams, &c., &c.....	333 60	
	Premiums, Exhibition of 1867.....	7808 50	
	do do 1866.....	2600 50	
	do do 1865.....	44 00	
	do do 1864.....	16 50	
	do do 1862.....	12 00	
	Discrepancy or omission.....	22 09	
	Balance		15171 94
			6155 67
	Total.....		82140 85

NOTE.—In the subjoined Balance Sheet reported by the Auditors, it will be noticed that the amounts placed under the heads of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association respectively, are different to those in the foregoing Statement. This is owing simply to a different classification of the items. The results are the same.

H. C. T., *Sec'y.*

Balance Sheet, as reported by the Auditors.

RICHARD L. DENISON, Treasurer, in Account with the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.

1867.	CR.	DR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Received on account of the Board of Agriculture.....		5745 85
Paid on account of do do	8007 59	
Received to pay Counties.....		49724 67
Paid Counties, &c.....	*51853 05	
Received on account of Association.....		5962 11
Paid on account of do	16124 54	
Balance from last year's Account, as audited 21st Nov'r, 1867.....		20708 22
	75985 18	82140 85
		75985 18
		6155 67
*In the amount marked thus *, there is a sum of Six Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Dollars charged by the Treasurer for a commission of One per cent. on various sums received and paid between the years 1853 and 1867. This amount not being supported by an authorized voucher, the undersigned Auditors cannot pass it as correct, but leave the amount to be dealt with by the Board (as we consider it a very moderate charge).....		6338 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands, 31st Dec'r, 1867.....		\$12493 67

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing Accounts, contained on Pages 378 to 411 (Account Book), and having had proper vouchers and satisfactory explanations given to us, which enables us to state that they are correct, with the exception of the amount marked thus *, as noted above.

TORONTO, 18th June, 1868.

Signed, { J. O. HEWARD,
THOS. D. HARRIS, } *Auditors.*

STATEMENT No. 2.

ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association of Ontario, on 1st January, 1868.

1867.	ASSETS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Balance in Treasurer's hands	12,493 67	
	Prince of Wales Fund, invested at 8 per cent	800 00	
	Balance of grants to County Societies (2½ per cent.) due from Government for 1867	1,144 33	
	Agricultural hall, building and ground	18,400 00	
	Buildings on University grounds, late experimental farm	4,000 00	
	Furniture in office	160 00	
	Books in library, say	1,500 00	38,498 00
	LIABILITIES.		
	Unclaimed or unpaid premiums:—		
	Awarded at Exhibition of 1867	1,503 00	
	Do do 1866	187 50	
	Do do 1865	140 00	
	Do do 1864	123 75	
	Do do 1863	152 00	
	Do do 1862	95 00	
	Due Professor Buckland for services lecturing, as per vote of Board	2,000 00	
	Due for printing and advertising	98 67	
	Sundry accounts, say	100 00	4,399 92
	Balance of assets		\$34,098 08

(COPY).

No. 14.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA,
Toronto, December, 2nd, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Bureau of Agriculture, dated Nov'r 30th, to the effect that Mr. Thos. White, of Hamilton, has been appointed a Commissioner to examine the Accounts of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association. I had already, before receiving your letter, sent as full a Statement for the year 1867 as I can imagine it is possible to give, unless you wish to examine the vouchers in detail. They are all in order, a voucher for every item in the account, and can readily be compared with it.

I have no Accounts for the current year further than a Memorandum submitted by Mr. Denison at the last meeting of the Board, which I give on next page. Of course, there has been a good deal paid since the date of that Statement. Mr. Denison informs me that he has paid about \$20,000 since the beginning of the year. The receipts have, I suppose, been about \$17,500.

Of course, I shall be happy to give Mr. White any information in my power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WM. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Bureau of Agriculture.

(Signed), HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

COPY OF STATEMENT furnished by MR. DENISON, Treasurer, at a meeting of the Board on November 5th, 1868 :—

Receipts from Show held in Hamilton, 1868—

Received from the Sale of Booths sold at Auction by Messrs. Best & Andrews.....	\$1090 00
Tickets sold, 40,573.....	9744 00
Life Members, 3.....	30 00
Sale of Forage, Stalls, Locks, &c.....	380 00
South Wentworth Agricultural Society.....	300 00
North do do do.....	300 00
City of Hamilton E. D. Agricultural Society.....	350 00
Total.....	\$12194 00

Amount Paid since the last Audit of Accounts, to 31st December, 1867... \$16500 00

Of the Government Grants passed at the last sitting of Parliament, viz., \$10,000 only \$5,000 has yet been received.

No. 15.

(COPY).

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

Toronto, Dec'r 21st, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 18th ult., asking for a Statement of the Expenditure in connection with the late Paris Exhibition, I beg to forward a copy of Statement* given by Mr. Denison, Treasurer, on the 23rd of March last, and furnished by me to Professor Buckland,† at that time, in reply to his communication on that subject, of the 12th of the same month; but which Statement appears, in some way or other, to have been lost sight of. I presume this Statement is similar to that received from Mr. Denison a few days ago by Mr. White.

I remain, yours truly,

(Signed), HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

WM. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Bureau of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

No. 16.

(COPY).

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec'r 22nd, 1868.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, asking on behalf of the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, for a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association for the year 1866, before the end of the present week, and will make it my duty to forward such a Return accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

WM. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Bureau of Agriculture.

*The Statement referred to is included in Mr. White's Report.

†The Statement referred to as having been furnished to Professor Buckland, never reached this Department.

(Signed), W. EDWARDS,
Assistant Secretary

No. 17.

TORONTO, 23rd December, 1868.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR,—On the 1st inst. I received a letter from you, dated 30th November, appointing me, under the authority of the 7th Section, Chap. 29, Statutes of Ontario, to make an examination of the Books and Accounts of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, and to report a full Statement of their Receipts and Expenditures, and Assets and Liabilities, for the year 1867, and from the 1st January to the 30th November of the current year.

On the receipt of this letter I at once proceeded to the Office of the Board of Agriculture, and learned from Mr. Thomson, the Secretary, that he had, on the previous day, sent to you the Accounts for 1867.

Having been furnished with these, I procured the vouchers from Mr. Thomson, and carefully checked the several items. Except the duplicate charges noted by Mr. Thomson, I found the Account to be, so far as vouchers were furnished to me, correct. For the following items no vouchers were furnished, but the payment of the amounts was certified to by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, and this Certificate was accepted by the Auditors, viz:—

Miss Bidwell, Ladies' Work.....	\$ 7 00
Falkner, W., Premium.....	5 00
Featherston, John, Swine.....	80 00
Do. David do.	8 00
Jackson, John, Home-made Shawls, 1867.....	2 00
Jones & Co., Steel Amalgam Bells, 1867.....	5 00
Armstrong, W., Bull and Horse, 1866.....	38 00
Beattie, Simon, Horses.....	24 00
Brett, R. N., Leather.....	5 00
Bungy, L. F., Cheese Vat.....	2 00
Ellis, John, Engraving.....	9 00
Kitchen, W. W., Fruit and Wine.....	14 00
Morrison, John, Horses.....	15 00
Walton, B. A., Grain Drill.....	8 00
Kitchen, W. W., Washing Machine, &c., 1865.....	4 00
Total.....	\$226 00

On the 7th inst., I had an interview with Mr. R. L. Denison, the Treasurer of the Board, from whom I obtained his Account Book for 1868, together with the vouchers for payments therein entered, and from these I made out the accompanying Statement in detail, of the Expenditures of the first eleven months of the year, ending 30th November, ult. The following is a Statement, in detail, of the Receipts of the year, as furnished by the Treasurer viz:—

Balance from 1867, as per Auditors' Statement.....	\$12493 67
Fleming & Co., Rent.....	400 00
F. Shanly do.....	270 00
Herd Book.....	377 84
Fleming & Co., Rent.....	400 00
E. C. Jones, for Party Wall.....	308 51

Booths Sold at Hamilton Exhibition, viz:—

No. 1, Lemon.....	\$285 00
" 2, Carthy.....	290 00
" 3, Black.....	180 00
" 4, do.	155 00
" 5, Sheppard.....	165 00
	1075 00

Beacham, for Stand.....	15 00
Sale of Forage, Stalls, Locks, &c.....	388 48
James Davidson, Premium paid in error, returned.....	14 00
South Wentworth Agricultural Society.....	300 00
Chairs and Brooms Sold.....	8 00
Government Grant (one-half).....	5000 00
Tickets sold at Hamilton, 40,573.....	9744 20
Robert Beith, Prize Money Returned.....	13 45
North Wentworth Agricultural Society.....	300 00
Herd Book.....	95 84
Life Members.....	30 00
Hamilton E. D. A. Society.....	350 00
Canada Company Grant.....	140 00
F. Shanly, Rent.....	90 00
Duplicate charges in Account of 1867.....	48 53
Total.....	\$31862 52

The following is an Abstract of the Payments for the current year, up to the 30th of November, ult. the details of which will be found in accompanying Statement :—

Advertising, Printing, &c.....	\$ 770 72
Expenses of Board.....	1295 00
Premiums for 1867.....	1175 00
Payments to Judges.....	734 00
Renewals.....	150 59
Miscellaneous Expenses, Exhibition of 1868.....	1735 89
Treasurer attending Local Committee.....	25 35
Miscellaneous.....	849 84
Books and Stationery.....	720 65
Salaries.....	2710 00
Premiums, 1866.....	67 59
Superintendent's Account.....	1065 33
Premiums, 1868.....	8574 41
Payments to County Russell Ag. Society, (U. C. Bank Bills).....	702 00
List of payments for which no vouchers have been produced.....	554 50
Total.....	\$21130 78

Thus, as the Receipts and Expenditures of eleven months, of the year 1868, ending 30th November, we have the following :—

Receipts from all sources.....	\$31862 52
Expenditures.....	21136 78

Balance to credit of Board.....	\$10725 74
---------------------------------	------------

In addition to this sum there are balances to the credit of special funds, to the amount of \$1322.02, as follows :—

Paris Exhibition Account.....	1022 02
London Exhibition, for entertaining Delegates from Maritime Provinces in 1865.....	300 00

Total.....	\$1322 02
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Which, added to the balance above, leaves in the Treasurer's hands the sum of \$12047.76.

Out of this amount, payments have been made since the 30th ult., as will be seen by Statement accompanying this Report, to the amount of \$1108.76, for which vouchers to the amount of \$141.66, as indicated by the Statement, have been produced. There remain to be paid, as per Statement annexed, prizes to the amount of \$1460.50.

In relation to payments during the last year, for which no vouchers have been produced, it is proper to remark that the practice has been to send the Secretary's certificate with the money to the person receiving a prize, with the request that it be returned, having the receipt endorsed upon it. Delays sometimes occur in making the return, so that some, if not all of the vouchers, may yet be forthcoming.

Having ascertained the balance to the credit of the Board, as shown by the accounts on the 30th November, I addressed a letter to Mr. Denison, asking to be permitted to examine his Bank book, and to have explanations in relation to the manner in which the Bank account of the Board is kept, and whether any interest has been received on deposits, which, especially in the past, must have at times amounted to a very large sum; and I agreed to meet him, in relation to the matters referred to in my letter, at Mr. Thomson's office, on Thursday, 17th instant, at noon.

In accordance with this appointment I met Mr. Denison, and learned from him that he kept no Bank account, that he had never been required to do so, and that he held himself personally responsible for any balance which might be due to the Board. He also stated that he had received no interest at any time on deposits of Board moneys.

This statement seemed so extraordinary that I immediately addressed Mr. Denison a letter, in reference to our conversation, and upon other matters, of which the following is an extract:—

“TORONTO, 17th December, 1868.

“R. L. DENISON, Esq.,

“*Treasurer, Board of Agriculture.*

“SIR,—Referring to our conversation this morning, I would be glad to learn from you whether I rightly understood you to say that you kept no separate Bank account for the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Association; and that at this moment, while you hold yourself personally responsible for any balance which might appear from the accounts to the credit of the Association, such balance was not deposited in any bank, nor available in cash at any moment.

“If I so correctly understood you, I beg to inquire whether the Board of Agriculture hold any securities from you, and if so, the names and amounts of such securities.

“I find that the balance which ought to be available, from the books and vouchers submitted by you, is a very large one, upwards of \$12,000, including the balance, unpaid, of the Paris Exhibition appropriation. It would greatly facilitate me, in reporting to the Commissioner of Agriculture, to know that that sum is available in some Bank to the credit of the Board, and to have produced the Banker's certificate of that fact.”

* * * * *

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“THOS WHITE, jr.”

I received no answer to this letter; but on Monday morning I had an interview with Mr. Denison, in which he stated that I had rightly understood him; that he had no account, in the name of the Board or the Association, with any Bank, and had not had for many years, and that the large balance which the Board, by the accounts, appears to have on hand, is not available in cash. He also stated that he had given no sureties to the Board, they never having been asked from him; but that he is willing now to give any security that may be required for the repayment of the balance due by him.

It will be noticed by the statement of 1867 that Mr. Denison put in an account during that year for \$6,338, being commission of one per cent. on moneys, disbursed by him to the Agricultural Societies of the Province for the previous fifteen years. This claim was brought before the Board at a recent meeting, but was disallowed by it, upon the ground that such a charge, if made at all, should have been made annually. Instead, the sum of \$1,200 was voted to the Treasurer for extra services during 1867 and 1868, making his salary during those years \$1,000 per annum. The \$1,200 is included in the statement herewith submitted.

It will also be seen that among the payments is the sum of \$150.59 for renewals.

These payments were for renewals of a note, discounted for the use of the Board of Agriculture, for \$4,800, in connection with the purchase of property held by the Board. One thousand dollars were paid upon it, and the smaller note of \$3,800 was twice renewed, in February and May, respectively, and now lies, under protest, unpaid. In view of the fact that the necessity for the negotiation of the note, in the first instance, and its renewals subsequently, arose out of the default of the Treasurer, there being, had all moneys received for the use of the Board been held sacred to that use, abundant means to have paid the amount, I think these sums for renewals are not properly chargeable against the Board, but should be charged to the Treasurer personally.

As your letter of instructions only authorized me to report upon the accounts of 1867 and 1868, I have assumed the credit balance at the commencement of the former year as correct, accepting the auditor's statement to that effect. I cannot avoid, however, referring to the fact, that comparatively little value is to be attached to audits of accounts such as those which these accounts appear regularly to have undergone. Had the audit been a thorough one, something more than the mere checking of payments with vouchers, it would have been impossible for the large balance which has accumulated in the Treasurer's hands, to have so accumulated. The auditors appear to have accepted the balances every year as transmitted to them by their predecessors, or as furnished by the Officers of the Board, without troubling themselves to inquire whether such a balance was really available.

Although it does not properly come within my duty, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the manifest inconvenience which results from the practice, hitherto followed, of paying prizes months and even years after the close of the Exhibition at which they were awarded. There is no good reason why all prizes should not be paid within a couple of months, at the furthest, after the Exhibition; and it would greatly simplify the accounts, closing up each year's transactions within the year, if the rule were made absolute, that no prizes would be paid unless demanded before the first of December following the Exhibition at which they were awarded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE. jr.

PREMIUMS FOR 1868.

DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.
Sept. 23	R. Carnduff, butter	4	00	Sept. 25	Miss Ramey, braiding, &c. ...	7	00
Sept. 25	Joe Leron, Indian work	3	75	do	Wm. Forster, veneers	11	00
do	J. W. Abbott, sewing machine	3	00	do	Jas. Adams, flags	4	00
do	W. McWilliams, bull	12	00	do	J. H. Rutherford, gloves... ..	2	00
do	Macklin & Kirkpatrick, leather	3	00	do	Susannah, bead work	0	75
do	Margaret, Indian work.....	0	75	do	Betsy, do	0	75
do	Ida, do	0	75	do	Kate, do	0	75
do	Josephine do	0	75	do	Eli Freeman, bread cutter, &c.	6	00
do	A. Maclaren, artificial leg ...	3	00	do	Mrs. Plush, bead work.....	0	75
do	J. & T. Bell, boots	11	00	do	Mrs. Pine, do	0	75
do	E. Tench, stallions.....	48	00	do	John M. Klingsmail, house-keepers' safe	1	00
do	Mary, No. 3, bead work	0	75	do	Frederick Burrowes, sideboard	4	00
do	Theresa, do	0	75	do	Wm. L. Hamill, trotting sulky	5	00
do	Annie, No. 1, do	1	50	do	George Copeland, rope and cordage	7	00
do	Betsy, No. 3, do	0	75	do	Jas. Gladstone, shoe pegs.....	4	00
do	Mary Ann, do	0	75	do	Mrs. Careys, netting.....	3	00
do	Mary, No. 1, do	0	75	do	Chas. F. Coswold, butterflies.	3	00
do	Annie, do	1	50	do	Webber & Co., carriage.....	2	00
do	Betsy, No. 4, do	0	75	do	Jas. Clench, sheep skins	6	00
do	Mitchell, do	0	75				
do	F. A. Baker, photographs ...	6	00				

DATE.	NAME.	§	cts.	DATE.	NAME.	§	cts.
Sept. 25	Jas. Campbell, cotton yarn ...	4	00	Sept. 25	R. Currie, stallion	16	00
do	S. Pocock, Venetian blind.....	2	00	do	Sabine & Caull, steer	30	00
do	W. Y. Pettitt, embroidery.....	3	00	do	Messrs J. Lawrence & Son,		
do	Mrs. Tisdale, feather flowers..	2	00	do	mower and reaper	20	00
do	A. E. Wills, penmanship	2	00	do	P. Bartholomew, wheat.....	10	00
do	A. Sutherland, boots.....	19	00	do	Ann, No. 2, bead work.....	0	75
do	Jacob Choate, knitting	3	00	do	D. McConnachie, horses	36	00
do	Purdy & Brother, veneer.....	8	00	do	B. Mitchell, sawing machine..	10	00
do	Messrs Hall & Childs, leathers	10	00	do	Catherine, Indian work.....	0	75
do	F. N. Forster, boiler purger...	2	00	do	Chas. Stalker, stallions	10	00
do	R. McKinley, waggon stuff...	26	00	do	Mrs. White, Indian work.....	0	75
do	Chas. Hagar, belting, &c. ...	12	00	do	Gates & Co., sewing machine.	5	00
do	R. J. Howard, skeleton buggy	5	00	do	Thos. McCrae, woollen shirts,		
do	Wm. Shotwell, buggy	5	00	do	&c.	20	00
do	Messrs Coleman & Son, har-			do	J. & J. Nicoll, flowers, &c....	8	00
do	moniums, &c.	16	00	do	Joseph Nicoll, do	11	00
do	H. Miller, burning fluid	1	00	do	Geo. Rykert, fruit, &c.	43	00
do	Peter Gokey, clothes horse ...	3	00	do	McKenzie & McKay, wool,		
do	Freeman Green, spinning ma-			do	oil, &c.	4	00
do	chine	3	00	do	J. D. Lafferty, wheat.....	8	00
do	John Gregor, carpets.....	8	00	do	Jas. Little, morticing machine	6	00
do	Mrs. Moffatt, rag carpet	2	00	do	W. Hendry, chair	2	00
do	J. B. Schofield, moulding, &c.	12	00	do	Geo. Carr, wood harrows	4	00
do	John Thompson, quilt, &c. ...	4	00	do	J. G. Whitney, mules, &c. ...	20	00
do	Mrs. Shannon, do	3	00	do	Miss Macmillan, fancy work...	9	00
do	W. G. Vanstaden & Co., hubs	2	00	do	Jas. Brodie & Son, boars, &c.	53	00
do	Ernest Macarthy, wax work...	6	00	do	Eliza Walker, mittens	0	50
do	T. K. Fuller, horses	15	00	do	J. F. Rainer & Co., piano ...	22	00
do	A. Esson, brooms	3	00	do	Mary Marshall, woollen stock-		
do	Hatch & Brother, dumb stove	3	00	do	ings	1	00
do	Mrs. Ryckman, shell work ...	2	00	do	Robert Addison, baby's cradle	1	00
do	E. W. Vanderlip, wreath seed	1	00	do	Margaret, bead work.....	0	75
do	R. F. Gagen, landscapes	20	00	do	John Harker, garden stuff.....	22	50
do	E. Law, chickens	2	00	do	George Brown, cooking plums	2	00
do	do cordage, &c.	12	00	do	Chas. Rappe, refrigerator.....	5	00
do	Mrs. McNaughton, moss work,			do	T. T. Turnbull, wheat	48	00
do	&c.	2	50	do	Baptist Jock, Indian work ...	0	75
do	Wm. Irving, shades, &c.	4	00	do	Jas. Leslie, leathers	30	00
do	A. McCorbell, pleasure skiff...	5	00	do	T. B. Choate, invalid bedstead	5	00
do	Jas. Hood, cattle	38	00	do	Wm. Vassie, horses, &c.....	50	00
do	Wm. Hood, do	138	00	do	J. W. Vandusen, full'd cloth,		
do	R. Colson, stallion.....	14	00	do	&c.	6	00
do	G. & W. Booth, sign writing.	5	00	do	Geo. Teasdale, stallion	22	00
do	Jas. McCausland, stained glass	12	00	do	J. G. Tenneyck, seeds	7	00
do	F. A. Young, drawing	4	00	do	do pitchfork ...	4	00
do	W. H. Lingwood, leathers ...	17	00	do	Jas. Addison, horses.....	14	00
do	W. H. Read, grapes	10	00	do	G. W. Abrahams, pitchfork...	2	00
do	Thos. D. Fardley, cheese	6	00	do	Thomas Thompson, cattle, &c.	106	00
do	R. Wilson, moss.....	3	00	do	F. W. Stone, sheep, &c.	222	00
do	Thos. McCrae, cattle.....	148	00	do	J. W. Vandusen, pumpkins...	2	00
do	R. Hill, counterpane	3	00	do	W. R. Gray, cultivator, &c....	12	00
do	Worthen & Bager, loom	6	00	do	Angus McTavish, stallion.....	16	00
do	Wm. Van Buskirk, draining			do	Thos. Johnson, carving, &c....	37	00
do	plough	8	00	do	Canadian Screw Co., screws...	3	00
do	G. J. Miller, beets, &c.	15	00	do	Dennis Hurley, stallion	14	00
do	C. Bender, piano, &c.	18	50	do	Robert Tuck, heifer, &c.....	12	00
do	H. J. Brown, apples, &c.	21	00	do	Thos. Ballantyne, factory		
do	S. J. J. Brown, peaches	3	50	do	cheese	30	00
do	Jas. Condry, iron plough	12	00	do	J. P. Lawrason, stallion	7	00
do	K. McKenzie, horses, &c.....	30	00	do	F. W. Glen, mowing machine,		
do	Dean & Crandell, weaving			do	&c.	20	00
do	loom	4	00	do	Jas. Pringle, wood harrows ...	6	00
do	H. W. Dimon, carriage horse.	10	00	do	John Dixon, stallion	7	00
do	Jas. S. H. Bessie, ram	5	00	do	John Lindsay, heifer.....	20	00

DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.
Sept. 25	H. Ferdinand, dressed skins..	17	00	Sept. 26	H. Rymal, horses	14	00
do	Robt. Ellis, blankets, &c.....	14	00	do	Thos. Ward, Indian work	3	00
do	C. L. Merrill, fire engine, &c.	25	00	do	T. J. Baker, turnips	1	00
do	Frank McDonough, Indian work	2	00	do	G. J. Morgan & Co., cultiva- tor	12	00
do	A. Henderson, embroidery ...	1	00	do	Lyman Clare & Co., linseed oils	6	00
do	Mrs. H. Bidwells, fancy work	9	00	do	J. P. Pronguey, carriages.....	22	00
do	Miss S. Spencer do	10	00	do	L. Taylor, plants.....	5	50
do	Jones & Co., bells, &c.....	10	00	do	E. U. Orr, stallion.....	22	00
do	M. Brennan, joiners' work ...	10	00	do	Alex. Coyne, team.....	15	00
Sept. 26	C. Walker, heifer, &c.	28	00	do	R. E. Enright, horses.....	5	00
do	W. A. Smith, horse	18	00	do	C. Lewis, cooper work, &c....	18	00
do	A. Shaw, grain	14	00	do	Miss Nicols, bouquet.....	1	50
do	R. White, sheep.....	10	00	do	Miss Gerrie, worsted work....	3	00
do	do do	21	00	do	Jas. Boyle, Ayrshire Bull	32	00
do	Brown, Adams, & Co., grain drill	12	00	do	Alex. Matchett, hair work....	3	00
do	R. Lewis, farm gate	3	00	do	William Leith, drawings.....	9	00
do	C. Walker, lambs	34	00	do	J. W. Barry & Son, sheep- skins, &c.....	7	00
do	Jas. Morton, filly	5	00	do	Henry Hall, carriage filly.....	8	00
do	A. Harvie, stallion	36	00	do	George Morton, cattle	68	00
do	R. Ferguson, stallion	10	00	do	do factory cheeses	28	00
do	Chas. Holt & Son, seeds	15	00	do	C. Burkholder, harness.....	35	00
do	Traverski Brothers, ground bones	4	00	do	W. A. Rollings, saws.....	10	00
do	Yale & Co., mower and reaper &c.	16	00	do	Chas. Fothergill, needlework.	3	00
do	Gilmour & Burkholder, stump extractor	8	00	do	Lyman Clare & Co., specimen oil cakes.....	4	00
do	Plummer & Pucey, carriage stuff	20	00	do	Plant & Warwood, stoneware, &c	8	00
do	Joshua Bantz, lithographing..	11	00	do	R. Stephens, drawings.....	10	00
do	Wm. Wigmore, for John Crawford, snaiths	4	00	do	H. S. Smith, soda water machine, &c.....	16	00
do	Hugh Dempsey, boar	6	00	do	O. R. Hess, flannel.....	2	00
do	Judge Logie, plants	8	00	do	J. Carpenter, pair horses	10	00
do	Chas. Lamb, team	20	00	do	Chas. Foster, peas	2	00
do	Donald McDougall, vegetables	13	00	do	Wm. Thompson, butter.....	18	00
do	Donald McDougall, butter....	8	00	do	Wm. Campbell, drain tiles ...	20	00
do	Wm. Calder, floral ornament.	4	00	do	Wm. Campbell, stoneware....	19	00
do	Jas. Hancock, stallion	30	00	do	Miss Munday, portrait.....	4	00
do	J. R. Hawthorn, waggons, &c.	12	00	do	David Allan, plums, &c.....	4	50
do	Jas. Nimmo, cattle	56	00	do	do cabbages, &c....	4	50
do	Joseph Gainor, seeds.....	8	00	do	D. Greening, wirework.....	6	00
do	Jas. Nimmo, cattle	32	00	do	Geo. Murray, sower	4	00
do	John Bogue, fowl	27	00	do	Jas. Kern, croquet set.....	1	50
do	C. W. Williams & Co., sewing machine	5	00	do	R. Casey, grain.....	12	00
do	S. Sinfield, vegetables	17	50	do	John Hesser, cr ^l skins, &c....	9	00
do	N. Hammond, carriage horse..	6	00	do	John Webb, Durl am bull.....	16	00
do	S. Sinfield, vegetables	7	00	do	J. Semmers & Co., moulding, &c	7	50
do	J. McMichael, thongs	3	00	do	John Hewer, colt	4	00
do	J. H. Whale, paintings, &c....	39	00	do	Joseph Dallen & Sons, bellows	15	00
do	Robt. Pollock, vegetables.....	9	50	do	L. Van Gunteer, lathe.....	3	00
do	G. Pincombe, cattle	57	00	do	Miss Aitchison, bottled fruit..	4	00
do	J. Peters, hops	20	00	do	Joseph Rymal, wheat.....	8	00
do	Joseph Anderson, horses	8	00	do	Chas. Foster, woollen plaid ...	2	00
do	William Lottridge, horse, &c.	20	00	do	Miss Bignell, wax flowers.....	3	50
do	Ferdinand Morrison, apples... 5	50		do	C. H. Waterous & Co., grain cracker, &c	12	00
do	Philip Gage, do ...	3	00	do	Miles Walsh, steam engine, &c	64	00
do	Austin & Scott, carriages	15	00	do	Betsy Pile, wine	1	00
do	John Scott, factory flannel ...	3	00	do	T. J. Dixon, melon	2	00
do	John Coombs, hay rakes	3	00	do	John Coleman, butter	6	00

DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.
Sept. 26	Phillips & Robertson, harness	18 00	Sept. 26	Prudence DeWit, feather	
do	Thos. Eastbrook, grain.....	9 00		flowers.....	1 00
do	J. Coleman, Galloway heifer..	4 00	do	Jacob Terryberry, yoke work-	
do	E. E. E. Gourlay, paintings...	23 00		ing oxen.....	12 00
do	Miss McKenzie, crayon col-		do	Geo. McSherry, iron plough...	8 00
	oured	5 00	do	J. F. Calder, bale hops.....	8 00
do	Thos. Armstrong, mare and		do	Miss Wilson, bead work.....	3 00
	foal.....	22 00	do	Jas. Freeman, barley.....	2 00
do	D. B. Galbraith, paintings....	21 00	do	Geo. Roach, pigs.....	142 00
do	J. B. Armstrong, buggies,		do	do stallion.....	36 00
	&c.....	38 00	do	A. E. Walker, paintings.....	5 00
do	Miss B. Gunn, crayon draw-		do	Herd & Roberts, marble work	14 00
	ings.....	11 00	do	L. Springer, pears.....	6 00
do	H. Blandford, gilt frame.....	8 00	do	J. G. Freeman, ducklings....	2 00
do	John Lazier, spinning machine	4 00	do	do ragmat.....	2 00
do	Silas Inch, horse.....	6 00	do	J. J. McKay, sketch.....	2 00
do	Bell & Wood, harmonium.....	18 00	do	John Hamilton, grain.....	130 00
do	C. Thain, plough.....	10 00	do	R. Dickhout, churn.....	2 00
do	R. Crockett, paintings.....	7 00	do	T. W. Leggo, painting.....	3 00
do	Chas. Tuck, barley.....	4 00	do	Miss McKelcan, worsted work	3 00
do	do Durham bull.....	16 00	do	David Murray, flowers.....	2 00
do	R. Cullis, geese.....	4 00	do	J. A. Bruce & Co., fruit.....	0 36
do	do wheat.....	4 00	do	H. H. Hurd, sheep.....	5 00
do	Henry Bauer, wine.....	35 00	do	Hurd & Roberts, wood cutter.	2 00
do	J. W. Williams, skeleton		do	H. Land, wooden pump.....	3 00
	leaves.....	3 00	do	Geo. Mann, cattle.....	52 00
do	John Cullis, grain.....	10 00	do	Robt. Callacutt, ram.....	8 00
do	do geese.....	6 00	do	Richard Foley, cattle.....	20 00
do	Trueman McEvers, grain, &c.	40 00	do	H. H. Spencer, cattle and	
do	John Platt, do.....	11 00		sheep.....	117 00
do	do bull.....	7 00	do	Robt. Beith, carrot seed.....	6 00
do	Miss Beemer, landscape, &c...	7 00	do	do horses.....	39 00
do	C. Lewis, beans.....	6 00	do	B. Greening, wire fencing...	18 00
do	L. F. Bungey, cheese vat.....	8 00	do	Geo. Henderson, iron manu-	
do	Wm. Hill, flowers.....	18 50		factures.....	8 00
do	J. P. Pronguey, waggons.....	16 00	do	T. J. Dixon, capsicums.....	1 00
do	Teal & Wilkins, modellings...	28 00	do	R. Pike, cigars.....	3 00
do	John Smith, sheep, &c.....	68 00	do	D. Mathias, railway rails....	4 00
do	Allen Smith, do.....	10 00	do	Wm. Wells, joiners' work.....	6 00
do	Ford & Hay, turnips.....	2 00	do	R. Roe, fruit and flowers.....	24 50
do	do flowers.....	5 00	do	Jas. Harrigan, axes.....	3 00
do	H. T. Lawry, pigs.....	39 00	do	R. Phillips, mouldings.....	5 00
do	Ralph Brecken, apples.....	3 00	do	J. H. Caddy, drawings....	16 00
do	H. Barker, vegetables.....	7 00	do	S. N. Watts, vegetables.....	5 00
do	Miss A. Reid, crayon.....	4 00	do	W. A. Lottridge, grapes.....	4 00
do	W. P. Wright, native minerals	8 00	do	E. Townsend, flowers, &c.....	28 50
do	Robt. McKechnie, machinery.	64 00	do	do grapes.....	13 00
do	W. A. Robinson, do.....	77 00	do	Samuel Stone, churn.....	3 00
do	Miss C. Warren, ladies hats...	4 00	do	Rev. Mr. Cartwright, tatting.	2 00
do	F. Schwarry, tobacco.....	5 00	do	R. Haig, binding.....	5 00
do	Peter Grant, boar.....	6 00	do	Geo. Woods, wool.....	32 00
do	Wm. Hendrie, sheep.....	6 00	do	Geo. Jardine, bale hops.....	12 00
do	do horses, &c.....	23 00	do	Ed. Blagden, grain.....	23 00
do	John McCormick, flannel, &c.	6 00	do	J. L. Squire, fowls.....	2 00
do	Robert McKay, modelling in		do	John Cox, barley, &c.....	4 00
	plaster.....	4 00	do	Samuel Harvey, rag carpets...	3 00
do	Mrs. Simpson, crochet work...	2 00	do	John Freed, fruit and vege-	
do	John Doty, axles.....	6 00		tables.....	17 50
do	Jas. Currie, grain.....	22 00	do	Thos. Harper, apples.....	10 00
do	Wm. Carey, oats, &c.....	4 00	do	Alex. Young, sheep.....	16 00
do	Robt. Simpson, vegetables....	6 00	do	Aaron F. Land, horse.....	5 00
do	Jas. Little, Durham calf.....	16 00	do	Jas. Gilmour, stallion.....	14 00
do	Jacob H. Rymal, grain, &c....	8 00	do	Samuel Calbeck, pleasure	
do	D. H. Keneger, painting.....	6 00		sleigh.....	6 00

DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.
Sept. 26	Geo. Northey, steam engine...	20 00	Sept. 26	G. M. Howell, corn and maple sugar.....	8 00
do	J. Ohnstead, paintings.....	9 00	do	G. H. Green, vegetables	5 00
do	do do	8 00	do	Jas. Tomlinson, machine	1 50
do	J. H. Rooks, glassware.....	3 00	do	Jas. Scott, grain drill.....	4 00
do	John Amor, comb work, &c....	6 00	do	E. C. Fearnside, fruit	3 00
do	Sissons & Sons, harness.....	10 00	do	Jas. F. Heslop, apples	2 00
do	Danville Slate Co., slates.....	3 00	do	E. C. Fearnside, vegetables...	11 50
do	Thos. Harris, team of oxen ...	40 00	do	Jas. White, horses.....	80 00
do	John Stock, heifer	8 00	do	R. Carnduff, apples	1 00
do	C. Gurney, jr., stoves.....	40 00	do	J. G. & T. Munder, farm gate	2 00
do	Mrs. McCallum, hair work....	1 00	do	Wm. Freeman, roller, &c.....	7 00
do	C. Gurney, jr., scales.....	2 00	do	Mrs. Blackwell, painting	14 00
do	R. Campbell, plough.....	11 00	do	Miss A. Lyons, fruit	10 00
do	Ch. L. Thomas, piano.....	10 00	do	Chas. Lawrie, shoe pegs	3 00
do	John Malcolm, dairy cheese...	8 00	do	A. Wilson, sewing machines..	24 00
do	Thos. Stock, cattle, &c.....	33 00	do	Thos. C. Furnival, suit of clothes	8 00
do	A. Thompson, seeds.....	10 00	do	E. Barber, roadster	14 00
do	Thomas Thompson, butter....	10 00	do	E. Shaver, 6 varieties potatoes and fowls.....	13 50
do	R. W. Walton, cultivator.....	4 00	do	Jas. Tomlinson, coil hoops ...	1 50
do	John Renton, agric. filly.....	14 00	Sept. 28	A. W. Taylor, vegetables	2 00
do	Jas. Brown, filly.....	11 00	do	E. Townsend, do	13 00
do	Jas. Gibson, oats.....	4 00	do	Eyre Thureson, card clothing.	8 00
do	Tuckett, Billings & Co., to- bacco.....	3 00	do	Miss Dority, embroidery	3 00
do	D. Cameron, machinery.....	41 00	do	Lake Mallock, cockscombs ...	1 00
do	Henry Smith, apples.....	2 00	do	Thos. Shaw, lambs.....	5 00
do	Mrs. Grove, shirts	2 00	Sept. 26	J. R. Kilgour, cultivator, &c.	20 00
do	Mrs. Erbs, knitting	4 00	do	G. S. Allen, grade cow.....	16 00
do	Robt. Campbell, enamel ware	5 00	do	S. B. Sawyer, fruit, machin- ery, &c.....	30 00
do	Wm. Onyon, oil	4 00	do	Chas. Davis, papers	17 00
do	Miss Hallen, landscape....	5 00	do	T. W. White, harmonium.....	11 00
do	John Mills, hot air furnaces...	10 00	do	do quill, &c	1 50
do	R. Smith, horse.....	18 00	do	R. R. Waddell, stallion	36 00
do	A. Taylor, fruit.....	3 00	do	J. D. Morden, horse	9 00
do	A. W. Taylor, vegetables.....	21 00	do	F. E. Manning, pigeons	1 00
do	J. C. Beckett & Co., sta- tionary engine, &c.....	45 00	do	Miss Wilson, flowers.....	3 00
do	James Liddle, turnips.....	3 00	Sept. 26	Samuel North, furnace	14 00
do	do butter.....	4 00	Oct. 5.	Walter Burgess, vegetables ...	17 00
do	Dr. Babes, fancy work.....	8 00	Oct. 6.	Wm. Burgess, do	23 50
do	Wm. Gibbs, drain tiles.....	4 00	Oct. 5.	C. S. Millard, oil painting ...	24 00
do	H. Parsons, Stilton cheese ...	10 00	do	Edward Back, saddlery.....	27 00
do	Wm. Harvey, vegetables.....	7 50	Oct. 8.	Danforth & Lee, lasts and trees	5 00
do	H. McWright, inlaid work ...	4 00	Oct. 6.	Miss Denison, flowers	6 00
do	J. J. Davidson, Durham bull, &c.....	34 00	Oct. 8.	John Forsyth, card clothing...	3 00
do	R. Whitelaw, cheese press ...	8 00	do	Selway & Iredale, lasts and trees	8 00
do	Maxwell & Whitelaw, cutting machines, &c.	25 00	Oct. 9.	John Cook, sleigh robes	6 00
do	J. Amor, cheese press	6 00	Oct. 10.	Geo. Miller, sheep.....	29 00
do	D. C. Ferguson, wooden pump	2 00	Oct. 8.	W. J. Bailey, pigeons	7 00
do	R. Whale, paintings	29 00	Oct. 9.	Wm. Burgess, potatoes.....	2 00
do	Alex. Davidson, do	5 00	do	Forrest & Lozo, photographs.	24 00
do	H. Husband, pigs	10 00	do	Miss Gordon, paintings.....	10 00
do	Stephen Washburn, farm fence	3 00	do	John Harrison, hose.....	14 00
do	David Ewing, vegetables.....	7 00	Oct. 10.	Jas. Morrison, brasswork.....	14 00
do	Robert King, grain	11 00	do	L. Wolverton, wax flowers ...	8 00
do	H. Shaw, carrots	3 50	do	Wolverton & Smith, apples, &c.	18 00
do	J. W. Sinclair, flowers	6 00	do	R. W. Rattray, still life	6 00
do	Joseph Lawson, clothing	7 00	do	John Gray, grapes.....	8 00
do	John Campbell, cured meats..	13 00	do	R. L. Denison, Hereford bull.	20 00
do	Peter Miller, agricultural filly	7 00	do	J. O. Bennett, beans and honey	7 50
do	A. Bradshaw, horse waggons.	38 00			
do	T. W. King, shingles.....	2 00			

DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.
Oct. 10.	Robert Ferris, stallion	36	00	Nov. 30.	E. C. Fernside, herbs	1	00
Oct. 23.	C. A. Crawford, yoke steers...	16	00	do	John H. Moore, shear punch.	5	00
do	Geo. Lesslie & Son, fruit and flowers	76	00	do	do axle.....	10	00
do	J. T. Rolph, engraving, &c... ..	37	00	do	James Brown, dry wine	20	00
do	F. W. Stone, cattle, &c.....	330	00	do	W. C. Jones, Berkshire sow...	4	00
do	Samuel Wood, fruit, &c.	11	50	do	J. R. Martin, steers	10	00
Oct. 27.	J. C. Forbes, paintings.....	19	00	do	Miss Ripley, portrait.....	4	00
do	J. B. Faint, do	12	00	do	John Boxall, lamps	8	00
do	B. Irwin, portrait	10	00	do	John Snell, cattle	100	00
do	H. Martin, painting	6	00	do	R. C. McCollum, Devon bull.	32	00
Oct. 29.	Chas. Potter, mathematical in- struments.....	15	00	Oct. 7.	Thos. M. Martin, paintings ..	56	00
do	Mrs. Tully, moss picture	3	00	do	James Garrett, horse pitch- fork	3	00
Oct. 26.	Miss Ford, painting	4	00	do	D. Fowler, paintings.....	99	00
Oct. 29.	Mrs. A. Smith, white quilt ...	2	00	do	Odell & Trout, penmanship...	8	00
do	W. C. Irish, resin and tar.....	13	00		Total.....	\$8,574	41
Oct. 26.	Walter Riddell, seeds	9	00		PAYMENTS TO JUDGES.		
Oct. 6.	Mrs. Bain, sewing machine ...	2	00	Sept. 22	Edward Jones and two others	12	00
Sept. 30.	Peter Musselman, ox yoke ...	2	00	do	Wm. Hendrie and two others	12	00
do	Miss A. Scott, knitting.....	5	00	do	J. B. Aylsworth, do	12	00
do	J. D. Humphries, fruit.....	5	00	do	G. S. Morgan and four others	20	00
Oct. 5.	E. Kreighoff, spring bed bot- tom	3	00	do	A. M. Howard and four others	20	00
Oct. 3.	Chas. Powell, wooden pump... ..	4	00	do	Nathan Choate and three others	16	00
Oct. 5.	Thos. Wakefield, egg fruits ...	2	00	do	J. M. McKay and two others.	12	00
Oct. 6.	Miss Dixon, crayon	2	00	do	Jas. Cowan and two others ...	12	00
Oct. 7.	R. D. Chatterton, model	3	00	do	John Crawford and two others	12	00
Oct. 1.	Miss J. E. Ewart, drawing ...	4	00	do	D. Cuthbert and four others..	20	00
Oct. 2.	C. Goodall, stovepipe fastener	2	00	do	F. W. Fearman and four others	20	00
do	H. Bailey, lamb knitting ma- chine, Sept. 25	2	00	do	R. Currie and two others	12	00
Oct. 23.	Wm. Forfar, Stilton cheese ...	6	00	do	A. Shaw and three others.....	16	00
do	J. D. Humphries, seedling peaches.....	2	00	do	J. W. Bowes and two others.,	12	00
Oct. 5.	Jas. Craig, lacework	3	00	do	John Lawrie and two others...	12	00
Oct. 31.	Joseph Kerby, sheep	51	00	do	C. B. Jennings and two others	12	00
Nov. 5.	J. P. Wheeler, cattle.....	182	00	do	Charles Arnold	4	00
do	Andrew Jamieson, sheep	40	00	do	John Rogers and two others..	12	00
do	Joseph Featherston, pigs	59	00	do	S. Howard and four others ..	20	00
Nov. 7.	Copp & Bros., stoves, &c.....	52	00	do	John Conworth and two others	12	00
Nov. 10.	Atkinson, Bros., ploughs	16	00	do	John King and two others ...	12	00
do	Wm. Cowan, Durham bull ...	24	00	do	Wm. Breden and two others..	12	00
do	Wm. Ptolmy, honey	1	50	do	James Silver and two others..	12	00
Nov. 9.	Æmilus Irving, horse	8	00	do	David Dowsley and one other	8	00
do	Henry Ostrom, cheese	25	00	do	N. H. Pauling and four others	20	00
do	J. W. Bridgman, photograph.	8	00	do	J. P. Wheeler and six others.	28	00
do	F. A. Vernor, paintings	29	00	do	J. Redford	4	00
do	Robt. Booth & Son, brass work	16	00	do	D. & V. Beadle and two others	12	00
do	James Lawrie, Ayrshire bull.	25	00	do	J. S. Bessie and four others...	20	00
do	J. G. Joseph, Goldsmith's work	12	00	do	John Flanagan	4	00
Nov. 14.	Robert Forbes, barrel heading	2	00	do	R. N. Ball	4	00
Nov. 24.	Richard Guthry, vegetables ...	17	50	Sept. 26	Henry Halden and two others	12	00
do	John Mackenzie, horse hoe ...	2	00	do	Wm. McBride and two others	12	00
do	Wm. Thomson, pigs	26	00	do	John Shier and one other.....	8	00
do	Thos. Brownridge, pigs.....	102	00	do	Wm. Ambrose and two others	12	00
do	D. W. Beadle, grapes	11	00	do	W. Cresswell and one other...	8	00
do	Jane Taylor, grapes and wine.	23	00	do	G. Bennett and two others ...	12	00
Nov. 25.	James Griffiths, flowers.....	22	00	do	Mrs. Gourlay and two others.	12	00
do	J. Peters, prizes	158	00	do	Mrs. Cowan and two others...	12	00
do	E. M. Pell, stallion	16	00	do	Jas. Crossen and two others...	12	00
do	R. Rainsford, salt	2	00	do	M. Blake and one other	8	00
do	J. W. Johnson, pigs and fowl	12	00				

DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.
Sept. 26	R. Ambrose and two others...	12 00	Sept. 25	Cook & Waite, painting at Crystal palace	15 00
do	T. McIlwraith and two others	12 00	do	J. G. Denison, services in Treasurer's office.....	4 00
do	Wm. Brown and one other ...	8 00	do	Gatekeepers at Hamilton, brought from Toronto	170 00
do	Thos. Morrow and two others	12 00	do	Jas. Reid, common chairs ...	10 00
do	Robt. Gow and one other.....	8 00	do	Jas. Milne, decorating palace	15 00
do	W. McMaster	4 00	Sept. 21	Fitzpatrick & Bros., painting signs	5 00
do	John Stirling and one other...	8 00	do	Pay list—Art and Manufac- tures Department	96 00
do	Judges in Arts Department (1867)	148 00	do	John Ransom, discount wages	0 30
		8736 00	Sept. 26	J. Fountain, policeman.....	2 00
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S ACCOUNT.			do	S. Dunbar, incidentals	11 50
Sept. 26	To paid for straw	169 77	do	A. Shaw, services in treasurer's office	12 00
do	do hay and clover	163 57	do	Pay list—Arts and Manufac- tures	136 75
do	do Robt. King's account feed.	24 08	do	J. Fleming, pay list	67 28
do	do Thos. Garner, pumpkins...	4 50	do	H. Parsons, services	20 00
do	do Geo. Stock, turnips	2 50	Sept. 28	Wood & Leggat, sundries.....	18 33
do	do Geo. Stock, \$15 ; Thos. Garner, \$27.04 (oats)	42 04	do	J. E. Pell, superintendent, services	45 00
do	do Wood & Leggat, lock, rope, &c.	24 84	do	McInnes, Calder & Co., ma- terial for Exhibition	63 12
do	do James Turner & Co., pun- cheons	15 00	do	Cab hire and cartage, trea- surer's account	42 75
do	do Petty expense account.....	9 53	do	Samuel Dunbar, pay list	52 00
do	do Superintendent's pay list...	257 00	do	Hotel bill for board and officers	266 00
do	do Caretakers' do	142 00	do	Hendrie & Co., cartage.....	1 50
do	do Horse hire	10 00	do	Fitzpatrick & Bros., painting sign	2 00
do	do Salary Superintendent.....	200 00	do	Committee of Agric. Society— liquor and cigars at Royal Hotel	20 70
		\$1065 33	do	Cleaning outhouses	1 00
EXPENSES ATTENDING LOCAL COMMITTEE.			Oct. 8	S. Dunbar, services and inci- dentals	89 25
Mar. 11	R. L. Denison, expenses	5 00	Oct. 22	Dudley & Burns, printing ...	106 35
July 20	do do	4 00	do	Hamilton City Water Works..	52 75
Aug. 28	do do	4 35	23	W. Gillespie (stationery, &c.)	5 29
Sept. 9	R. L. Denison, expenses.....	7 50	Sept. 14	Bryce McMurrich & Co., rib- bons for badges	7 98
Nov. 16	do do	4 50	do	Posting handbills	3 10
		\$25 35	29	Chas. C. Neville, services at Exhibition	20 00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			30	G. O'Hara, do	63 50
Sept. 8	Best, Andrew & Co., commis- sion on sale of booth	25 00	Sept. 1	Postage account for August...	19 72
Sept. 25	Jas. Fleming	20 00	29	Mrs. Pell, making rosettes ...	21 00
do	H. C. Boulter, services in treasurer's office	8 00	Oct. 14	Alex. C. Shaw, services during Exhibition	51 50
do	Edwin C. Fisher, do	14 00	do	W. Edwards, do	15 72
do	R. L. Denison, jr. do	12 00	27	W. G. Denison, do	17 50
do	John Shaw, do	15 00			81735 89
do	Jas. Fitzgibbon, do	4 00	PREMIUMS FOR 1867.		
do	E. P. Denison, do	10 00	1868.		
do	John Gray, do	10 00	Jan. 25	J. D. Pruyn, working oxen..	8 00
do	Alfred E. Denison, do	4 00	Feb. 6	Adolph St Marie, Durham heifer, etc.	14 00
do	Patrick Woods, do	15 00			
do	Arthur Harrison, do	4 00			
do	Dennis Moore & Co., painted plates	28 00			
do	Night watchman, per Mr. Fleming	16 00			

DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.
Feb. 17	John McFile, pig, etc.	8 00	Sept. 7	S. Worthen and Co., loom	6 00
" 13	Dav. Lockwood, field peas	4 00	" 9	J. A. Close, meal, etc.	6 00
" "	Sam. T. Wilmot, factory cheese..	20 00	" 17	Thos. Thomp- son, ram	5 00
" "	Gilbert Jones, fall wheat	8 00	" 11	C. H. Waterous and Co., ma- chinery	44 00
Feb. 25	Mrs. * French, bouquet	2 00	" "	Henry Dunning, hops	12 00
Mar. 3	David Rogers, pumpkins	3 00	" 14	Charles L. Fox, calf	4 00
" 5	Thomas Forfar, churn	2 00	" "	Richard Hoare, stallions	5 00
" "	Ford and Hay, turnip seed, etc.	10 50	" "	W. G. Vanstaden and Co., shafts, etc.	10 00
Apr. 11	Dav. Lockwood, grain	20 00	" "	Jane Swinton, gloves	1 00
" "	Van de Bogart, bull and sheep..	76 00	Sept. 15	Duncan McCon- nachie, horses..	16 00
" "	H. B. Spencer, cattle, etc.	39 00	" "	Joseph Stalker, colt	6 00
May 21	Robert Whale, painting	18 00	July 8	Anson Storms, arts	30 50
" "	Geo. Booth, sign writing	5 00	" "	Thomas Smith, rams	20 00
" "	Silas Inch, agri- cultural filly ...	14 00	" "	William Thomp- son, rams	39 00
" "	Joseph Gardner, bull	7 00	Sept. 1	W. W. Kitchen, wines	28 00
July 11	Douglas Hooper, grain	11 00	" "	W. W. Kitchen, bottled fruits...	6 00
" "	W. & T. Walker, drills	21 00	Oct. 5	Simon Beattie, stallion	108 00
" 30	W. L. Piper, car- riage, etc.	6 00	" 26	John Herring, mowing ma- chine, etc.	16 00
" "	Zara van Luyen, horses	10 00	" 30	J. F. Hawkins, agric. horses ...	20 00
" "	John Corrie, boars	26 00	" "	Miss M. E. Hit- chins, seed wreath	1 00
Aug. 11	John L. Gibb, bull	32 00	Sept. 18	R. A. Wood, (Judge)	4 00
" "	Jonathan Porter, stallions	96 00			\$1169 00
Aug. 24	S. Hulbert, ploughs, etc. ...	25 00	PREMIUMS FOR 1866.		
" "	W. F. Birely and Co., vinegar ...	4 00	1868.		
" 31	L. Linton, colt..	8 00	Jan. 22	Joseph Wickson, pony	2 00
Sept. 1	A. Spears, yoke oxen	20 00	Apr. 6	M. Porter, geese	2 00
Aug. 28	R. Williams, sow	3 00	Mar. 11	Mrs. Garbutt, flowers	1 00
" 31	James Russel, fat ewes	4 00	Apr. 13	W. H. Pellow, cheese vat	3 00
Sept. 8	John Doty, axles	4 00	May 28	Stephen Moffatt, bull	7 00
" 9	Thomas Irving, cattle	198 00	" "	A. McLean Howard, fowl...	8 00
" 8	Armstrong, McRae and Co., woollens	28 00	1867.		
" "	L. F. Bungay, cheese vat	3 00	Nov. 1	Thomas Ireland, stallion	7 00
" 1	Wm. Perdue, bull	24 00			

DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.
Nov. 1	Donald Clark, cloths	17 50	Nov. 5	A. A. Burnham, attending State Fair at Rochester.....	20 00
" "	Donald Clark, butter	10 00	do	Thos. Stock, do	12 00
" "	Archibald Gillis, plough	4 00	do	David Christie, do	25 00
Sep. 18	R. A. Wood, fowls	2 00	do	R. L. Denison, do	26 00
Oct. 5	Charles Powell, wooden pump..	4 00	Nov. 21.	David Christie, expenses of self and Messrs. Burnham and Stone to Cattle Convention at Springfield	300 00
Total.....		67 50			\$1295 00

SALARIES.

1868.	EXPENSES OF BOARD.		Feb. 1.	William Middleton, 1 month...	30 00
March 5.	F. W. Stone	10 00	March 25.	Hugh C. Thomson, 1 quarter.	300 00
do	Asa A. Burnham	11 00	March 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month.....	30 00
do	John Shears	9 00	June 22.	R. L. Denison, half-year.....	200 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	4 00	June 25.	Hugh C. Thomson, 1 quarter.	300 00
do	Thos. Stock.....	6 00	April 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month.....	30 00
do	David Christie	10 00	May 1.	do do	30 00
May 27.	William Ferguson	32 00	June 1.	do do	30 00
do	J. C. Rykert	10 00	Sept. 1.	do do	30 00
do	Geo. Alexander	10 00	Oct. 1.	do do	30 00
do	Thos. Stock.....	6 00	Aug. 1.	do 2 months.....	60 00
do	W. H. Mills.....	5 00	Sept. 30.	H. C. Thomson, 1 quarter ...	300 00
do	Thos. Richmond.....	17 00	Nov. 6.	R. L. Denison, salary by special resolution of the Board.	1200 00
do	Dr. Beatty	10 00	Nov. 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month's salary	30 00
do	F. W. Stone.....	28 00	Nov. 10.	J. O. Heward, auditor	40 00
do	D. Christie	20 00	do	T. D. Harris, do	40 00
do	Asa A. Burnham	8 00	Dec. 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month.....	30 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	5 00			\$2710 00
Sept. 17.	F. W. Stone, 4 meetings and Cattle Plague Committee ...	85 00		ADVERTISING, PRINTING, ETC.	
do	Thos. Stock, do do	64 00	Feb. 20.	A. Maclean, advertising.....	5 40
do	Geo. Alexander, 3 meetings...	24 00	Feb. 27.	J. & S. Blackburn, do	12 00
do	Thos. Richmond, 2 meetings and Cattle Plague Commit- tee.....	90 00	May 26.	Dr. Barker, do	57 30
do	Asa A. Burnham	9 00	April 24.	Robertson & Cook, printing circulars	5 25
do	W. H. Mills	3 00	April 17.	John Blackburn, do ...	2 25
do	R. L. Denison, 3 meetings ..	12 00	June 20.	H. Hough, advertising	5 00
Sept. 27.	D. Christie, 4 meetings and Cattle Plague Committee ...	150 00	Aug. 3.	Jaffray & Bros., do	4 03
Sept. 26.	Wm. Ferguson	14 00	Aug. 22.	Graham & Stratton, do	3 60
do	Thos. Richmond.....	20 00	Aug. 26.	James Seymour, do	4 80
do	Geo. Alexander	23 00	Aug. 22.	William Weld, do	13 20
do	J. C. Rykert, 3 meetings	35 00	do	E. Jackson, do	7 85
do	F. W. Stone	15 00	Aug. 29.	D. Crew, do	4 50
do	A. A. Burnham	12 00	Sept. 12.	Lowe & Chamberlin, do	12 41
do	John Beattie	35 00	Sept. 16.	J. S. Gurnett, do	5 40
do	Thos. Stock	15 00	do	H. Lemmon, do	5 52
do	R. L. Denison.....	12 00	Sept. 17.	Wm. Buckingham, do	6 00
Nov. 5.	W. H. Mills.....	7 00	do	James Neish, do	5 44
do	Wm. Ferguson	7 00	do	David Wylie, do	5 20
do	Thos. Richmond.....	18 00	Sept. 16.	Penny, Wilson & Co. do	15 37
do	Asa Burnham	10 00	Oct. 22.	Globe Printing Co., do	255 80
do	Thos. Stock	7 00	do	J. S. Blackburn, do	15 00
do	F. W. Stone	10 00	August.	Dudley & Burns, printing.....	20 00
do	George Alexander	10 00	Oct. 7.	J. J. Moylan, advertising	6 80
do	J. Beatty	10 00	Nov. 7.	T. & R. White.....	40 54
do	David Christie.....	10 00	Oct. 26.	Canadian Churchman.....	5 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	4 00	Nov. 7.	C. E. Stewart & Co.....	228 11
			do	Michael Hain, posting bills ...	10 00

SUMS PAID SINCE 1ST DEC., 1868.		
*L. M. Smith, (Laird) painting.....	4 00	*M. B. Hix, fowl..... 4 00
*R. W. Laird, moulding.....	2 00	John Hadkink..... 10 00
*Jas. Perry, (W. Weld), engraving on wood.....	4 00	Thos. Byrne, jr..... 18 00
*W. A. Smith, (F. Finlayson), fruit, &c.	8 00	Samuel Marshall..... 10 00
*Jas. Graham, Galloway cow.....	24 00	John McLaren..... 11 00
*A. Anderson, farm implements.....	11 00	Jonas S. Baines..... 9 00
P. A. Gregory.....	8 00	*A. McLane, advertising..... 5 16
T. Allen.....	8 00	H. Sells..... 20 00
Brown Bros.....	50 00	John Miller..... 283 00
A. Gocom.....	12 00	M. H. Cochrane..... 352 00
*W. G. Denison, services in Secretary's Office.....	31 50	*Wm. Hamilton, steam engine..... 15 00
Anson Storms (Wife).....	5 50	John Morrel..... 24 00
Do (Daughter).....	2 50	J. J. Fisher..... 66 00
Messrs. Johnson, <i>Guide Office</i>	5 60	H. A. Massey..... 60 00
Cobourg <i>World</i>	4 50	*John Ford, swine..... 13 00
W. A. Gurlamey.....	8 00	*Jas. J. Biggar, swine..... 18 00
		Joh*n Shaw..... 2 00
		<hr/> \$1,108 76
		*Sums marked thus are sustained by vouchers.

STATEMENT of the Paris Exhibition Account, as taken from Mr. Denison's Books:—

Amount Received from Government of Canada on account of Fund	\$2200 00
PAYMENTS—	
Matthew Bell.....	\$ 2 25
Col. Campbell.....	2 25
John Mitchell.....	4 50
John L. Patterson.....	1 50
H. C. Thomson, for laborer.....	0 20
John Pratt.....	1 00
James Trann.....	2 00
C. Holt.....	1 75
John Gray.....	30 00
James Pill.....	1 35
Peter ———.....	32 00
D. F. Jones.....	37 25
Alexander Duncan.....	83 00
H. K. Parsons.....	7 20
A. J. Whitney & Co.....	27 00
Philip Bartholomew.....	2 50
A. Shaw.....	6 00
J. McKay.....	36 40
Patterson & Bro.....	53 00
H. A. Masey.....	240 00
Thos. Moore.....	51 30
To ———.....	4 00
H. Middleton & Son.....	15 00
Samuel Williams.....	7 00
John Williams.....	7 00
W. Edwards.....	7 05
Grand Trunk Freights, and Consular Certificates.....	12 51
Robert Spratt.....	16 00
J. A. Donaldson.....	81 50
H. Thomson, for freights.....	5 15
J. B. Birchell.....	11 00
T. & G. Morgan.....	60 00
T. W. Cleland.....	2 64
H. C. Thomson.....	4 50
Geo. McLean.....	12 00
Geo. Morton.....	20 00
Maxwell & Whitelaw.....	118 00
Wm. Galbraith.....	10 75
Wm. Mahaffe.....	30 00
George Tears.....	16 08
James Fleming & Co.....	107 39
John Blackburn.....	2 00
R. L. Denison.....	5 00
	<hr/> 1178 02
Balance	\$1021 98

STATEMENT of Premiums Awarded at Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, 1868,
remaining unpaid or unclaimed, Dec. 19th, 1868.

NAMES.	\$	cts.	NAMES.	\$	cts.
John Stalker, Orono	10	00	T. J. Cottle, Woodstock	2	00
James Jackson, North Dorchester	8	00	John Forsyth, Dundas	8	00
Richard Train, Ravenswood	12	00	J. B. McKenzie, Hamilton	2	00
John Hartley, Zimmerman	18	00	Miss M. Davis	4	00
Kenneth McKenzie, Aberfoyle	17	00	H. M. Thomas, Brooklin	2	00
Charles Pilhey, Claremont	16	00	G. Davis, Nelson	3	00
Henry Hall, Binbrook	8	00	Wm. Lutes, Townsend	15	00
John Nickerson, Delhi	8	00	Edwardsburgh Starch Co	2	00
J. Featherstone, Trafalgar	6	00	Tucket & Billings, Hamilton	3	00
J. Morrison, Scarboro	9	00	W. T. Ecclestone, Hamilton	2	00
Thos. Kane, Falkland	15	00	Saunders & Phelps, St. Catharines	2	00
W. Wise, Goderich	8	00	Mrs. J. Park, East Oxford	7	00
John Bellwood, Clarke	6	00	E. & C. Gurney, Hamilton	3	00
Donald Clarke, Puslinch	24	00	Miss C. Bangheart, Caradoc	1	00
John Corrie, Dereham	8	00	Miss Maughan, Toronto	4	00
John Scott, Coldstream	3	00	T. J. Cottle, Woodstock	4	00
H. E. Irving, Hamilton	5	00	Mrs. J. Sloman, Barton	2	00
F. Vande Bogart, Richmond	5	00	W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto	19	00
Wm. Donaldson, Woodstock	8	00	Mrs. Jas. Park, Oxford Centre	2	00
N. Bethel, Thorold	6	00	Granby Slate Company	4	00
John Corrie, Dereham	29	00	St. Lawrence Glass Co.	4	00
D. Featherstone, Trafalgar	10	00	Frank McDonogh, Caughnawaga	2	00
John Crumb, Darlington	26	00	Danville Slate Co.	3	00
Mark Hill, Hamilton	18	00	Miss M. Glover, Burford	1	00
Thos. Harper, Hamilton	2	00	A. Bigelow, Hamilton	2	00
Geo. Barnes, Barton	2	00	C. Irwin & Co., Belleville	5	00
Wm. Horning, E. Flamboro'	2	00	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	6	00
Wm. Benham, Guelph	2	00	G. J. Baker, Oakville	3	00
Wm. Thompson, Whitby	8	00	M. C. Lutz & Co., Galt	3	00
George Murray, Westminster	1	00	John Law, London	2	00
Geo. Barnes, Barton	2	00	N. Piper & Son, Toronto	5	00
W. H. Brooking, Ancaster	1	00	New England Sewing Machine Co	10	00
Jas. R. Foster, E. Flamboro'	6	00	Canada Screw Co., Dundas	3	00
J. R. Pettit, Grimsby	6	00	George Campbell, Toronto	4	00
J. Norrish, Nassagaweya	2	00	W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto	8	00
S. Sinfeld, Barton	1	00	Lamb Knitting Co., Rochester	4	00
Robert Burnet, Hamilton	2	00	Robertson & Cook, Toronto	6	00
Wm. Benham, Guelph	3	00	D. Clarke, Puslinch	26	00
Jas. Wildes, Hamilton	3	00	Sissons & Sons, Westminster	10	00
A. W. Taylor, Hamilton	1	00	Thos. Hunter, Barton	3	00
R. Sampson, Hamilton	0	50	E. L. Brazner, Hamilton	2	00
R. Shearer, Niagara	1	00	James Gladstone, Ayr	4	00
Geo. Stranger, Nassagaweya	10	00	G. L. Beardmore, Toronto	2	00
John Symmonds, London	1	00	Young, Law & Co., Hamilton	12	00
A. L. Reid, Franklinville	4	00	D. Davis, St. Catharines	5	00
D. Clarke, Puslinch	2	00	Empire Woollen Mills	6	00
Jacob Neads, Bowmanville	6	00	Mrs. J. R. Hess, Barton	2	00
Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville	22	00	James Clench, Hamilton	6	00
Israel Kenney, Woodstock	2	00	D. Vandusen, Grimsby	5	00
T. & W. Walker, Chingunacousy	15	00	A. A. Barker	4	00
John Abell, Woodbridge	38	00	Do	4	00
Wm. Hughes, Waterdown	12	00	A. Bond	19	00
Jas. Walker, Whitby	4	00	R. Spooner	54	00
John Westlich, Port Hope	4	00	Brennan & Yarker	36	00
Shanles & Son, Edinburgh	6	00	R. Bushard	4	00
A. D. Bacon, Bayham	1	00	S. Washburn	1	00
Wm. Lutes, Townsend	2	00	Miss Chapman	5	00
J. Washburn, S. Dumfries	1	00	F. Bergman	3	00
Wm. Stevenson, Nassagaweya	1	00	A. Watts	13	00

STATEMENT of Premiums awarded, &c.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	\$ cts.	NAMES.	\$ cts.
Geo. Pears	5 00	Jas. Moore	8 00
Geo. F. Moore	12 00	B. Walton	6 00
John Morley	26 00	Geo. Purvis	16 00
Whiting & Cowan	33 00	E. Gallen	8 00
J. M. Davis	20 00	S. Phipps	8 00
James Tennant	8 00	Jas. Richardson	10 00
James Davidson	14 00	Fisher & Son	3 00
H. Calcutt	16 00	Martindale & Brothers	6 00
Do	3 00	J. H. Caddy	6 00
A. C. Smith	4 00	A. McNeil	114 00
A. Weese	2 50	A. Rutherford	2 00
Geo. Barber	20 00	John Watson	45 00
Jas. Russell	8 00	J. H. Thomas	5 00
J. O. Stewart	5 00	H. M. Thomas	10 00
W. Clements	4 00	Geo. Robson	10 00
Chas. Bradley	3 00	John Calvert	4 00
P. Hinman	13 00	Do	2 00
O. E. Foster	16 00	S. H. Mitchell	6 00
H. Willoughby	24 00	P. Wilson	3 00
E. Cartwright	9 00	John Grant	6 50
Geo. Weldrich	8 00	O. P. Mabee	9 00
T. Alexander	4 00	Welding & Belding	8 00
S. Smith	8 00	G. H. Greene	4 00
Beman & Westman	3 00	John Borer	14 00
J. H. Rutherford	3 00	Jas Kirkland	6 00
Wm. Hill, John Brown	10 00		
J. Davidson	14 00		
			\$1,460 50

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE,
TORONTO, Dec. 22, 1868.

(COPY).

No. 18.

TORONTO, 23rd December, 1868.

To the Honorable DAVID CHRISTIE, *President Board of Agriculture*—

SIR,—On the 3rd ultimo, I appointed Mr. Thos. White, of Hamilton, under the authority of the 7th Section of the Agricultural Act of this Province, to make an enquiry into the Books and Accounts of the Agricultural Association and the Board of Agriculture, for the years 1867 and 1868, and to report a Statement, in detail, of the Receipts and Expenditures for those years, with the Assets and Liabilities of the Board and Association.

I am this morning in receipt of Mr. White's Report, and am astonished to find by it that while the Accounts shewed, on the 30th of November last, a net cash balance to the credit of the Board, of \$12,047.76, that amount is not available, and that Mr. Denison, the Treasurer, does not keep any Board Account with any Bank, and has never been called upon by the Board to furnish sureties for the proper performance of his duties, or for the forthcoming of the funds of the Association.

Mr. White reports that the Treasurer is prepared to give security for the re-payment of the large balance due by him; and I have to request that you will take such immediate steps as may be necessary, either to have the balance deposited to the credit of the Board, in one of the chartered Banks, or to have proper and ample security taken for the amount—such security to be satisfactory to this Department.

It is evident that until this is done, and sureties given for the due administration of the funds in the future, I shall not be warranted in paying over the \$5,000 due on this year's Government Grant.

Your early attention to the matter will greatly oblige,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 19.

(COPY).

PARIS. 24th Dec'r, 1868.

SIR,—I have just received your letter of the 23rd instant, and have directed the Secretary to call a meeting of the Board of Agriculture for Wednesday, the 6th January, 1869, and sooner, if practicable.

Your communication will then be submitted to the Board, for such action as may be deemed necessary.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

DAVID CHRISTIE,

The Hon. JOHN CARLING,

Minister of Agriculture,

President Board of Agriculture,

Ontario.

Toronto.

No. 20.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the year 1866.

R. L. DENISON, *Treasurer.*

1866.	DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1	To Balance from Account of 1865	15,475	83	15,475	83
do	To Receipts on Account Board of Agriculture—				
do	Rent from Mr F. Shanly	360	00		
do	Do from Messrs. Fleming and Co.	800	00		
do	Postage on Prize Lists, etc., refunded	82	50		
do	Government Grant to Board.....	4,000	00		
do	Journal—Arrears of Subscriptions	22	75		
do	Government Grants to pay County Societies	49,167	00		
				54,432	25
do	To Receipts on Account Association—				
do	Rent of 5 Refreshment Stands.....	915	00		
do	Horse Stalls, Locks, Forage, etc.....	401	89		
do	Subscriptions—1,010 Members at \$1.00	1,010	00		
do	34,369 Admission Tickets at 25 cents	8,592	25		
do	2,575 Childrens' do at 12½ cents	321	87		
do	Six Life Members' Subscriptions.....	60	00		
do	One Gold and one Silver Medal	50	00		
do	Lumber sold after Exhibition	50	30		
do	Grant from Canada Company	140	00		
				11,541	31
				\$81,449	39
1868.	CR.				
Jan. 1	By Payments on Account Board of Agriculture—	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
do	Grants to Agricultural Societies	43,051	26		
do	Books, Stationery, Printing, etc.....	490	13		
do	Veterinary School, Salaries, etc.	289	00		
do	Lectures on Flax Culture	150	00		
do	Agricultural Hall—Insurance, Rent, Water Rent, Fuel, Stoves and Pipes, Repairs, etc.	359	22		
do	Office Expenses, Freight, Salaries, Postage, Telegrams, Travelling Expenses, etc.	1,923	24		
do	Expenses of Members attending Meetings, Travelling, etc..	888	35		
do	Commissions on Remittances, etc.	12	22		
do	Repairs to Premises leased to Mr. Shanly.....	5	63		
				47,169	05
do	By Payments on Account Association—				
do	Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Badges, Rosettes, etc....	1,018	92		
do	Exhibition Buildings and Grounds—Fitting up, Furnishing, etc.....	1,245	64		
do	Judges' Fees at Exhibition	660	00		
do	General Superintendents' Department—Pay List, Forage, Water, etc.	913	72		
do	Superintendent Agricultural and Horticultural Department	63	25		
do	Superintendent Arts and Manufactures Department	174	75		
do	Gatekeepers, Night Watch, Police, etc.	349	00		
do	Secretaries Offices, Assistants, etc.	221	50		
do	Treasurers' office—Salary, Assistants.....	348	00		
do	Hotel Bills, Entertainment of Guests, Travelling Expenses, Postage, Cab Hire, Telegrams, Petty Expenses, etc. ...	179	09		

Jan. 1.	Premiums, Exhibition of 1866.....	7,385 00	
do	do do 1865.....	830 25	
do	do do 1864.....	22 00	
do	Paid for striking Medals	35 00	
do	Contribution to Ploughing Match	100 00	
do	Auctioneers' Commission, selling Booths	20 00	
do	Discount on depreciated Money	6 00	
			13,572 12
Dec. 31	Balance in Treasurer's hands		20,708 22
			\$81,449 39

BALANCE SHEET, AS REPORTED BY AUDITORS.

1866.	Received on Account Board of Agriculture	\$5,265 25	
	Paid on Account Board of Agriculture	\$4,110 31	
	Received for County Societies	49,167 00	
	Paid County Societies.....	43,051 26	
	Received on Account Agricultural Association	27,017 14	
	Paid on Account do do	13,579 60	
	Balance	20,708 22	
	Totals.....	\$81,449 39	\$81,449 39

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Provincial Agricultural Association, certify that we have done so, for the period commencing the first of January, and terminating the 31st day of December, 1866, that we find by this book that the sum of (including the balance of Fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-three cents at the last audit) Eighty one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents has been received, and the sum of sixty thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and seventeen cents has been paid (as per vouchers produced), thereby showing a balance, in the hands of the Treasurer, of Twenty thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and twenty-two cents.

Toronto, 21st November, 1867.

Signed

G. P. RIDOUT.

J. O HEWARD,

GEO. BUCKLAND.

Auditors.

Countersigned

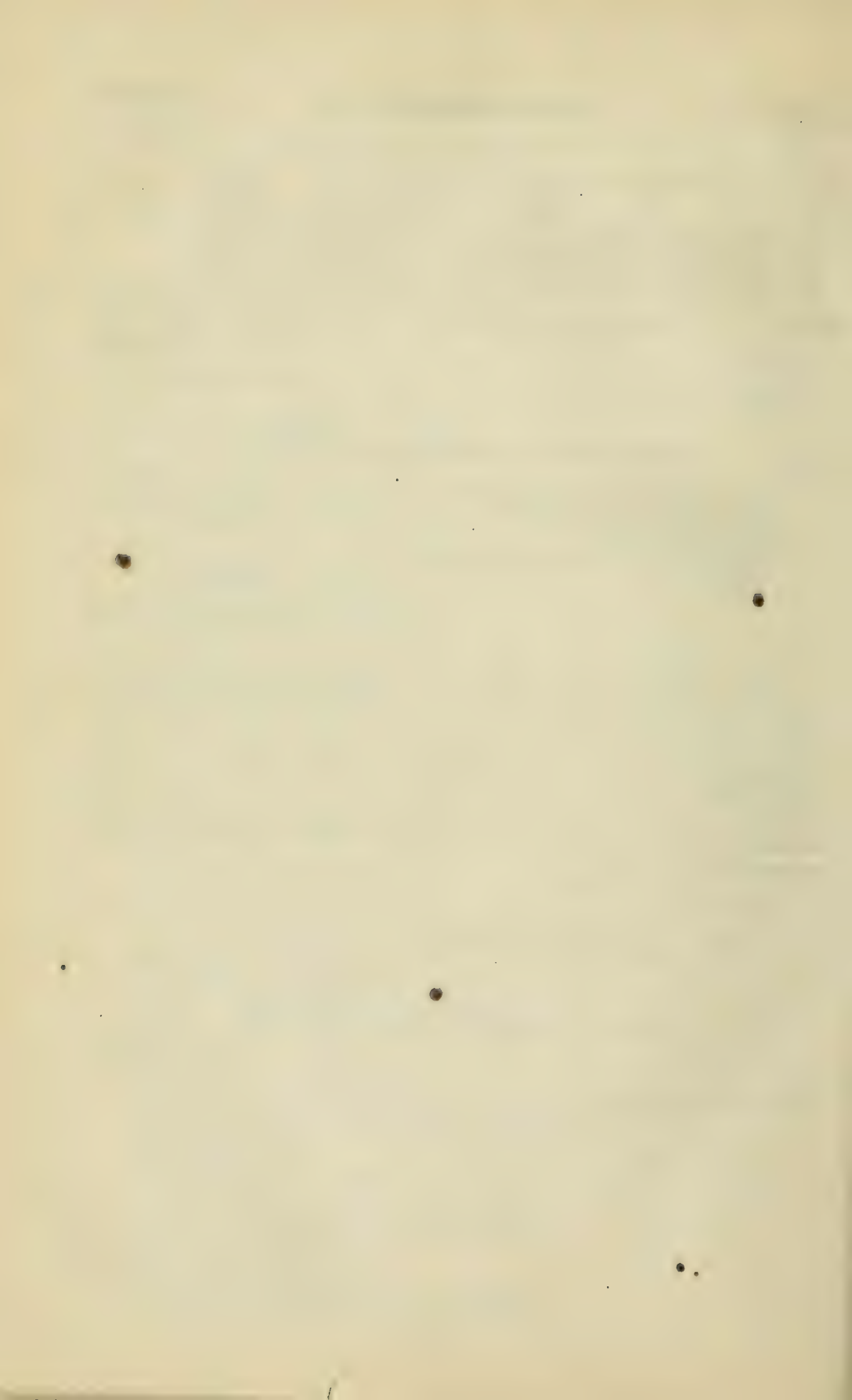
R. L. DENISON,

Treas. P. A. A.

CERTIFIED—Extracted from Treasurer's Account Book.

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Sec'y.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1868.



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 9th January, 1869.

THOMAS WHITE, Esq.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith a paper,* being the reply of the Board of Agriculture to your report of the 23rd December on the accounts of the Board and Agricultural Association.

You will see that both Mr. Denison and the President deny the accuracy of the statement contained in your report in relation to the bank account of the Board. Will you be good enough to furnish me with any explanation you may have to offer on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARLING.

TORONTO, 11th January, 1869.

Hon. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, covering a paper which purports to be the reply of the Board of Agriculture to my report to you, dated the 23rd ult., on the accounts of the said Board, calling my attention to the letter of Mr. Denison, embodied in that reply, in which he denies having informed me that he kept no bank account in the name of the Board of Agriculture or Agricultural Association, and requesting that I would furnish you with any explanation I may have to offer on the subject.

Will you permit me, before making such remarks as I may deem necessary upon the subject of this "reply," to refer to and correct a very common misapprehension which appears to prevail in relation to the position occupied by me in the recent investigation. I was not "a Commissioner," and possessed none of the powers which belong to that position. My appointment was made under the seventh section of the Agricultural Act, which authorises the Commissioner of Agriculture at any time to appoint a person to make an examination into the books and accounts of any Society receiving Government aid, and being in connection with the Bureau of Agriculture, and which requires all officers of such societies, whenever required to do so, to submit such books and accounts to such inspection. I had no authority to take evidence under oath, nor to make enquiries of any other person than the officers of the Board having the custody of the books and accounts. I deem it but justice to myself to point this out, as I have observed in some quarters a disposition to blame me for not having made the investigation more exhaustive, and for confining my enquiries to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board.

In reference to the denial of Mr. Denison, that he informed me that he kept no bank account in the name of the Board or the Association, I have only to repeat the statement of my report, and to express my willingness to make affidavit of the fact should that be necessary. You will perceive, however, that the circumstances, as related by me, strongly support my statement. Let me briefly repeat those circumstances. From the first I suspected that when the bank account came to be examined, it would be found that there was a deficiency; but it never occurred to me, until Mr. Denison made his statement, that there was no bank account. I was anxious, therefore, to complete the examination of the accounts and vouchers before approaching the question of the Bank account, and the manner in which it had been and was then kept. I completed that examination on the 15th December, and on that day I addressed a letter to Mr. Denison, returning the vouchers for 1868, with which I had been furnished, asking him for information on certain points which had occurred to me in the examination as requiring explanation, and requesting to be permitted to examine the Bank book, and to have particulars as to the manner in which the account was kept; and I agreed to meet him at Mr. Thomson's office, on the 17th, in relation to the matters referred to in my letter. It will thus be seen that the production of the bank book was required by me in writing. Mr. Denison does not deny, cannot in fact deny, that he received that letter, and that he met me at Mr.

* Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, as published in the Toronto Daily Globe of January 8th, and officially circulated by the Board.

Thomson's office, as requested, on the 17th December, in relation to the matters referred to in it. If he did not inform me, as he now states, that he kept no bank account, what excuse did he offer for the non-production of the bank book? That question, it seems to me, should have occurred to the President of the Board had he been less anxious to defend the malfeasance of the Treasurer, and to escape the share of blame which, in the public mind, must attach to himself, in relation to those transactions. In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the ground upon which Mr. Denison refused to produce his bank book, I at once, as stated in my report, reduced my impressions of our conversation to writing, in a letter addressed to him on the same day. In the same letter I asked him for certain vouchers for payments entered by him as having been made since the 30th Nov. On the 19th I received those vouchers at the Queen's Hotel, where I requested that he would address to me his answer to my communication. They were left for me with a string tied round them, but without a scrap of a pen in reply to my letter, or in correction of my version of the conversation of the 15th, at Mr. Thomson's office, in relation to the bank account. Is it credible that, if that version were incorrect, if Mr. Denison had not, as alleged by me, stated that he kept no bank account, he would have permitted me to remain under this erroneous impression. On the 21st, I met Mr. Denison at your office. He said in words, as I distinctly remember them, for having failed in getting a written reply, I was now more careful to remember correctly verbal statements, "I received your letter; you rightly understood me about the bank account." And he then proceeded to say, that although he had no claim upon me, he hoped I would put the matter in as favorable a light as possible. I replied that I should have to report simply the facts, and with that our conversation on this point ended. The investigation having been thus brought to an abrupt termination, in consequence of the non-production of the bank book, nothing remained but to prepare my report, which I accordingly did.

In a question of veracity, such as has been unfortunately raised, the motives of the parties are often important; and I beg to call your attention to this view of the case. Having been honoured by you with the task of investigating these accounts, it was my interest, as well as my duty, to make the enquiry as exhaustive as the limited powers possessed by me would permit. It was a matter of the greatest importance that I should be able to report fully on the manner in which the Bank account was kept, and the exact state in which it stood on the 30th November. I felt the responsibility of this, and could not, therefore, have invented an excuse for not doing that which I had the greatest desire and the strongest interest to do. Mr. Denison, on the other hand, had, as it now appears, a very strong interest in concealing the exact position of the Bank account, and in stating that there was no such account. Had his statement to me been a correct statement, his position to-day would have been a much less embarrassing one than it is. With no Bank account in existence, all that could be said would be that the Treasurer kept his private means and the public money in the same purse, and that, in drawing upon the former, he unfortunately encroached upon the latter as well. That, the world would call dishonesty. But, with a Bank account in the name of the Board, the matter is much more serious. As the case stands, in the reply of the President of the Board, Mr. Denison being, by his own admission, a defaulter to a large amount, must have drawn official cheques on an official fund, and appropriated the proceeds to his own purposes. That, the world will designate by a much stronger term.

I say that Mr. Denison had, in this respect, the strongest motive for concealing from me the existence of a Bank account. He had an equally strong motive for another reason. The President states that since the 30th November, the Treasurer has paid the sum of \$3,794; and that there is still a small balance at the credit of the Board in the Bank. I venture the statement, that on the 30th November there was no such sum as is here indicated at the credit of the Board in the Bank of British North America, and that, had the bank book been produced, as asked for by me, this fact would have been made apparent. Among the sums paid by Mr. Denison since my report was an amount of between \$1,100 and \$1,200 to Messrs. Yates & Edgar, of Hamilton, for fitting up the Crystal Palace at Hamilton. That amount, paid at the end of December, I am informed by Mr. Yates, was paid in a cheque on the Royal Canadian Bank, in which Mr. Denison keeps his personal account, and not in a cheque on the Bank of British North America, where the Board

account is kept. If Mr. Christie examined the Bank account—as from his statement it is to be presumed he did—this circumstance must have been apparent to him.

But apart from the question of motive, I think I have reason to complain that, upon the mere denial of Mr. Denison that he told me there was no Bank account, the President should have, in the strong language used by him, charged me with having made a wilfully false report. Mr. Denison had only eight days before written the following letter to the *Toronto Globe*, in relation to a statement of that paper :—

“To the Editor of the Globe :

“SIR,—I have been astonished at the appearance of a paragraph in the Globe of this morning, to the effect that there is a deficiency of ten thousand dollars in the Treasury of the Board of Agriculture, which can in no way be accounted for.

“I have the honour to be the Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Association, and I most distinctly deny that there is a deficiency of ten thousand dollars, or any other arrears, or that any sum or sums of money have come into my hands unaccounted for.

“Yours, &c.,

“Toronto, Dec. 31st, 1868.”

“R. L. DENISON.

While on the 7th January, only eight days afterwards, Mr. Christie himself produced the following letter from the same Mr. Denison :—

“DOVER COURT,

“January 7, 1869.

“To the Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

“DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of this evening, I can only say that I am prepared to give ample landed security to the satisfaction of the President of the Board, for whatever amount may be found to be due by me on Board of Agriculture account.

“I remain, dear sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“R. L. DENISON.”

And yet, upon the mere statement of this gentleman, who, on the 31st December, denied that there was any deficiency whatever, and on the 7th January, eight days afterwards, offered landed security for the repayment of an admitted deficiency of over \$8,000, I am charged with having made a false report; and that too, notwithstanding that all the circumstances point strongly to the strict accuracy of my statement.

The President, in his statement, refers to the fact that there were among the vouchers examined by me cheques on the Bank of British North America, and signed “R. L. Denison, Treasurer B. A.” and he is reported to have produced “a large number” of such cheques. This he certainly could not have done; for the sufficient reason that there were not a “large number” of such cheques among the vouchers. By far the largest number of vouchers were for prizes. These were the Secretary’s certificate, with the receipt of the party receiving the prize endorsed upon it. Then there were payments to judges, which were also ordinary receipts, the sums being, as a rule, paid in cash at the exhibition. So with salaries of officers and expenses of Board, all of which were ordinary receipts, and so, too, with accounts for advertising and printing. For none of these, as my memory serves me, were there any cheques. I believe I am within the mark when I say that among the vouchers for 1867, there were not a dozen cheques, and certainly not half that number among those of 1868. These did not challenge any special attention as they passed through my hands. Had it been otherwise, however, it surely ought not to be contended that I was bound to infer the existence of a bank account, “in the name of the Board or Association” from cheques, against the positive statement of the Treasurer, who drew those cheques, and there was no bank account.

Mr. Christie makes a personal allusion, to which I beg to offer a word in reply. He is reported to have said, that “on the 7th November last, Mr. White himself, for an “account of his own, got from the Treasurer a cheque from the Bank of British North America.” Without stopping to question the good taste of such a statement, I have simply to remark, that it is untrue. I believe a cheque was sent to the *Spectator* office, in Hamilton, in payment of an account, about the time mentioned, and was received by my brother, who has the management of the business of the office. But for myself I was not

even aware that we had a claim against the Board until I came upon the voucher—a receipted account, not a cheque—in the course of my examination.

The President produces four authorities, in 1851, in 1854, in 1860, and in 1863 respectively, for the keeping of a bank account. There can be no doubt now that there has nominally been a bank account, though the facts of my report about which there is no dispute, shows very conclusively that it has been little more than nominal. But looking at the manner in which the other requirements of those authorities have been fulfilled, I might have been excused, even if I had known of their existence, which I did not, for paying but little heed to them as affording proof that a bank account was kept in the name of the Board. The last two authorities cited by Mr. Christie are as follows:—

“By-Law passed 28th September, 1854, page 414.

“12th. The accounts of the Association to be made up and closed on the 31st of December in each year, ready for auditing, attached thereto a list of all claims on the Association remaining unpaid, all such accounts to be finally lodged as record in the Secretary’s office, and the balance of cash, and all other moneys received, are to be placed to the credit of the Association in the Bank of Upper Canada.”

“By-Laws, 1863.

Sec. 10. “The Treasurer shall make up and close the accounts of the Association upon the 31st December of each year, attaching thereto a list of all claims unpaid; and the Council shall direct the same to be audited and published. All balances of cash, and all other moneys received on behalf of the Association shall be placed to the credit of the same in such Bank as the Council may from time to time direct.”

Now both these By-laws, besides requiring a bank account to be kept, required the accounts of the Association to be made up to the 31st December, ready for audit, and a list of unpaid claims to be attached to them, and the By-law of 1863 imposed upon the Council the duty of causing the same to be published. Since 1863 no such publication has taken place; not even an abstract of the accounts has seen the light until you required them to be furnished. Surely the authority was as binding in the one case as in the other; and having been notoriously violated in relation to the publication of the accounts, it can hardly be cited as any evidence in relation to the bank account. It has, in fact, been very markedly violated, in so far as that reasonable oversight in relation to the bank account is concerned, which the public had a just right to expect.

As to the other point in which it is charged that my report was inaccurate, that relating to the security, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Denison admits having told me that he had given no security, the bond now discovered having been executed many years ago, and its existence, so little importance did he attach to it, having escaped his recollection. I deem it right to call your attention to the fact that the security produced was quite inadequate in view of the sums of money which have annually been passing through the Treasurer’s hands, and the large apparent balances which have at the end of each year been at the credit of the Board. The bond was, according to the statement of the President, entered into on the 1st December, 1858. I have taken the trouble to make a statement of the amounts passing through Treasurer’s hands each year since that time, and of the balance to the credit of the Board at the end of each year, so far as the accounts have been published, as follows:—

	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	BALANCE.
1858.....	\$52,219 95	\$3,329 67
1859.....	110,908 78	8,028 85
1860.....	51,718 65	5,480 47

During those years the accounts were made up to the 30th September. In 1860, the financial year was changed so as to end on the 31st December, but during the last three months of

	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	BALANCE.
1860 there were received.....	\$68,698 11	\$6,868 04
1861.....	86,302 62	11,604 81
1862.....	83,152 70	4,018 30
1863.....	68,673 42	6,678 42

	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	BALANCE.
1864 No statement published.		
1865 do		15,475 83
1866.....	81,449 39	20,708 22
1867.....	82,140 85	12,493 67
1868 Eleven months.....	31,862 52	12,047 76

Thus the average annual receipts, since 1858, have amounted to \$79,680; and the average balances to the credit of the Board at the end of each year to \$9,793. And the security for this was a bond for \$4,000, which has lain in the Secretary's safe until the Treasurer, in whose behalf it was given, had actually forgotten that it existed.

It was the knowledge that these large balances appeared every year to the credit of the Board that caused me to enquire of Mr. Denison, in my letter of the 15th December, the same in which I asked to be permitted to examine his bank book, whether he had received any interest on deposits. He certainly should have received such interest. The account was one of great value to any bank, the circulation being spread over the whole Province, and the Board should have seen to it that an arrangement was made for interest. Instead of this, however, I found that the Board, with the knowledge of the President himself, was actually borrowing money, and charging the interest on the loans to the Board account at the time these large balances were apparently on hand. Mr. Christie claims in his statement, that the knowledge of the deficiency came upon him by surprise, through my report. This statement is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. Although, contrary to the express requirements of the by-law of 1863, which he himself cites, the accounts have not been published since that year, it is only fair to presume that they were submitted to the Board, and examined by its President. He saw, therefore, that there was annually a large balance to the credit of the Board; and yet in July of 1867, he became the promisor of a note for \$4,800, which has been several times renewed, and now lies under protest, for ordinary Board purposes.

I perceive that that part of my report referring to this note and the interest paid upon it, apparently escaped the attention of the President, as he makes no reference to it, but, on the contrary, treats the matter as if the Board should still be charged the interest on moneys borrowed, in consequence of the Treasurer's default. You will perceive that in addition to the items charged in 1868, as interest on renewals of this note, reported by me, there were some similar items in 1867, as stated by Mr. Thomson. These amounted to \$169 26, which, with the \$150 59, make the sum paid for interest in the two years \$319 85. I have again to urge upon you that, in any settlement with the Treasurer, this sum, and any others which may have been paid for interest, should be charged to him personally. Mr. Denison can hardly complain of this. He has for years had the use of Board moneys without interest; he has received a salary for the performance of his duties as Treasurer; he has been paid four dollars a day for every Board meeting attended by him here in Toronto; he has had his expenses paid liberally whenever called upon to travel on Board business; and it is surely not too much that, when the Board has been compelled to borrow money, because of his default, he should pay the interest on the loans.

Permit me, before closing this letter, to refer to that portion of the President's reply referring to yourself, and to your alleged want of courtesy in publishing my report before the Board had an opportunity of replying to it. Your first letter asking for statements of account was addressed to the Secretary, the official organ of communication for the Board, on the 10th July last. That letter was not even acknowledged until the 1st September; and then, instead of the statement asked for,—a statement which the by-laws of the Association required should be prepared and audited, and published immediately after the close of the year, and which the law required should be so ready by the 1st July,—you had only the baldest abstract. You continued your efforts to obtain this information, basing your request upon the distinct statement that you required it for submission to the Legislature about to meet. You had a right to assume that this correspondence was submitted to the Board, and that they were aware of your urgent appeals for information. Immediately on the receipt of my report, you wrote to the President, calling his attention to the allegations it contained, and doing this in such detailed form that those portions to which he has taken exception, were known to him on the 24th December. Your letter said:—

“ I am this morning in receipt of Mr. White's Report, and am astonished to find by
“ it that while the accounts showed, on the 30th of November last, a net cash balance to
“ the credit of the Board, of \$12,047.76, that amount is not available, and that Mr.
“ Denison, the Treasurer, does not keep any Board Account with any Bank, and has
“ never been called upon by the Board to furnish sureties for the proper performance of
“ his duties, or for the forthcoming of the funds of the Association.”

If Mr. Christie knew, as he must by his statements have known, that there was a Bank account, and that there was a bond as surety for the Treasurer. he owed it, as an act of courtesy to you, as an act of justice to the public, to have informed you of the facts in reply to your letter. Had he done so, further enquiry, backed by the statement of the President of the Board, could have been made of Mr. Denison, and the difficulty which has arisen would have been avoided. He did not do this. On the contrary, by informing you that he would call a meeting of the Board, and submit your letter to it, he left you to infer that he had no knowledge opposed to the allegations of my report, and called the meeting simply to arrange about the security which you required him to take from the Treasurer. And the only inference possible from his conduct in this respect is, that he saw in the error about the Bank account and the bond, an opportunity for raising a side issue, under cover of which he could escape the responsibility of the more serious and admitted fact, of a large deficit in the funds of the Board; and he was anxious, therefore, to avoid giving information until the latest possible moment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, JR.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a statement showing in detail all the Surveyed Lands unsold and now owned by the Province of Ontario, giving the number of the lots and Concessions, with the names of the Counties and Townships in which the said lands are situated.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

December 20th, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Toronto, 19th November, 1868.

SIR,—In compliance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th January last, I have the honor to transmit herewith "A Return shewing in detail all the surveyed lands unsold and now owned by the Province of Ontario, giving the numbers of the lots and concessions with the names of the townships and counties in which the lands are situated."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Ontario.

Return shewing in detail all the surveyed lands unsold and now owned by the Province of Ontario, giving the numbers of the lots and concessions in which the said lands are situated, in compliance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th January, 1868.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

KENYON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 9.

" 5, lot south half 3.

" 8, lot 16.

LANCASTER.

Clergy Land.

Concession 4, lot south west half 10.

" 8, lot 7.

LOCHIEL.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1 con. west half 9, 10.

Concession 2, lots 10, 16, east half 19.

" 4, lot north half 12.

" 9, lot east half 20.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF ROXBOROUGH.

Concession 6, lot 9.

" 10, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

TOWN OF CORNWALL.

Third street, south side, 10.

Fifth street, south side, 8.

Seventh street, south side, 11, 12.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

FINCH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lots 10, 17.

" 3, lot north half 2.

" 4, lot 17.

" 6, lot north half 10, north half 22.

" 7, lot south half 16.

" 8, lot road half 22.

" 11, lots 9, 16.

OSNABRUCK.

Clergy Land.

Concession 8, lot 23, east half 29.

" 9, lots 12, 30.

ROXBOROUGH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 38.

" 6, lot 38.

" 7, lots east half 12, west half 15, west half 16, east half 18, 28, east half 31, 33, 34, 35, west half 36, 37, 38.

" 8, lots 4, west half 23, east half 27, west half 32, 34, west half 37.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF ALFRED.

Concession 2nd or 3rd range, lot 13.

" 6, lot 18.

" 7, lots south half 8, 16.

" 8, lot 9.

" 9, lot north part 12.

" 10, lot south half 2.

" 11, lot 8.

" 13, lot 5.

TOWNSHIP OF CALEDONIA.

Gore A, west of the south half 24, on 1st Concession.

Concession 4, lots north half 13, north half 16, north half 18, north half 19.

" 5, lots north half 26, north half 7, 24.

" 6, lot north half 13.

" 7, lots north part 1, south half 5, 7, 8, 10.

" 8, lots north half 7, north half 8, north half 9, north half 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, north half 24.

TOWNSHIP OF HAWKESBURY, EAST.

Concession 2, lot south-east quarter 31.

" 8, lot 19.

Islands adjoining lots 31, 32, 33.

TOWNSHIP OF HAWKESBURY, GORE.

Concession 9, lot 5.

TOWNSHIP OF PLANTAGENET, NORTH.

Peninsula, A B C.

Concession 3, lots south-east quarter 5, east part 24.

" 6, lot west half 18.

TOWNSHIP OF PLANTAGENET, SOUTH.

Concession 12, lot north half 13.

" 14, lot south half 13.

" 18, lot broken 4.

ALFRED.

Clergy Land.

Broken Front, 21.

CALEDONIA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot north half 16.

" 2, lot south half 13.

" 4, lot north half 17.

HAWKESBURY, EAST.

Clergy Land.

Concession 8, lot north half 9.

PLANTAGENET, NORTH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lot south half 9.

" 5, lot south half 16.

" 6, lot north half 10.

" 8, lot north half 17, south half 22.

PLANTAGENET, SOUTH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 18, lot west half 9.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE.

Concession 1st, lots 2, 12, 13, 15 west half 17.

" 2nd, lots south half 3, 6, 13, 14.

" 3rd, lots 2, 3, 5, 6.

" 4th, lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 7.

TOWNSHIP OF CLARENCE.

Concession 1st, north side, lot east half 26, east part 27.

" 2, lot east half 4.

" 3, lot 17, west half 27.

" 4, lot 28.

" 5, lot 28.

" 6, lot 28.

" 7, lot part 3, 28.

" 8, lots west part 19, 25, 26, 28.

" 9, west half 22, 28.

" 10, lots east half 26, 28.

" 11, lots 19, 28.

TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND

Islands opposite lots 28 to 38 in first con.

Concession 4, lots 5, 28.

" 5, lots west half 24, 27.

" 6, lot east half 13.

" 9, lot west part C.

" 10, lots 26, 28.

" 11, lots 26, 27.

TOWNSHIP OF RUSSELL.

- Concession 1, lot east half 24.
 " 2, lots east half 5, 24.
 " 10, lot 18.
 " 7, lot north half A.
 " 8, lot A, C.
 " 9, lot B.

CLARENCE.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 2, lots 20, 27.
 " 3, lot 15.
 " 4, lot west part D, 27.

CUMBERLAND.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 6, lot east half 27.
 " 11, lot 25.

CAMBRIDGE.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lots 14, west half 29.
 " 2, lots 12, west half 19.
 " 3, lots 1, 22.
 " 4, lot 5.
 " 5, lots 1, 7, 22.
 " 6, lots 19, 27.
 " 7, lots 1, east quarter 29, west quarter 29.
 " 8, lots 5, 19, 27.
 " 9, lots 1, 22.
 " 10, lot 5.

RUSSELL.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 5, lots 3, 20.
 " 6, lots north half 14, 19.
 " 7, lot 20.
 " 9, lot 10.
 " 10, lots 9, 19.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

- Concession 5, lots east half 1, easterly half 3.
 " 10, lot part 6.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER.

- Concession 9 O. front, lot 15.
 " 3 R. front, lot south half 24.

TOWNSHIP OF GOULBOURN.

- Concession 1, lot west half 21.
 " 3, lot west half 18.
 " 6, lot 29.
 " 10, lots north half 4, 32.
 " 12, lot west half 15.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY.

- Concession 2, lot 27.
 " 5, lot 3.
 " 8, lots west half 2, 4, east half 6.
 " 9, lots east half 1, east half 20.
 " 10, lots east half 6, west half 12.

- Concession 11, lots east half 12, 13, east half 15, west half 15, west half 16.
 " 12, lots 13, 14, 15, 18, west part 19, west half 20.

TOWNSHIP OF MARCH.

- Concession 5, lot 7.

TOWNSHIP OF MARLBOROUGH.

- Concession 3, lot 16.
 " 4, lot 15.
 " 5, lot south half 30.
 " 6, lots front half 19, west half 24.
 " 7, lot rear half 12, west half 21.
 " 8, lot rear half 7, north-west half 13, 14, 29, 30.
 " 9, lots east half 8, 11, 12, south half 16, south half 17, south half 19.
 " 10, lots 6, 7, west half 9, 11, 12, 13, west part 19, 20, west part 25.

TOWNSHIP OF OSGOODE.

- Concession 10, lots east half 12, south-east quarter 39.
 " 11, lot 7.

TOWNSHIP OF TORBOLTON.

- Concession 7, lot east half 3.
 " 8, lot 7.

OTTAWA CITY.

- Lots north-west side Metcalfe Street, 9, 10, 11.
 Lots south-east side Metcalfe Street, 14 and 15.

GOULBOURN.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lot 17.
 " 12, lot west half 5.
 GOWER, NORTH.
Clergy Land.

- Concession 4, lots south half 32, east half 37.
 GLOUCESTER OTTAWA FRONT.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 6, lot north half 2.
 HUNTLEY.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 7, lot south east half 2.
 " 8, lot 26.
 " 9, lots 2, east half 17.

MARCH.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lots north-west half 24, 26.
 " 2, lots west half 14.

MARLBOROUGH.

Clergy Land.

- Broken front, lot 1.
 Concession 1, lot south-west half 27.
 " 9, lot west half 29.
 " 10, lot 30.

NEPEAN—RIDEAU FRONT.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 4, lot west half 7.

OSGOODE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot south-east quarter 33.

" 4, lot east half 29.

TORBOLTON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 4, lots north half part 10, 21.

" 5, lot 17.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

ADMASTON.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lot 30.

" 2, lots west half 1, west half 2, west half 8, east half 30.

" 3, lots west half 2, west half 3, 4, 31, 32.

" 4, lots 2, 3, west part 4, west part 5, west half 13.

" 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4.

" 6, lots 1, east half 2, 3, east half 4, west half 6, east half 11, west half 14, west half 15, 26.

" 7, lots west half 1, 2, 3, 4, west half 5, west half 6, west half 7, west half 12, south half 14, west half 21, east half 27.

" 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, west half 11, west half 17.

" 9, lots 1, 2, 3, east half 4, east half 5, west half 6, 7, west half 8, west half 10, 11, west half 13, west half of east half 14, west half 14, 15, 16, east half 17, east part 18, west half 19, west half 20, east half 21, west half 22, 23, 24, west half 26, west half 27.

" 10, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, east half 9, east half 10, west half 11, 14, 15, east half 17, east half 18, east half 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, west half 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, west half 30.

" 11, lots east half 1, west half 3, east half 6, 7, west half 8, west half 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, east half 16, 17, east half 18, front half 22, 23, west half 24, north half 25, 26 to 30.

" 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, west half 5, 6 to 10, east half 11, east half 12, 13, west half 14, 15, west half 16, front half 17, west half 19, east half 21, west part 22, 23 to 27.

" 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, west half 5, east half 6, 12, north half 14, 15, west half 16, west half 17, 19, 20, 21.

" 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, east half 8, 10, 11, 12, south part 13, 14, 15.

" 15, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

Concession 16, lots 1, 2, 3.

ALICE.

Crown Lands.

Concession A, lots 9, 16.

" B, lots 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 27, 39.

" 1, lots 1 to 12, 15, 16, 17.

" 2, lots 1 to 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

" 3, lots 1 to 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23.

" 4, lots 1 to 15, 16, 17, 30.

" 5, lots 1 to 15, 18, 19.

" 6, lots 1 to 15, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 30.

" 7, lots 1 to 15, 27, 30.

" 8, lots 1 to 9, 12.

" 9, lots 1 to 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.

" 10, lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 23, 23.

" 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 21.

" 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 14, 15.

" 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 14, 15.

" 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

" 15, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16.

" 16, lots 1 to 13, 15, 16.

ALGONA, SOUTH.

Crown Lands.

" 1, lots 1 to 22, 31, 32.

" 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 to 29, 32, 34.

" 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 8 to 13, 15 to 20, 22, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34.

" 4, lots 5 to 12, 14, 15, 18 to 30, 34.

" 5, lots 4 to 24, 26, 29, 30.

" 6, lots 8 to 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34.

" 7, lots 3, 6 to 19, 26, 29 to 34.

" 8, lots 1 to 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26 to 31.

" 9, lots 3 to 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33.

" 10, lots 5 to 10, 14, 17 to 20, 25 to 30, 34.

" 11, lots 26 to 34.

" 12, lots 29 to 34.

ALGONA, NORTH.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, 5.

" 3 lots 1 to 3, 9 to 11.

" 4, lots 1 to 10.

" 5, lots 1 to 10, 16 to 32.

" 6, lots 30, 31, 32.

" 7, lots 29, 30, 31, 22.

" 8, lots 29, 30, 31, 32.

" 9, lots 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

" 10, lots 28, 31, 32.

" 11, lots 30, 31, 32.

BLATHFIELD.
Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 6, south half 7, west half 11, west half 13, 14, 18, 19, west half 20, 23 to 30.

" 2, lots 1, east half 2, east half 3, 4, 5, 7, west half 8, west half 9, 10, 11, south half 12, east half 13, 14, south half 18, 22, 23 to 30.

" 3, lots south half 2, west half 3, west half 4, 5 to 12, 16 to 30.

" 4, lots south part 1, 2 to 13, north half 14, 15 to 26, south half 27, 29, 30.

" 5, lots west half 1, west half 2, north half 3, 4, 5, south half 6, 7 to 10, south half 11, north half 12, north half 13, 15 to 27.

" 6, lots 1 to 14, 16 to 21.

" 7, lots 1 to 15.

" 8, lots 1 to 9.

" 9, lots 1, 2, 3.

BAGOT.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 7, east half 8, 9, to 12, north half 18, west half 20, west half 21.

" 2, lots 1 to 13, east half 17, east half 19, east half 21, east half 22, west half 23, west half 24, west half 25, 26, 27, east half 30.

" 3, lots 1 to 12, east half 13, west half 14, north half 19, west half 20, 21 to 28, west half 29.

" 4, lots 1 to 12, west half 13, east half 15, east half 20, 21 to 24, west half 25, 26, 27, west half 28, east half 29, east half 30.

" 5, lots 1 to 14, west half 22 to 27, north half 29, west part 30.

" 6, lots 1 to 13, west half 17, 18, east half 19, west half 21, west half 22, west half 24 to 28, south half 29, 30.

" 7, 1 to 13, 17 to 22, east half 25, 26, west half 27, west half 28, 29, 30.

" 8, lots 4 to 12, east half 13, east half 14, south half 15, north half 18 to 22, 25, 26, 27, east half 28, 29, 30.

" 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, south half 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, west half 13, 19 to 24, east half 29.

" 10, lots 1 to 9, west half 11, east half 12, 13, 14, 19 to 23, 30.

" 11, lots 1 to 10, east half 11, east half 12, 13, 14, west half 20 to 24,

west half 25, west half 26, 27, east half 29, 30.

Concession 12, lots northwest half 1, 2 to 10, east half 11, east half 20, east half 21, 22, west half 24, west half 26, west half 28, 29, west half 30.

BROMLEY.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, west half 2, west half 11, west half 26, west half 27, west half 28, west half 29.

" 2, lots 1, 2, 3, west half 4, east half 24, 25, 26, 27, south half of west half 28, east half 28.

" 3, lots east half 1, east part 2, 3, 4, 5, east half 6, east half 26.

" 4, lots east half 16, 17, north half 19, 20, west half 21, east half 22.

" 5, lots 20, 21, 22, west half 23, west half 25, west half 26.

" 6, lots west half 13, south half of west half 21, east half 21, east half 22, east half 26, west half 28, west half 29, 30.

" 7, lots west half 19, 27, 28.

" 8, lots east half 13, east half 14.

" 9, lots west half 8, east half 10, 11.

" 10, lots west part 5, south part 6.

" 11, lots 1, 2, 3.

Lot 52 on the southerly side of the River Bonne Chere.

BRUDENELL.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 34.

" 2, lots 1 to 21, 23, 24, 28 to 34.

" 3, lots 1 to 20, 23, 28 to 34.

" 4, lots 1 to 20, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34.

" 5, lots 1 to 22, 26 to 31, 33, 34.

" 6, lots 2, 4 to 17, 21, 28 to 34.

" 8, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 28 to 32.

" 9, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 30.

" 10, lots 1, 19, 29, 30, 33.

" 11, lots 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

" 12, lots 10, 13, 14, 32, 33, 34.

" 13, lots 13, 27.

" 14, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23.

" 15, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 24, 25, 34.

" 16, lots 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Range B, N. O. & O. Road, lots 299, 315, 318, 319.

BUCHANAN.

Crown Lands.

Concession A, lots 1 to 32, 34, 35, 36, 38 to 48.

" B, lots 1 to 8, 10 to 19, 22 to 25, 29, 30, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45.

Concession C, lots 4 to 10.

" D, lots 8 to 14.

" E, lots 4 to 13.

" F, lots 6 to 10.

" 1, lots 1 to 15.

" 2, lots 1 to 15.

" 3, lots 1 to 11, east half 13, 14, 15.

" 4, lots 1, 2, 4 to 11, north half 12, 13, 14, 15.

" 5, lots 1, 3 to 8, west half 9, 10 to 18.

" 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 6 to 10, A, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.

" 7, lots 1 to 11, 13 to 18.

" 8, lots 1 to 16.

" 9, lots 1 to 16.

" 10, lots 1 to 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.

" 11, lots 1 to 12.

" 12, lots 1 to 9.

" 13, lots 1 to 8.

" 14, lots 1 to 5.

" 15, lots 1, 4.

BROUGHAM.

Crown Lands.

Concession 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half 5, 6, west half 8, 9 to 15.

" 9, lots 4, 5, 8 to 20.

" 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 8 to 20.

" 11, lots 2, 9, 10, south part 11, 12, 13, 14, west half 16, north half 17, 18, 19, 20.

" 12, lots 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, D Range, N. O. & O. Road, lots 29, 30, 31, 20.

" 13, lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, D " S. O. & O. Road, lots 26, 31, 32, 37, 22, 23, 24.

" 14, lots 3, 14 to 36.

" 17, lots 12, 13, 15 to 36.

" 18, lots 18 to 36.

" 19, lots 15, 16, 18 to 36.

FRASER.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 30.

" 4, lots 21 to 31.

" 5, lots 21 to 31.

" 6, lots 21 to 31.

" 7, lots 21 to 31.

" 8, lots 1 to 31.

" 9, lots 1 to 31.

" 10, lots 21 to 29, 31.

" 11, lots 21 to 31.

" 12, lots 21 to 31.

" 16, lots 1 to 31.

GRATTAN.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 8, 10, 22 to 36.

2, lots 1 to 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 28 to 36.

3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 to 18, 26 to 36.

Concession 4, lots south half 10, north part 11, south part 11, 12 to 21, 28, 30 to 36.

" 5, lots 1, 4, south half 5, 10 to 23, 33, 34, 35.

" 6, lots 1, 10 to 25.

" 7, lots 10 to 27.

" 8, lots south half 3, 3 to 18, 22 to 30.

" 9, lots 8 to 15, 17 to 20, 22 to 30.

" 10, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23 to 30, 32, 34, 35, 36.

" 11, lots 2, 8, 9, 11 to 18, 22 to 27, Island A, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34.

" 12, lots 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 to 18, 21 to 25, 27, to 30, 32 to 36.

" 13, lots 12 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32 to 36.

" 14, lots 7 to 14, 16 to 19, 21, 24, 28 to 31, 34, 35, 36.

" 15, lots 9 to 21, 23 to 31, 34, 35, 36.

" 16, lots 11 to 18, 20, 23 to 27, 29 to 34.

" 17, 10 to 19, 21, 22, 25 to 28, 30, 32, 36.

" 18, lots 15 to 25.

" 19, lots 16, 17, 19, 22, 23.

" 20, lots 30, 35, 36.

" 22, lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 33.

" 23, lots 24 to 29, 32, 36.

" 24, lots 33, 34.

D Range, N. O. & O. Road, lots 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 40.

D " S. O. & O. Road, lots 26, 31, 32, 37.

GRIFFITH.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, south half 10, 11 to 34.

" 2, lots 1 to 7, 9, north half 10, 11 to 18, south half 19, south half 20, south half 21, south half 22, south half 23, south half 24, south half 25, 26 to 34.

" 3, lots 3, 4, 5, south half 6, 9 to 12, 15 to 18, south half 19, 20, 22, north half 23, north half 24, 26, 30 to 34.

" 4, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 to 26, 31 to 34.

" 5, lots north part 1, north part 2, 3 to 24, south half 26, 27 to 34.

" 6, lots 1 to 8, 24, 25, south half 27, south half 29, 30, 31, south half 32, south half 33, 34.

" 7, lots 1 to 8, 24, 25, north half 26, 29, north half 30, 31, north half 32, 34.

" 8, lots 21 to 28, 32.

" 9, lots 21 to 34.

Concession 10, lots 21 to 34.

" 11, lots 21 to 34.

" 12, lots 21 to 34.

" 13, lots 21 to 33.

" 14, lots 33, 34.

HORTON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot south-west half 26.

" 4, lot 26.

" 5, lot 24.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lot south half 26.

" 2, lots west half 15, west half 25.

" 3, lots 22, west half 23.

" 4, lots west half 8, north half 24, east half 25.

" 5, lots east half 3, 23, 25, east half 26.

" 6, lots 23, 24, west half 25.

" 7, lots west half 1, east quarter 15.

" 8, lot 18.

LYNDOCH.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 21, 26 to 32.

" 2, lots 1 to 18, 24 to 34.

" 3, lots 1 to 34.

" 4, lots 1 to 34.

" 5, lots 1 to 34.

" 6, lots 1 to 34.

" 7, lots 1 to 22, 24 to 34.

" 8, lots 1 to 34.

" 9, lots 1 to 34.

" 10, lots 1 to 34.

" 11, lots 1 to 19, 23 to 34.

" 12, lots 1 to 19, 21 to 34.

" 13, lots 1 to 18, 20 to 34.

" 14, lots 1 to 8, 10 to 34.

" 15, lots 1 to 7, 10 to 23, 25 to 34.

" 16, lots 1 to 34.

M'NAB.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, west half 9, west half 10, west half 11, south-west half 21, north-east half 23, south-west half 23.

" 2, lots east half 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, west part 9, west part 11.

" 3, lots south-west half 5, 10, west half 12, east half 26.

" 4, lots east half 16, east half 17, east half 23.

" 5, lots north-east half 15, west half 16, north-east half 20, north-east half 23, south-west half 26.

" 6, lots west half 4, west half 6, 7, west half 15.

" 7, lots east half 8, north-east half

10, north-east half 11, south-west half 15, south-west half 25.

Concession 8, lots north-east half 7, east half 20, 12, 13.

" 11, lot north-east half 21.

" 12, lots east half 17, south-west half 20.

" 13, lot 16.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 2.

" 2, lots 5, 10, north half 21.

" 3, lots west half 1, south-east half 2, 17.

" 4, lot west half 21.

" 6, lot west half 21.

" 8, lot east half 21.

" 9, lot 17.

" 11, lot 24.

MATAWATCHAN.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 33.

" 2, lots 1 to 14, 30, 31, 32, 33.

" 3, lots 16 to 28.

" 4, lots west half 2, 12 to 30, north-east half 31, 33.

" 5, lots 5, 6, 9 to 14, 16, 21 to 33.

" 6, lots 1 to 16, 19 to 33.

" 7, lots 1 to 11, 13 to 23, 27 to 33.

" 8, lots 1 to 10, 12 to 23, 26 to 33, Island A.

" 9, lots 1 to 33.

" 10, lots 1 to 33.

" 11, lots 1 to 33.

" 12, lots 1 to 33.

" 13, lots 1 to 33.

" 14, lots 1 to 33.

M'KAY.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 31.

" 6, lots 1 to 31.

" 7, lots 1 to 31.

" 8, lots 1 to 10.

" 9, lots 3 to 25.

" 10, lots 11 to 25.

" 16, lots 1 to 31.

PEMBROKE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 8.

" 3, lot 2.

Crown Lands.

Concession 2, lot west half 28.

PETEWAWA.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 17, 19, 22.

" 2, lots 1 to 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21.

" 3, lots 1 to 15, 18, 20, 23.

" 4, lots 1 to 23.

" 5, lots 1 to 23.

- Concession 6, lots 1 to 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 " 7, lots 1 to 13, 22, 23
 " 8, lots 1 to 23.
 " 9, lots 2 to 13, 18 to 23.
 " 10, lots 1 to 11, 13 to 20.
 " 11, lots 1 to 15.
 " 12, lots 1 to 15.
 " 13, lots 1 to 15.
 " 14, lots 4 to 15.
 " 15, lots 1 to 15.
 " 16, lots 1 to 15.
 A Range, lots 22, 23, 24, 26 to 40.
 C " lots 7 to 18.
 Lake " lots 5, Block A, 22, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33 to 40.
- RADCLIFFE.
Crown Lands.
 Concession 1, lots 1 to 26, 29, 30, 31, 32.
 " 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 6 to 10, 12 to 27.
 30, 31, 32.
 " 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 6 to 9, 11 to 32.
 " 4, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to 21, 24 to 32.
 " 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 27, 31.
 " 6, lots 7 to 13, 18 to 24, 29.
 " 7, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12 to 30.
 LOTS ON THE PETERSON ROAD.
 Concession 4, lot 22.
 " 5, lots 9 to 15, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26.
 " 6, lots 2, 14, 17, 25 to 28.
 ROSS.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 2, lot south half 8.
 " 4, lot 25.
 " 5, lot 6.
 " 7, lot 6.
 " 9, lots 6, west half 8.
 " 11, lot 6.
 " 13, lot 6.
Crown Lands.
 Concession 1, lots 19, 23, 24, 25, north half 26.
 " 2, lots 11, east part 14, north half 22, west half 24, 26.
 " 3, lots rear half 12, 13, east half 14, southeast part 18.
 " 4, lots 6, west half 12, south half 13, south half 21, east half 22, east part 23, south part 24, north half 26.
 " 5, lots north half 26.
 " 7, lots 22, 23.
 " 13, lots 8, 23 to 27.
 ROLPH.
Crown Lands.
 Concession 1, lots 5 to 37.
 " 2, lots 7 to 37.
- Concession 3, lots 7, 9 to 37.
 " 4, lots 9 to 37.
 " 5, lots 10 to 37.
 " 6, lots 14, 15, 18 to 37.
 " 7, lots 14 to 37.
 " 8, lots 16 to 37.
 " 9, lots 16, 17, 18, 20 to 33, 35, 36, 37.
 " 10, lots 20 to 37.
 " 11, lots 20 to 37.
 " 12, lots 23 to 31, 35, 36, 37.
 " 13, lots 24, 28, 29, 33 to 37.
 " 14, lots 35, 36, 37.
 " 15, lots 36, 37.
 Range A, lots 1 to 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 45, 51 to 54.
 " B, lots 1 to 12, 15 to 20, 22 to 25, 29, 30, 31, 33 to 35, 38 to 40, 42, 44, 45, 48 to 54.
 STAFFORD.
Crown Lands.
 Concession 1, lots 10, 13, west half 14.
 " 2, lots east half 2, west half 12, north half 20, 21.
 " 3, lots west half 6, south half 10, 11, 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, west half 14, 21, 25.
 " 4, lots 15, 16, 17.
 " 6, lot 5.
 SEBASTOPOL.
Crown Lands.
 Concession 1, lots 1 to 28, 32.
 " 2, lots 1 to 29, 31.
 " 3, lots 1 to 8, 10 to 31.
 " 4, lots 1 to 7, 9 to 12, 14 to 30.
 " 5, lots 1 to 7, 10, 11, 13 to 26.
 " 6, lots 1 to 7, 11, 18, 19, 20, 28 to 31, 33, 34.
 " 7, lots 1 to 7, 9, 15 to 18, 28 to 34.
 " 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 30 to 34.
 " 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29 to 34.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, 27, to 34.
 " 11, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 23 to 34.
 " 12, lots 10, 11, 21 to 34.
 " 13, lots 6, 7, 11, 17 to 34.
 " 14, lots 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 14 to 32.
 ISLANDS IN CLEAR LAKE.
 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.
 Range C, N. O. Rd., lots 38, 39.
 WESTMEATH.
Clergy Land.
 West front East Muskrat Lake, W. Ft.
 Range E, lots 18, 25.
 " D, north front, lots 4, 11.
 " C, east front, lot 18.

Concession 1, W. M. L., lots 3, 8, 25.

" 2, lots 6, 26.

" 1, E. M. L., lots west part 2, 8.

" 2, lot 6.

" 6, west half 15.

" 8, lot 12.

" A, lots 4, 11.

" 1, Coulonge Lake, lot 4.

Crown Lands.

Concession D, north front, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

" B, east front, lot 13.

" C, west part 14, 15, 16, 17.

" A, lots 6, north-west half 8.

COULONGE LAKE.

" B, lots 11, north half 12, north half 13, 16.

" 1, W. M. Lake, lots 2, north-west part 4, west half 6, east half 11, west half 21, 23, south part 24, east half 26, north half 27.

" 2, W. M. Lake, lots north part 1, 9, 11.

" B, M. L., lot west part 20.

" 1, E. M. Lake, lots 5, 7, west part 9, west part 10, west part 11.

" 3, lots north half 11, 12.

" 4, lot 16.

" 5, lots north half 13, 14, 15, 16.

" 6, lot west half 14.

" E, west front A. Lake, lots 19 to 24, 26, 27, 28, west part 29, 30.

" 1, Coulonge Lake, lots 5, 6, 7, east half 8, 9.

WYLLIE.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 15.

" 2, lots 1 to 31.

" 3, lots 1 to 31.

" 4, lots 1 to 31.

" 5, lots 1 to 31.

" 6, lots 1 to 31.

" 7, lots 1 to 31.

" 8, lots 1 to 31.

" 9, lots 1 to 31.

" 10, lots 1 to 25.

" 11, lots 1 to 25.

" 12, lots 1 to 20.

" 13, lots 1 to 20.

" 14, lots 1 to 15.

" 15, lots 1 to 15.

WILBERFORCE.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 4, 5.

" 2, lots south part 1, 2, 3, north half 4.

" 3, lots 2 to 8.

" 4, lots north part 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, south part 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Concession 5, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, east half 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

" 8, lots 1, 4, 5, 20.

" 9, lots 6, 22, 23.

" 10, lots south half 6, south half 7, 23

" 11, lot 23.

" 12, lots north half 7, 27.

" 13, lots 27 to 36.

" 14, lots 17, 18, east half 28, east half 29, 30, 31, 35, 36.

" 15, lots 2 to 36.

" 16, lots 21, 26, 28 to 35.

" 17, lots 1, 2, north half 3, north half 4, north half 5, north part 8, 17, 18, 21, 23.

" 18, lots 1 to 6, 8 to 12, 15 to 19, 24, 25, 26, 27.

" 19, lots 3 to 25, north half 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36.

" 20, lots 7, 8, 9, south half 10, south half 11, 12, 14 to 28, 30, 31, 33, 36.

" 21, lots 4, 6, north half 7, north half 12, 15 to 34.

" 22, lots 7, 12, 14 to 36.

" 23, lots 10, 14 to 36.

" 24, lots 3, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 to 31, 33, 36.

" 25, lots 3, south half 9, 20 to 36.

" A, lot 1.

" B, lots 4, 6, 7, 11, east half 12, west half 13, west half of east half 13.

Lake D'Or road, part 9.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF BATHURST.

Concession 9, lots 5, 6, 7, east half 10, west half 11.

" 12, lot west half 4, 6, south half 9, east half 14, west part 22.

TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH.

Concession 1, lots, south west half 19, 20, west half 25.

" 4, lot, south east half 19.

" 5, lot, south half 12.

" 7, lots, south half 20, south half 21

" 8, lot, east half 6.

" 9, lot, west half 4.

TOWNSHIP OF BURGESS NORTH.

Concession 8, lots, south part 22, 24, 27.

" 9, lot 27.

" 10, lot 27.

TOWNSHIP OF DALHOUSIE.

Concession 1, lots, east half 23, east half 25,

" 3, lots, east half 21, west half 23,

" 4, lots, west half 13, west half 20.

27.

Concession 5, lots, east half 1, west half 7, east half 21.	Concession 9, lot south-west half 23.
" 6, lots, east part 7, 14, 17.	" 10, lot 17.
" 7, lots north-east half 7, west half 19, west half 20, 25, 26.	" 11, lot east half 21.
" 8, lots 2, east half 17, east half 18, 19, 20, west half 22, 24, 25, 27.	" 12, lot 22.
" 9, lots east part 11, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26.	TOWNSHIP OF LAVANT.
" 10, lots east half 12, 20, 22, 24, 25.	Concession 1, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 22, west half 25, 26.
" 11, lots west half 3, east half 19, 20.	" 2, lots 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, west half 20, 24, 25, 26, 27.
TOWNSHIP OF DARLING.	" 3, lots 2, 3, 5, 6, east half 7, east half 8, west half 10, 11, 15, west half 16, west half 18, 23, 26.
" 1, 1, 5, west half 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, west half 18.	" 4, lots west half 2, 4, 6, 7, south half 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 24, 27.
" 2, lots east half 4, east half 6, east half 7, 9, 11, 12, west half 13, 14, 15, east part 20, east part 22, 24, east half 25, 27.	" 5, lots 7, 8, north half 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, west half 19, 20, 26.
" 3, lots 5, 6, 7, west half 8, 11, east half 13, 15, east half 18, 20, 21, east half 23, west half 25, 26.	" 6, lots east half 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27.
" 4, lots west half 1, north-west quarter 2, west half 6, west half 7, 9, east half 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26.	" 7, lots 3, 10, east half 11, 12, 15, east half 16, 20.
" 5, lots west part 1, north-east part 1, 10, 11, 12, north-east half 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26.	" 8, lots 2, 7, 12, 13, 14, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27.
" 6, lots east half 1, east half 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, west half 24, 25, 27.	" 9, lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, west half 13, east half 18, 20, 21, south-west part 23, 26, 27.
" 7, lots west half 8, 12, east half 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.	" 10, lots east half 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22.
" 8, lots 6, east half 7, 9, west part 12, west half 13, 17, 18, 20, east part 22, 25.	" 11, lots 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.
" 9, lots west half 3, 5, east half 6, east half 7, east half 8, 10, east half 13, south half 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26.	" 12, lots 6, 9, 11.
" 10, lots 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, east half 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27.	" 13, lots 5, 6.
" 11, lots east half 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, west half 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, west part 23, 25, 26.	TOWNSHIP OF MONTAGUE.
" 12, lots west half 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, north part 13, east half 14, 15, west half 17, west half 18, west part 20, 22, 25, 26.	Concession 7, lots front half 1, part 12.
TOWNSHIP OF DRUMMOND.	" 9, lot 3.
Concession 9, lot 21.	" 10, lots 2, south half 11.
" 12, lots east part 13, 14, west part 15.	TOWNSHIP OF PAKENHAM.
TOWNSHIP OF LANARK.	Concession 1, lots west half 5, 7, 8, 10, north half 13, 15, east half 16, 25, 26.
Concession 1, lots west half 23.	" 2, lots east half 2, south-west quarter 2, north-east half 6, 7, west half 9, west half 12, 14, east half 15, 20, 25.
" 4, lots west half 22.	" 3, lots 3, east half 10, west half 15, west half 20.
" 5, lots 19, 20, west half 21.	" 4, lots west half 4, north-east half 9, south-west half 11, 12, south-west half 14, 15, west half 17, 18.
" 6, lots northeast half 20, 24.	" 5, lots east half 8, north-east half 10, 12, north-east half 13.
	" 6, lots north-east quarter 2, 11, 12, 13, north-east half 18, north-east half 20.
	" 7, lots west half 20, west half 21.
	" 8, lots north-east half 15, east half 26.
	TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY.
	Concession 3, lot east half 26.
	" 4, lots east half 19, west half 24.
	" 12, lot 19.

TOWNSHIP OF SHERBROOKE, NORTH.
 Concession 1, lots 3, 18, east part 19, 21.
 " 2, lots 1, west half 2, 4, 15, 27.
 " 3, lots 1, 15, 21.
 " 4, lots west half 2, west half 4,
 6, west half 9, 14, 15.

TOWNSHIP OF SHERBROOKE, SOUTH.
 Concession 1, lots north half 3, east half 5.
 " 2, lots 1, 2.
 " 3, lots 2, west half 3, west half
 4, 15.
 " 5, lots 3, north-east half 17, south-
 west half 18.
 " 6, lots 4, north half 11.
 " 8, lots north half 7, north half 9,
 north half 11, 21.
 " 9, lots 8, 10.
 " 10, lot 8.
 " 11, lots east half 10, north half 18,
 west half 20.
 " 12, lots 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, south-
 west half 18.

TOWN OF PERTH.
 South street, north side, lots 6, 9.
 Robinson street, south side, lot 13.
 Robinson street, north side, lot 9.
 Halton street, south side, lots 9, 10.
 Cockburn street, south side, lots 2, 9.
 Cockburn street, north side, lot north half 4,
 Brock street, north side, lot 5.
 Craig street, south side, lots 8, 9.
 Craig street, north side, lot 5.
 Harvey street, south side, lots 8, 9.
 Harvey street, north side, lots 7, 8, 9.
 Waterville street, south side, lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8.
 Waterville street, north side, lots 1, 2,
 3, 4.

NORTH BURGESS.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 10, lot north half 26.
 BATHURST.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 6, lot south-west half 5.
 " 9, lot 9.
 " 11, lot south-west half 2.
 " 12, lot north half 5, east half 10.

BECKWITH.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 1, lot front half 24.

DRUMMOND.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 10, lot 21.

" 12, lot east half 26.
 DALHOUSIE.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 4, lot east half 26.
 " 5, lot west half 17.
 " 6, lot 26.

Concession 7, lot west half 2, west half 17.
 " 8, lot 21.

" 9, lots west half 2, 24.

DARLING.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 2, 9, 12, 17, 24, 27.

" 2, lots 5, 10, 21.

" 3, lots 17, 27.

" 4, lots north-east half 5, east half
 10, 21.

" 5, lots west half 2, 9, 17, 24, 27.

" 6, lot 21.

" 7, lots west half 17, 24.

" 8, lots 5, 21.

" 9, lots south-west half 2, 9, 12, 17,
 24, 27.

" 10, lots 10, west half 21.

" 11, lots 17, east part 24.

" 12, lots west half 5, north-east half
 10, east half 21.

LANARK.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 26.

" 4, lot 26.

" 5, lot east half 24.

" 6, lot west half 26.

" 9, lot 24.

LAVANT.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 9, 17, 24, 27.

" 2, lots 5, 10, 21.

" 3, lots 9, west half 17, west half
 24, 27.

" 4, lots 5, 10, 19, east half 21.

" 5, lots 9, 17, 27.

" 6, lot east half 5.

" 7, lots 1, east half 17, 24, 27.

" 8, lots 10, 21.

" 9, lots 1, 9, 17, 24.

" 10, lots 5, 10, 21.

" 11, lots 1, 9.

" 12, lots 5, 10.

" 13, lot 1.

MONTAGUE.

Clergy Land.

Concession A, lot 27.

" 4, lot front half 10.

" 8, lots 5, rear half 10, front half
 21.

" 9, lot east half 9.

" 10, lot 4.

PAKENHAM.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 24, 27.

" 3, lots 2, east half 9, 17.

" 4, lot 10.

" 5, lots 9, 17.

" 6, lot 10.

RAMSAY.

Crown Land.

- Concession 4, lot east half 26.
 " 11, lot west half 24.
 " 12, lots 20, 21.

NORTH SHERBROOKE.

Crown Land.

- Concession 2, lot east half 5.
 " 4, lot 5.
 " 5, lot west half 2.

SOUTH SHERBROOKE.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lot 2.
 " 2, lot 10.
 " 3, lot 16.
 " 9, lot north half 9.
 " 10, lot rear half 22.
 " 12, lots 10, 17.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF WINCHESTER.

- Concession 4, lot west quarter 7.
 " 6, lot north half 16.

MOUNTAIN.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lot, West half 9.
 " 10, lots north half 10, 17, south half 22.
 " 11, lots 2, 16.
 " 12, lots 3, east half 17.

MATILDA.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 3, W. B., lot west half 35.
 " 4, lots A, 1, 2.
 " 9, lots 31, front half 37, com.
 38.

WINCHESTER.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 7, lots north half 2, 9, south half 16.
 " 8, lots north half 3.
 " 9, lots 2, 16.
 " 10, lots north half 10.
 " 11, lots south half 9.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 3, west half 10.
 " 6, lot north half 2.
 " 8, lot west half 8.
 " 9, lots A, 1, 38 or com.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURGH.

- Concession 5, lot 17.
 " 9, lots south half 4, west half 31,
 32, north half 33.
 " 10, lot 38.

TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD ON RIDEAU.

- Concession 5, lot south half 16.
 " 6, lot north half 2.
 " 7, lot north half 19.
 " 9, lot east half 13.

EDWARDSBURGH.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 8, lot west half 28.
 OXFORD, (RIDEAU.)
Clergy Land.

- Concession 3, lot 1.
 " 6, lot 1.

WOLFORD.

Clergy Land.

- Concession A, lot 22.
 " 7, lot 22.

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

TOWNSHIP OF EASTARD.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 3, lot front half 4.
 " 9, lots 26, 27, part 28.

TOWNSHIP OF BURGESS SOUTH.

- Concession 1, lots south part 11, south part 12, south part 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, part 20.
 " 2, lots 14, 15, 19, 20.
 " 3, lot 10.

TOWNSHIP OF CROSEY, NORTH.

- Concession 9, lots 1, west part 27.

TOWNSHIP OF CROSEY, SOUTH.

- Concession 7, lots 10, 27.
 " 8, lot 20.
 " 9, lots 26, 27.
 " 10, lots west part 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23.

TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

- Concession 11, lot north half 6.

TOWNSHIP OF ESCOTE.

- Concession 3, lot 14.
 " 5, lots north half 15, north half 17, north half 18, rear half 19, northwest quarter 20.
 " 6, lots 1, 3, 14, 16, 18, 19, northwest quarter 23.
 " 7, lots 20, 22.

TOWNSHIP OF LANSDOWN.

- Concession 4, lot west half A.
 " 7, lots 3, 20, 21, 22.
 " 8, lot north part 19.
 " 9, lots 8, north part 10, 14, 18, 20.
 " 10, lot part 8, 19.
 " 11, lot part A.
 " 12, lot 2.
 TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS.
 " 5, lot south half 22.
 " 6, lot east half 24.

BURGESS SOUTH.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lot 17.
 " 2, lot 21.
 " 3, lots 17, 24.
 " 4, lot 10.

FRONT OF ESCOTT.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 5, lots rear half 16, north half 21.
 " 6, lots 15, 16.

NORTH CROSBY.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lot 25.
 " 2, lot 22.
 " 3, lots east half 9, front half 16.
 " 4, lot 22.
 " 5, lot south east half 16.
 " 8, lot 22.
 " 10, lot 3, east half 17.

SOUTH CROSBY.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 4, lot 3.
 " 7, lot 16.

KITLEY.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 7, lot south west part 29.

LEEDS.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 7, lot A.

LANSDOWN.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 7, lot 23.
 " 9, lot 9.
 " 10, lot 17.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF BEDFORD.

- Concession 1, lot north half 21.
 " 2, lot 3.
 " 3, lots 11, 21.
 " 4, lots 3, 9, 24, 30.
 " 5, lots 11, 8, 34.
 " 6, lots 9, 30.
 " 7, lots 5, 11, 34.
 " 8, lots west half 3, 9.
 " 9, lot 34.
 " 10, lots 3, 9.
 " 13, lot 11.
 " 14, lot 16.
 " 16, lot 9.

TOWNSHIP OF HINCHINBROOKE.

- Concession 1, lots 24, 26, 29, 32.
 " 2, lots north part 26, 29.
 " 3, lot east half 16.
 " 4, lots 15, west part 21, 22, 23.
 " 5, lots 13, north half 14, 20, 22, 23.

- Concession 6, lots east half 8, east half 9, 10, west half 15, east half 16, 17, 18, south half 19.

- " 7, lots west half 6, 7, east half 10, 11, south-west quarter 14, west half 24.
 " 8, lots east half 7, west half 8, west half 11, west half 23.
 " 9, lots north half 1, 3, north half 4, north half 5, west half 6, west half 7, 12.
 " 10, lots north half 3, 11, 13, east half 14, 15, 16.
 " 11, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
 " 12, lots 10, 11, 13, east half 21.
 " 13, lots 4, 5, 10, 11, 12.
 " 14, lots 10, 11, 16, east half 18, 23.
 " 15, lots 15, 16, 17, 18, west part 21.

TOWNSHIP OF KENNEBEC.

- Concession 1, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, south half 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
 " 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30.
 " 3, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
 " 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30.
 " 5, lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, south half 30.
 " 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, west half 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, south half 23, east half 24, east half 25, 26, 28, 29.
 " 7, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, south half 30.
 " 8, lots 1, west half 4, west half 5, 7, 9, 10, north half 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, west half 29.
 " 9, lots 1, north half 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, south half 26, 28, 29, 30.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, east half 28, east half 29.
 " 11, lots east half 7, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30.

TOWNSHIP OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

- Concession 10, lots 4, 7.
 " 11, lots south half 5, south half 6.
 " 12, lots 4, 13, 14.
 " 13, lots 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22.

Concession 14, lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 23.

TOWNSHIP OF OLDEN.

Concession 1, lots 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 20, 30.

" 2, lots 3, 4, 5, 15, 28, 29.

" 3, lots east part 1, north half 5, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.

" 4, lots west half 18, 19, 25, 26, 28, 29, south half 30, north half 31.

" 5, lots 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

" 6, lots east half 13, 17.

" 7, lots 10, 22, 23, west half 32.

" 8, lots 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31.

" 9, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, west half 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, east half 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30, 32.

" lots west half 1, 2, west half 3, 5, north half 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

" 11, lots 3, 4, 5, 14, 16, 24, 29, 30, 31.

TOWNSHIP OF ORO.

" 1, lots 1, 11, 14, 16, 26, west half 29, 30.

" 2, lots 1, 5, 10, 11, 24, east half 25, 26, west half 28, 30, west half 31.

" 3, lots 1, 3, 4, west half 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, west half 14, west half 17, 19, 20, south half 21, south half 23, 27, 28, 29, 30.

" 4, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, north half 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31.

" 5, lots 3, 10, 18, east half 19, 20, 21, 22, southeast half 23, 28, 30.

" 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, north half 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31.

" 7, lots 1, 3, 4, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 26, 29, 30.

" 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURGH.

Concession 15, lots 3, 4, 6, 7, 23.

TOWNSHIP OF PORTLAND.

" 8, lot 14.

BARRIE.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 13, 29, 33 to 36.

" 2, lots 1 to 11.

" 3, lots 1 to 8, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25.

" 4, lots 1 to 23, 28 to 34.

" 5, lots 1 to 7, 9 to 18, Island C in Kashawakamak Lake 20, 21, 23, Island in Kashawakamak Lake 26 to 32.

Concession 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 to 14, Islands D and E in Kashawakamak Lake 17 to 22, 25 to 29, 32, Island F Kashawakamak Lake.

" 7, lots 1 to 5 Islands G H in Kashawakamak Lake, 9 to 15, 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 32.

" 8, lots 1 to 13, Island A in Mississagagon Lake.

" 9, lots 1 to 12, Island B in Mississagagon Lake, 21, 24.

" 10, lots 1, 3 to 17, 20 to 24.

" 11, lots 1 to 28.

" 12, lots 1, 3 to 29.

" 13, lots 1 to 18, 22 to 25.

" 14, lots 1 to 29.

" 15 lots 1 to 25.

" 16, lots 1 to 25.

" 17, lots 1 to 28.

" 18, lots 1 to 20, 24, 25, 26.

" 2, range E. A. road, lots 29, 39, 40.

Island I in Ayasquabic Lake.

BEDFORD.

Grammar School Land.

Concession 1, lots 18, 23, 26, 27, 30.

" 2, lots 1, 2, 4, north half 8, 11, east half 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 28, 29, 31, 32.

" 3, lots 1, north half 3, 4, 6, 7, south half 10, 12, 14, north half 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34.

" 4, lots 4, 7, 10, east part 17, east half 18, 19, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32.

" 5, lots 4, 6, 7, 12, 16, west half 18, 19, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35.

" 6, lots 1, 7, 8, 10, north half 18, west half 19, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35.

" 7, lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36.

" 8, lots 2, west half 4, east half 5, 8, 10, 11, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37.

" 9, lots 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 35, 36.

" 10, lots 1, 2, 10, 11.

" 11, lots 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, east half 16, 17.

" 12, lots 14, north half 15.

" 13, lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, west half 10, 12, west half 13.

" 14, lots 7, 8, south half 10, west half 14.

" 15, lots 9, east half 10, 12, 13.

" 16, lots east half 1.

" 17, lots 3, 4.

" 18, lot 2.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lot 2.
 " 2, lot 33.
 " 3, lots 2, 25, 31.
 " 4, lots 20, 33.
 " 5, lots 8, 31.
 " 6, lot 27.
 " 7, lots 2, 8, 25, 31,
 " 8, lots east half of 6, 33.
 " 9, lots east half 2, 8, 15.
 " 10, lots north half 12.
 " 12, lots 6, 12,
 " 14, lot 6.
 " 15, lot 8.

CANONTO, SOUTH.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 17, 20, 21, 28 to 36.
 " 2, lots 1 to 25, 33, 34, 35, 36.
 " 3, lots 1 to 25, 31, 34, 35, 36.
 " 4, lots 1 to 26, 31 to 36.
 " 5, lots 1 to 36.
 " 6, lots 1 to 36.
 " 7, lots 1 to 36.
 " 8, lots 1 to 36.
 " 9, lots 1 to 36.
 " 10, lots 1 to 29, 31, including Islands A, B, C, in Clyde Lake, 32 to 36.

CANONTO, NORTH.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 36.
 " 2, lots 1 to 30.
 " 3, lots 1 to 30.
 " 4, lots 1 to 12, 16 to 21.
 " 5, lots 1 to 12, 15.
 " 6, lots 1 to 15.
 " 7, lots 1 to 15, 18, 19, 20,
 " 8, lots 1 to 14, 19.
 " 9, lots 1 to 17, 19.
 " 10, lots 1 to 6, south half 7, 10 to 15.

CLARENDON.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 45.
 " 2, lots 1 to 9, 11 to 45.
 " 3, lots 2 to 9, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 30 to 45.
 " 4, lots 27 to 45.
 " 5, lots 1, 11 to 20, 22, 23, 27 to 45.
 " 6, lots 1 to 24, 31 to 45.
 " 7, lots 1 to 24, 26, 32 to 39, 42 to 45.
 " 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 5 to 22, 27 to 31.
 " 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 5 to 19, 25, 27 to 32.
 " 10, lots 1, 5 to 19, 22 to 40, 42 to 45.
 " 11, lots 4 to 28, 30 to 38, 43, 44, 45.
 " 12, lots 1, 2, 6 to 16, 18 to 45.

Concession 13, lots 1, 6 to 16, 18 to 34, 37 to 45.

" 14, lots 1, 3, 6 to 16, 18 to 25, 27 to 34, 36 to 45.

FRONTENAC ROAD.—North-east range, 2 to 8, 13 to 19; South-west range, 2 to 8, 13 to 17.

HINCHINBROOKE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots south half 2, 15, west half 25, 31.

" 5, lot 15.

" 6, lot west half 6, 20.

" 9, lots 2, 8, 15, 25.

" 10, lots north half 6, 12, 20.

" 11, lots 8, 15.

" 12, lots 12, 20.

" 13, lot 15.

" 14, lots 12, 20.

KENNEBEC.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 2, 8, 15, west half 25, 31.

" 2, lots 6, 12, 20, 27, 32.

" 3, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

" 4, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 5, lots 2, 8, east half 15, 25.

" 6, lots 6, 12, 20, 27, 32.

" 7, lots 2, 8, 25, 31.

" 8, lots 6, 12, 20, west half 27, 32.

" 9, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

" 10, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 11, lots 8, 15, 31.

LOUGHEBOROUGH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 9, lots 2, 9.

" 10, lot 10.

" 12, lot 3.

" 13, lot 16.

" 14, lot 22.

MILLER.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 7, west part 10; 11, 12 to 16, 19, 22, 24 to 27, 31, 37 to 40.

" 2, lots 1 to 11 Island A, 14 to 21, 32, 39, 40.

" 3, lots 1 to 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31.

" 4, lots 1 to 11, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 34, 37.

" 5, lots 1 to 9, north part 16, 17, 18 to 22, Peninsula O, north part, 26 to 40.

" 6, lots 11 to 40.

" 7, lots 10 to 18, south part 19, 20 to 40.

" 8, lots 5 to 28, 30 to 40.

" 9, lots 4, 6 to 9, south part 10, Island A, north part 11, 12 to 40.

- Concession 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to 18, 21 to 26, to 40.
 " 11, lots 1 to 4, 8 to 36, 38, 39, 40.
 " 12, lots 1 to 15, 25 to 29, Island D, 31 to 35, 37 to 40.
 " 13, lots 1, 2, 3, Island C, 4 to 15, north part 24, 25 to 31, Island E, Island F, 32 to 34, west part 35, 37 to 40.
 " 14, lots 1, 2, 4 to 15, 26 to 40.
 FRONTENAC ROAD.
 Concession 5, lots 12 to 15.
 " 4, lots 12 to 14, 16 to 19, 27 to 31, 35, 36.
 " 2, lots 22, 23.
 OLDEN.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 1, lots 8, 15, 31.
 " 2, lots west half 6, 12.
 " 3, lots 2, 25, 31.
 " 4, lots 6, 27, 32.
 " 5, lots 8, 25, east half 31.
 " 6, lots 27, east half 32.
 " 7, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.
 " 8, lots 6, 27, 32.
 " 9, lots 2, 15, 31.
 " 10, lots 6, 27.
 " 11, lots 15, 25, 31.
 FRONTENAC ROAD.
Crown Land.
 Concession 6, lots 28, 29.
 OSO.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 1, lots 8, 15, 25, 31.
 " 2, lots east half 12, 27.
 " 3, lots 2, 8, west half 15, east half 31.
 " 4, lots 6, 12, 20.
 " 5, lots 2, 8, 31.
 " 6, lots 6, 20, west half 27.
 " 7, lots 2, 25, 31.
 " 8, lot 12.
 PORTLAND.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 9, lots 12, 16.
 " 10, lots north half 3, south half 20.
 " 11, lot 4.
 " 12, lots 13, 20, 26.
 " 13, lots 4, 12, 22.
 " 14, lots 3, 20.
 PALMERSTON.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 1, lots 2, 8, including Island A, 15, 23, 31.
 " 2, lots 6, including Islands C and D, 12, 20.
- Concession 3, lots 2, 8, including Islands G and H, 15, 18, 23.
 " 4, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.
 " 5, lots 2, 8, 15, 23, 31.
 " 6, lots 6, 20, 27.
 " 7, lots 2, 8, 15, east half 18, 31.
 " 8, lots 6, 20.
 " 9, lots 2, 8, 15, 23, 31.
 " 10, lots 6, 12, 20.
 " 11, lots 2, 15, 31.
 STORRINGTON.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 11, W. B., lots west half 2, 25.
 " 13, lot west half 25.
 " 14, lot 27.
 WOLFE ISLAND.
Clergy Land.
 Concession 14, S Base Line, lot east half Horse Shoe Island.
- LENNON AND ADDINGTON.
- Crown Lands.*
 TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN, EAST.
 Concession 9, lot 54.
 TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.
 Concession 1, lots 1, 4, 5, 7, north half 10, north half 11, 13, east half 20, south half 23, west half 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
 " 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, west half 7, 8, 9, 10, east half 11, south half 13, east half 21, 22, 28, 30, 31, 32.
 " 3, lots 1, 3, east half 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, east half 24, north half 29, 30, 32.
 " 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, east half 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, west half 15, 16, north half 17, 19, 26, east half 29, 30, 31, 32.
 " 5, lots south half 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, north half 20, 23, 24, 30.
 " 6, lots 7, 8, south half 9, 11, 25, 26, west half 28, 30, 31, 32.
 " 7, lots 1, 3, east half 27.
 " 8, lots 1, south half 2, 4, 5, north half 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21.
 " 9, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, south half 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, north half 20, west half 30, 32.
 " 10, lots 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, east half 21, west half 22, east half 31, 32.
 " 11, lots 1, 4, 5, east part 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, east half 22, 23, west half 29, 32.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

ABINGER.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 26.
 " 2, lots 1 to 28.
 " 3, lots 1 to 29.
 " 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 6 to 29.
 " 5, lots 1 to 29.
 " 6, lots 1 to 27.
 " 7, lots 1 to 27.
 " 8, lots 3 to 26.
 " 9, lots 2 to 25, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 4 to 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 " 11, lots 1 to 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 " 12, lots 1 to 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 " 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 to 24, 30, 31, 32, 34.
 " 14, lots 1 to 8, 11 to 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 " 15, lots 1 to 10, 12, 13, 15 to 26, 32, 33, 34.
 " 16, lots 1 to 12, 17 to 27, 32, 33, 34.
 " A W A R'd, lots 24, 26, 27, 28.
 " B E A R'd, lots 23 to 40.

ANGLESEA.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
 " 2, lots 5, 6, 8, 9.
 " 3, lots 7, 8.
 " 4, lots 6, 10.
 " 5, lots 4, 5, 9, 10.
 " 6, lots 4, 8, 9.
 " 7, lots 4, 5, 6, 10.
 " 8, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
 " 9, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
 " 10, lots 3, 4, 5, 6.
 " 11, lots 3 to 10.
 " 12, lots 3 to 7, 10.
 " 13, lots 3 to 9.
 " 14, lots 2 to 10.
 " 15, lots 2 to 10.
 " 16, lots 2 to 8.
 " 17, lots 2 to 10.
 " 18, lots 2 to 10.

ASHEY.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 15, 16, including Island 17 to 22, 30 to 34.
 " 2, lots 1 to 20, 27 to 34.
 " 3, lots 1 to 18, 24, 27 to 34.
 " 4, lots 1 to 14, 17 to 21, 24 to 34.
 " 5, lots 4, 2, 3, 4, 5 to 34.
 " 6, lots 1 to 5, 8 to 34.
 " 7, lots 1 to 7, 9 to 34.

Concession 8, lots 1 to 34.

- " 9, lots 1 to 7, part 1 to 34.
 " 10, lots 1 to 34.
 " 11, lots 1 to 34.
 " 12, lots 1, 3 to 21, 23 to 34.
 " 13, lots 1 to 34.
 " 14, lots 1 to 13, 15 to 34.
 " 15, lots 1 to 34.

ISLANDS WESTLEMKOON LAKE—NORTH PART.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, R.

XXX ISLAND LAKE.

A, B, C, D, E.

Bark Lake A, B.

White Lake A.

CAMDEN, EAST.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 2, lots south half 39, south-east quarter 40.
 " 3, lot 36.
 " 6, lot 11.
 " 7, lot south part 10.
 " 8, lot south half 8.
 " 9, lot 18, south half 22, north half 26, 30, north half 44.

DENBIGH.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 7, 9, 14 to 27, 32, 33, 34.
 " 2, lots 1 to 26, 31, 32, 33, 34.
 " 3, lots 1 to 25, 30 to 34.
 " 4, lots 1 to 20, 23, 24, 30 to 34.
 " 5, lots 1 to 24, 29 to 34.
 " 6, lots 1 to 19, 22, 23, 24, 29 to 34.
 " 8, lots 1 to 18, 23, 29 to 34.
 " 10, lots 1 to 23, 29 to 34.
 " 11, lots 1 to 23, 29 to 34.
 " 12, lots 1 to 23, 29 to 34.
 " 13, lots 1 to 22, 28 to 34.
 " 14, lots 1 to 22, 28 to 34.
 " 15, lots 1 to 22, 28 to 34.
 " 16, lots 1 to 21, 27 to 34.

Road B, E. A. R., 27 to 32.

KALADAR.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lots 2, 15, 25, 31.
 " 2, lots 6, 12, 27.
 " 3, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.
 " 4, lots 6, 12, 27.
 " 5, lots 2, 8, 15, south half 31.
 " 6, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.
 " 7, lots 2, north half 8, 25, 31.
 " 8, lots 6, 12, 20.
 " 9, lots 2, 8, 15, west half 31.
 " 10, lots 6, 12, 20.
 " 11, lots 2, 8, 15, 31.

SHEFFIELD.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lots 2, 25, 31.

Concession 2, lot 27.

- " 3, lots 25, 31.
- " 4, lots 27.
- " 5, lot 15, 25.
- " 6, lots west half 12, 20, 27.
- " 7, lots 15, 25.
- " 8, lots east half 12, 20, 27.
- " 9, lots 15, 25.
- " 10, lots west half 6, 20, 27.
- " 11, lots north half 2, 8, 15, 25.
- " 12, lots 6, 12, 20.
- " 13, lots west half 2, 8, 15, 25.
- " 14, lots 6, 12, 20.
- " 15, lots west half 2, 8, 15, 25.
- " 16, lots 6, 12, 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LAND.

- Concession 1, west half 3, 4, south half 7, northeast quarter 13, west half 13, west half 14, 17, south part 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32.
- " 2, lots north half 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29.
- " 3, lots 24, 26, 27, 30.
- " 4, lots west half 13, 21, east half 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29.
- " 5, lots east half 12, northeast quarter 13, 14, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.
- " 6, lots 11, 15, 17, east half 19, east half 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29.
- " 7, lots east half 1, 14, 16 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29.
- " 8, lots west half 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 18, east half 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28.
- " 9, lots 1, west half 4, north half 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.
- " 10, lots west half 2, west half 4, 5, south-west quarter 7, east half 7, 8, 9, east half 11, west half 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26.
- " 11, lots 4, west half 6, 9, 12, south half 13, 14, 16 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.
- " 12, lots 2, 5, 7, 8, south half 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26.
- " 13, lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26.
- " 14, lots 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25.
- " 15, lots 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.
- " 16, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

RICHMOND.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 6, lot south half 6.
- " 9, lot west half 4.
- " 10, lot south half 19.
- " 11, lot 2.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF ELZIVER.

- Concession 3, lots east half 20, 30.
- " 4, lots 30, 31.
- " 5, lots east half 22, east half 23, east half 30, 32.
- " 6, lot west half 17.
- " 7, lots south half 13, 19, south half 22, 25, north-east quarter 28, 29, east half 30.
- " 8, lots 7, south half 8, south half 17, east half 19, west half, 22, 24.
- " 9, lots 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, west half 18, 21.
- " 10, lots 3, west half 4, 7, east half 8, 9, 11, east half 15, south-west quarter 21, north-west quarter 22, west half 23, 24.
- " 11, lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, north half 11, south half 12, 16, 24, 25.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNGERFORD.

- Concession 1, lots south-west quarter 10, south part 34.
- " 8, lots south half 19, 35.
- " 11, lots north half 26, 29, 34.
- " 12, lots north half 21, north half 26, 28, 30, south half 31.
- " 13, lots south half 17, north half 18, 22, 25, 26, south half 27, north half 29, north half 30, 32.
- " 14, lots north part 1, north part 16, south half 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTINGDON.

- Concession 13, lot 20.

TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

- Concession 1, lot east half 3.
- " 2, lot west half 1.

TOWNSHIP OF MARMORA.

- Concession 1, lots east half 23, east half 24.
- " 3, lots 3, north part 10.
- " 6, lots 2, east half 10, east half 11, west half of west half 13, 21, east half 26.
- " 7, lots north-west quarter 4, north-east quarter 17, south-west quarter 18.

Concession 8, lots south-west quarter 19, 21.

" 9, lots west half of east half 1,
west half 9.

" 10, lots south-west quarter 4, west
half 5, west half 10, 11, east half 19.

" 11, lots 3, 4, 9.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Concession 14, lot south half 9.

TOWNSHIP OF TYENDINAGA.

Concession 1, lots north part 22, north half
24.

" 2, lots 24, 25, north half 28, north
half 30.

" 3, lot north half 10.

BANGOR.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 32.

" 2, lots 1 to 32.

" 3, lots 3 to 9, 13, 15 to 32.

" 4, lots 12, 13, 29 to 30, 32.

" 5, lots 1 to 10, 21 to 31.

" 6, lots 6 to 10, 12, 13, 21 to 25.

" 7, lots 2 to 17, 19, 28, 29 to 32.

" 8, lots 3, 4, 7 to 11, 13, 14, 15, 17,
to 26, 31, 32.

" 9, lots 3 to 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18,
19, 22 to 25.

" 10, lots 1 to 19, 21 to 24, 30, 31,
32.

" 11, lots 1 to 22, 29, 30, 31, 32.

" 12, lots 1 to 14, 18 to 21, 30, 31,
32.

" 13, lots 1 to 11, 13 to 29, Island
A, 31, 32.

" 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 to 30, 32.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 3, lot 2.

" 4, lots 2 to 7.

" 6, lot 27.

CARLOW.

Crown Land.

The whole Township is unsold.

CASHEL.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 23, 24, 26, 27 to 31.

" 2, lots 1 to 23, 26, 29, 30,

" 3, lots 1 to 13, 18 to 25, 29, 30,
31.

" 4, lots 1 to 22, 26, 27, 30, 31.

" 5, lots 1 to 31.

" 6, lots 1 to 31.

" 7, lots 1 to 31.

" 8, lots 1 to 31.

" 9, lots 1 to 31.

" 10, lots 1 to 31.

" 11, lots 1 to 31.

" 12, lots 1 to 31.

Concession 13, lots 1 to 31.

" 14, lots 1 to 31.

" 15, lots 1 to 31.

" 16, lots 1 to 31.

DUNGANNON.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 30.

" 2, lots 1 to 30.

" 3, lots 1 to 30.

" 4, lots 1 to 30.

" 5, lots 1 to 30.

" 6, lots 6 to 27.

" 7, lots 6 to 25.

" 8, lots 6 to 25.

" 9, lots 6 to 25.

" 10, lots 6 to 27, 29, 30.

" 11, lots 6 to 30.

" 12, lots 1 to 30.

" 13, lots 1 to 30.

" 14, lots 1 to 30.

" 15, lots 1 to 22, 24 to 30.

" 16, lots 1 to 30.

FARADAY.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 6.

" 2, lots 1 to 6.

" 3, lots 1 to 6.

" 4, lots 1 to 6.

" 5, lots 1 to 6.

" 6, lots C, A, 1 to 6.

" 7, lots D, B, 1 to 6.

" 8, lots 1 to 6.

" 9, lots B, 1 to 6.

" 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

" 11, lots 1 to 6.

" 16, lots 1 to 6.

HERSCHEL.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 34.

" 2, lots 1 to 34.

" 3, lots 1 to 34.

" 4, lots 1 to 20, 23 to 34.

" 5, lots 1 to 20, 23 to 34, Island A.

" 6, lots 1 to 12, 15 to 26, 30 to 34.

" 7, lots 1 to 26, 30 to 34.

" 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 5 to 34.

" 9, lots 1 to 34.

" 10, lots 1 to 34.

" 11, lots 1 to 34.

" 12, lots 1 to 34.

" 13, lots 2 to 34.

" 14, lots 5 to 34.

" 15, lots 5 to 34.

HASTINGS ROAD, WEST SIDE.

lots 15, 16, 19, 20, 47, 48.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 16, lots 2 to 12, 14 to 34.

LAKE.

Clergy Land.

- Concession 1, lot 8.
 " 2, lots 12, 20, east half 27.
 " 3, lots west half 15, 25, 31.
 " 4, lots west half 12, 20, east half 27.
 " 5, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.
 " 6, lots 6, 12, 27.
 " 7, lots 2, 8, 15, 31.
 " 8, lots 12, 20, 26, 27.
 " 9, lots 2, 25.
 " 10, lots 20, 27.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 32.
 " 2, lots 1, west half 11, 13, 14.
 " 3, lots 1, west half 16, 17, east half 18, 21 to 24, west half 26, west half 27, west half 28, west half 29, west half 30, 32.
 " 4, lots 1, 18, 19, 21 to 26, 28 to 31, west half 32.
 " 5, lots 1, east half 3, 9, east half 10, east half 11, east half 12, 13, 14, 16 to 24, 26 to 30, 32.
 " 6, lots 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23 to 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
 " 7, lots 16, 17, 22 to 24, 26 to 30, 32.
 " 8, lots 16 to 19, 21 to 25, 28.
 " 9, lots 12, 13, 14, 18 to 24, west half 32.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 3, west half 15, 18 to 23, 26, west half 32.
 " 11, lots 13, 14, 16, 17.

LIMERICK.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 7, 11, 12, 16 to 20, 23, 24, 25.
 " 2, lots 2 to 8, 10 to 14, north half 15, 16 to 25, 27.
 " 3, lots 1 to 28, 30, 31.
 " 4, lots 1 to 31.
 " 5, lots 1 to 31.
 " 6, lots 1, 2, 4 to 8, 11 to 31.
 " 7, lots 1 to 31.
 " 8, lots 1 to 31.
 " 9, lots 1 to 31.
 " 10, lots 1 to 25, 27 to 30.
 " 11, lots 1 to 31.
 " 12, lots 1 to 31.
 " 13, lots 1 to 10, 16 to 31.
 " 14, lots 4 to 10, 13 to 31.
 " 15, lots 7 to 10, 12 to 31.
 " 16, lots 1 to 11, 13 to 30.

Island A, Island B.

M'CLURE.

Crown Land.

- Concession 2, lots 2 to 5.
 " 3, lots 2 to 5.
 " 4, lots 2 to 5.
 " 5, lots 2 to 5.
 " 6, lots 2 to 5.
 " 7, lots 2 to 5.
 " 8, lots 2 to 5.
 " 9, lots 2 to 5.
 " 10, lots 2 to 5.
 " 11, lots 2 to 5.
 " 12, lots 2, 3, 5.
 " 13, lots 2 to 5.
 " 14, lots 2 to 5.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 1, lots 2 to 8, 14 to 34.

HASTINGS ROAD.

Lots 19 to 22, 39, 40, 45, 46, 51, 52, 57 to 70.

MONTEAGLE.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 30.
 " 2, lots 1 to 29.
 " 3, lots 1 to 21, 23 to 30.
 " 4, lots 1 to 30.
 " 5, lots 1 to 30.
 " 6, lots 1 to 30.
 " 7, lots 1 to 30.
 " 8, lots 1 to 30.
 " 9, lots 1 to 30.
 " 10, lots 1 to 30.
 " 11, lots 1 to 27, 31.
 " 12, lots 1 to 13, 15 to 20, 22 to 28.
 " 13, lots 1 to 28.
 " 14, lots 1 to 6, 11 to 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31.
 " 15, lots 1 to 6, 11 to 17, 25, 26, 27, 31.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 16, lots 12 to 19, 27, 28.

HASTINGS ROAD, EAST SIDE.

Lots 13 to 18, 47 to 50.

TUDOR.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 6, 26, 27.
 " 2, lots 1 to 7.
 " 3, lots 1 to 6, 9.
 " 4, lots 1 to 9, 18, 28, 30, 33.
 " 5, lots 1 to 9, 33.
 " 6, lots 1 to 7, 11, 19, 31.
 " 7, lots 1 to 8, 12, $N\frac{1}{2}$ 13, 14, 21.
 " 8, lots 1 to 10, 12, 17, 18, south half 24, 25, 26.
 " 9, lots 1 to 9, 19 to 26.
 " 10, lots 1 to 16, 21, to 25, 28.
 " 11, lots 1 to 15, 21 to 25, 27, 28.

Concession 12, lots 1 to 8, 13, 14, 15, 20 to 23, 27.

" 13, lots 1 to 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22.

" 14, lots 1 to 6, 11, 13 to 19, 24, 25, 26.

" 15, lots 1 to 6, 17 to 20, 24, 27, 29.

" 16, lots 1 to 5, 8 to 24, 27, 28.

" 17, lots 1 to 4, 7 to 16, north half 17, north half 18, 19, 20, 23, 24.

" 18, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 to 10, 12 to 22.

" 19, lots 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16.

" A, lots 3, 4, 23, 24, 29, 30.

" B, lots 5, 6, 11, 12, 25, 16 to 21.

WICKLOW.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 10.

" 2, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 12 to 28.

" 3, lots 10, 11, 14 to 29.

" 4, lots 1 to 31.

" 5, lots 1 to 29.

" 6, lots 1 to 31.

" 7, lots 3 to 31.

" 8, lots 3 to 31.

" 9, lots 2 to 31.

" 10, lots 3 to 31.

" 11, lots 3 to 31.

" 12, lots 1 to 31.

" 13, lots 1 to 31.

" 14, lots 1 to 31.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 1, lots 11 to 19, 28.

" 2, lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11.

" 3, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 9.

HASTINGS ROAD, EAST SIDE.

Lots 15, 16, 29, 30, 45, 46, 51, 52, 57 to 64.

WOLLASTON.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 17, south half 18, 22 to 32.

" 2, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 18, 20 to 32.

" 3, lots 1 to 32.

" 4, lots 1 to 32.

" 5, lots 1 to 32.

" 6, lots 1 to 15, including Island

B 20 to 32.

" 7, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 32.

" 8, lots 2, 3, 5, 6 to 32.

" 9, lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 to 32.

" 10, lots 1 to 32.

" 11, lots 1 to 32.

" 12, lots 1 to 32.

" 13, lots 1 to 32.

" 14, lots 1 to 32.

" 15, lots 1 to 32.

" 16, lots 1 to 32.

ELZEVIR.

Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lot west half 18.

" 4, lot south half 6.

" 6, lot east half 20.

" 7, lots east half 8, 31.

" 8, lot west half 20.

" 9, lot 8.

" 10, lots 6, 12.

HUNTINGDON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 8, lot 15.

" 12, lot 5.

HUNGERFORD.

Clergy Land.

Concession 4, lots 17, north half 22, 34.

" 5, lots 28, south half 35.

" 7, lot 33.

" 8, lot west half 29, 34.

" 9, lot north half 28.

" 10, lots east half 27, 32.

" 11, lot 33.

" 12, lot south half 29.

" 13, lot 28.

" 14, lot 32.

MADOÜ.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots west half 2, east half 8.

MARMORA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 8, east half 15.

" 2, lot 6.

" 3, lot east half 2.

" 4, lot west half 20.

" 5, lots 2, east half 25.

" 6, lots 6, north half 27.

" 7, lots south half 15, 25.

" 9, lots east half 2, 8.

" 10, lot 12.

RAWDON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 9, lot 16.

" 13, lot 9.

" 14, south half 10, east half 17

SYDNEY.

Clergy Land.

Concession 7, lot 13.

" 8, lot 15.

TYENDINAGA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 34.

" 10, lot 34.

THURLOW.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lot north half 20.

" 6, lots south-east quarter 9, south half 10.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

HILLIER.
Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot east half 18.

HALLOWELL.
Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 74, 76, 77, 78.

MARYSBURGH.
Clergy Land.

Block 15, lot west part 6.

SOPHIASBURGH.
Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 58, 60.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

TOWNSHIP OF BRIGHTON.

Crown Lands.

Concession 8, lot 26.

" 10, lots 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35,
36, 37.

TOWNSHIP OF MURRAY.

Concession 10, lots 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22.

TOWN PLOT OF GOSPORT.

Bay Street, north side, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Price Street, south side, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Price Street, north side, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23,
24.

Elgin Street, south side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22,
23, 24.

Elgin Street, north side, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Queen Street, south side, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Queen Street, north side, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21,
22, 23, 24, 25.

Lambton Street, west side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11.

Lambton Street, east side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
23.

Baldwin Street, west side, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23.

Baldwin Street, east side, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Sullivan Street, west side, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11.

Sullivan Street, east side, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

TOWN PLOT OF NEWCASTLE.

Water Street, south side, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12.

Second Street, north side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Second Street, south side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Third Street, north side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Third Street, south side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12.

Glebe Street, north side, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12.

TOWN PLOT OF TRENTPORT.

Victoria Street, west side, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Francis Street, east side, 18, 19, 20.

Francis Street, west side, 25.

Rear Street, 25, 26.

BRIGHTON, FORMERLY MURRAY.
Clergy Land.

Concession 7, lot 25.

" 9, lots 25, 31.

" 10, lot 27.

CRAMAHE.
Clergy Land.

Concession 6, lot north half 12.

" 10, lot 12.

MURRAY.
Clergy Land.

Concession 9, lot north half 15.

" 10, lots north part 6, 12, 20.

PERCY.
Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lot 2.

" 5, lot 2.

" 7, lot 2.

" 9, lot 2.

" 11, lot 2.

SEYMOUR.
Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot south part 16.

" 7, lot north half 16.

" 10, lot south part 17.

" 12, lot 22.

" 13, lot 9.

" 14, lots east half 17, 22.

Grammar School Land.

Concession 1, lots 5, 14.

" 10, lots north part 16, 18.

" 12, lots 14, 16.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

CARTWRIGHT.
Clergy Land.

Concession 6, lot 3.

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

Crown Land.

Concession 12, lot north-west quarter 14.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

Concession 1, lot 2.

" 2, lot 3.

" 3, lot east half 2.

" 4, lot 14.

" 5, lots 8, 25.

" 7, lot 32.

" 8, lot 32.

" 9, lots east half 11, 13, 32.

" 10, lots 10, west half 14, 32.

" 11, lots east half 19, 32.

" 12, lots north part 10, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26.

TOWNSHIP OF BURLEIGH.

" 1, S. D., lots 3, east half 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 2, S. D., lots 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.

" 3, S. D., lots east half 6, east half 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 4, S. D., lots 2, 7, east half 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.

" 5, S. D., lots 1, east half 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 6, S. D., 1, lots east half 5, west half 8, north half 10.

" 7, S. D., lots 13, 14.

" 8, " lots west half 5, east half 7, east half 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15.

" 9, S. D., lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 10, S. D., lots 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15.

" 11, " lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 12, S. D., lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.

" 1, N. D., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

" 2, N. D., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

" 3, N. D., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28.

" 4, N. D., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 5, N. D. lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 6, N. D., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 7, N. D. lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,

Concession 8, N. D., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 9, " 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 10, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 11, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 12, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

" 13, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25.

" 14, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

" 15, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

" 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

Concession 1, lot east half 26.

" 2, lots west half 22, east part 25, 26.

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

Concession 1, lot east half 27.

" 2, lot 30.

" 3, lots west half 10, south part 19.

" 4, lot east half 23.

" 5, lots west half 12, 20, west half 24, east half 26.

" 6, lots 11, east half 19, 23, 26, 29.

" 7, lots west half 12, 17, 18, west half 19, 22, east half 25, west half 26.

" 8, lot south half 13.

" 9, lots 12, east half 13, east half 30.

" 10, lots north-west quarter 8, west half 10, 11, 13, north-east quarter 17, east half 21, east half 28.

" 11, east half 7, east half 9, north-east quarter 10, south-east quarter 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, west half 26, 27.

" 12, lots east half 7, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

Concession 1, lots 9, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Concession 2, lots 5, 6, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 3, lots 7, 8, 9, east half 13, east
half 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 4, lots 7, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 5, lots 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31.
" 6, lots 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 7, lots 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31.
" 8, lots 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 9, lots 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 28, 29, 30, 31.
" 10, lots east part 11, 13, 14, 21,
22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 11, lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28,
29, 30, 31, 32.
" 12, lots 21, 22, west half 25, 30,
32.
" 13, lots 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 14, lots 14, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 15, lots 15, 24, east half 28, 29,
30, 31, 32.
" 16, lots 13, west half 27, 28, 29,
30, 32.
" 17, lots 24, 30, 31, 32.
" 18, lots 6, 16, 28, 32.
" 19, lot 30.

TOWNSHIP OF METHUEN.

Concession 1, lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, west half
22, west half 23, 24, 25, west half
26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 2, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 4, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 5, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 6, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 8, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.

Concession 9, lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
28, 30, 31, 32.
" 10, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
" 11, lost 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
" 12, lots 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30, 32.

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Edinburgh Street, north side, lot 17.

London Street, north side, lot 14.

London Street, south side, lot 24.

Dalhousie Street, south side, lots 1, 2.

Wolfe Street, north side, lots 2, 3.

BELMONT.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 1.

" 2, lots 2, 15, east part 25, 31.

" 4, lots 2, 25, 31.

" 5, lots east half 6, 27.

" 6, lot 25.

" 8, lot 31.

" 10, lots west half 15, 25.

" 11, lots 20, 27.

" 12, lots 15, 25.

BURLEIGH, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 8, 15.

" 2, lots 6, 12.

" 3, lots 8, 15.

" 4, lots 6, 12.

" 5, lots east part 8, west part 8,
east half 15, west part 15.

" 6, lot 12.

" 7, lots 8, 14.

" 8, lots 6, 12.

" 9, lots 8, 15.

" 10, lots 6, 12.

" 11, lots 8, west half 15, 16.

" 12, lots 6, 12.

BURLEIGH, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 2, 3, 24, 25.

" 2, lots 6, 7, 17, 18.

" 3, lots 2, 3, 23, 24, 25.

" 4, lots 6, 7, 17, 18, 25.

" 5, lots 2, 3.

" 6, lots 6, 7, 23, 24.

" 7, lots 2, 3, 17, 18.

" 8, lots 6, 7, 23, 24.

" 9, lot 25.

" 10, lots 17, 18, 25.

" 11, lots 2, 3, 23, 24.

" 12, lots 6, 7.

Concession 13, lots 2, 3.

" 14, lots 17, 18.

" 15, lot 23.

" 16, lots 17, 18.

BURLEIGH ROAD, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Concession 3, lots east half 7.

" 4, lot 7.

" 5, lot 7.

" 7, lot west half 15.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Concession 9, lots 1 to 5.

" 10, lots 5, 6.

DOURO.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot east half 8.

DUMMER.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot north half 27.

" 4, lot east half 20.

" 5, lot 31.

" 6, lots 20, 27.

" 7, lots 23, 31.

" 8, lot 27.

" 10, lot 12.

" 11, lot east half 8, 15, 23.

" 12, lots 6, west part 12, 20.

ENNISMORE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 9, lots 2, 9.

HARVEY.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 2, lots 8, 15, 23, 31.

" 3, lots 12, 20, 27.

" 4, lots 15, 23, 31.

" 5, lots 12, 20, 27, 32.

" 6, lots 15, 23, 31.

" 7, lots 12, 20, 27, 32.

" 8, lots 23, 31.

" 9, lots 12, 20, 27, 32.

" 10, lots 15, 23, 31.

" 9, lots 12, 20, 27, 32.

" 10, lots 15, 23, 31.

" 11, lots 6, 27.

" 12, lots 23, 31.

" 13, lots 20, 27.

" 14, lots 2, 15, 23, 31.

" 15, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 16, lots east half 8, 23, 31.

" 17, lots 6, 27.

" 18, lot 31.

" 19, lot 27.

METHUEN.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 12, 20, 27.

" 2, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

" 3, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 4, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

Concession 5, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 6, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

" 7, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 8, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

" 9, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 10, lots 2, 8, 15, 25, 31.

" 11, lots 6, 12, 20, 27.

" 12, lots 2, 8, 15, 31.

ANSTRUTHER.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 27, 35, 38, 39.

" 2, lots 1 to 4, 11 to 31, 33.

" 3, lots 1 to 5, 14 to 34, 36.

" 4, lots 1 to 13, 16 to 33, 35 to 38.

" 5, lots 1 to 12, 15 to 33, 36 to 38.

" 6, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 13, 16, 18 to 21,

24 to 39.

" 7, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 21, 23 to 39.

" 8, lots 1 to 22, 25 to 39.

" 9, lots 1 to 39.

" 10, lots 1 to 37, 39.

" 11, lots 1 to 36, 39.

" 12, lots 1 to 39.

" 13, lots 1 to 39.

" 14, lots 1 to 39.

" 15, lots 1 to 39.

" 16, lots 1 to 39.

" 17, lots 1 to 33.

" 18, lots 1 to 39.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

Concession 5, lot 39.

CARDIFF.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 8, 11 to 32.

" 2, lots 5 to 9, 12 to 15, 17 to 32.

" 3, lots 5 to 14, 16 to 32.

" 4, lots 1 to 5, 7 to 11, 15 to 32.

" 5, lots 1 to 5, 7 to 11, 14 to 32.

" 6, lots A, 1 to 10, 13, 14, 16, 17,

21 to 24, 28 to 32.

" 7, lots A, 1 to 8, 12 to 15, 21, 23.

" 8, lots A, 1 to 8, 10 to 19, 23 to

31.

" 9, lots A to 4, 10 to 19, 23, 26, 28

to 32.

" 10, lots A, 1, 2, 6 to 19, 23 to 32.

" 11, lots 4 to 19, 22 to 32.

" 12, lots 1 to 25, 27 to 32.

" 13, lots 1 to 25, 27 to 32.

" 14, lots 1 to 12, 16, 18 to 32.

" 15, lots A, 1 to 16, 19 to 32.

" 16, lots A, 1 to 18, 23 to 32.

" 17, lots A, 1 to 18, 23 to 32.

" 18, lots A, 1 to 32.

" 19, lots A, 1 to 32.

" 20, lots A, 1 to 9, 11 to 32.

" 21, lots A, 2 to 15, 18 to 32.

" 22, lots A, 1 to 32.

Concession 23, lots 26 to 32.

ISLANDS IN PAUDASH LAKE.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M.

ISLANDS IN LAKE NO. 1.

A, B.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

Concession 1, lot 10.

" 2, lots 10, 11.

" 3, lots 11, 12.

" 7, lot 11.

" 9, lot 7.

" 11, lot 3.

" 12, lot A.

" 13, lot A.

CAVENDISH.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 15, 19 to 30.

" 2, lots 1 to 16, 20 to 27, 29, 30.

" 3, lots 1 to 30.

" 4, lots 1 to 30.

" 5, lots 1 to 19, Islands Nos. 2, 3, and 4, 22 to 30.

" 6, lots 1 to 19, 22 to 29,

" 7, 1 to 19, Island No. 1, 22 to 29.

" 8, lots 1 to 29.

" 9, lots 1 to 29.

" 10, lots 1 to 29.

" 11, lots 1 to 29.

" 12, lots 1 to 29.

" 13, lots 1 to 20, 22 to 29.

" 14, lots 1 to 20, 23 to 29.

" 15, lots 1 to 29.

" 16, lots 1 to 29.

" 17, lots 1 to 29.

" 18, lots 1 to 29.

CHANDOS.

Crown Land.

Concession 2, lots 1 to 32, A, B, C, D.

" 3, lots 1 to 32.

" 4, lots 3 to 7, 10 to 32.

" 5, lots 1 to 20, 23 to 32.

" 6, lots 2 to 16, 23 to 32.

" 7, lots 3 to 19, 25 to 32.

" 8, lots 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

" 9, lots 5, 6, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

" 10, lots 1, 4 to 15, 23 to 32.

" 11, lots 1, 2, 6 to 11, 14 to 17, 20, 21, 23 to 32.

" 12, lots 1 to 4, 9 to 32.

" 13, lots 1 to 6, 10 to 15, 20 to 32.

" 14, lots 1 to 6, 8 to 15, 18 to 32.

" 15, lots 1 to 6, 8 to 15, 18 to 32.

" 16, lots 1 to 6, 8 to 23, 26 to 32.

" 17, lots 1 to 6, 10 to 32.

" 18, lots 1 to 8, 10 to 42.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

Concession 11, lot 4.

" 12, lot 6.

" 16, lot 7.

" 17, lot 7.

GALWAY.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 4 to 9, 15 to 29, 32 to 35.

" 2, lots 4 to 9, 11, 12, 16 to 21, 23 to 35.

" 3, lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16 to 35.

" 4, lots 5, 8, 10 to 35.

" 5, lots 3, 6 to 35.

" 6, lots 5 to 13, 15 to 35.

" 7, lots 1 to 15, 18 to 35.

" 8, lots 1 to 17, 20 to 35.

" 9, lots 6 to 11, 25 to 35.

" 10, lots 3 to 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 27, 29 to 35.

" 11, lots 4, 5, 6, 8, 24, 25, 26, 31 to 35.

" 12, lots 4, 5, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26 to 35.

" 13, lots 3, 11, 12, 18, 22, 25 to 35.

" 14, lots 7 to 13, 16, 17, 19 to 35.

" 15, lots 5, 9 to 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22 to 35.

" 16, lots 2 to 14, 16 to 35.

" 17, lots 1 to 16, 18 to 35.

" 18, lots 3 to 9, 12, 18 to 28, 31, 35.

GLAMORGAN.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, 3 to 35.

" 2, lots 11 to 35.

" 3, lots 1 to 35.

" 4, lots 1 to 35.

" 5, lots 1 to 35.

" 6, lots 1 to 35.

" 7, lots 1 to 35.

" 8, lots 1 to 35.

" 9, lots 1 to 35.

" 10, lots 1 to 35.

" 11, lots 1 to 32, Island A, 35.

" 12, lots 1 to 34.

" 13, lots 1 to 34.

" 14, lots 1 to 34.

" 15, lots 1 to 34.

MINDEN.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 8, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32.

" 2, lots 7, 9, 11, 12.

" 3, lots 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 30.

" 4, lots 13, 19, 23.

" 5, lot 19.

" 6, lots 13, 15 to 19, 28.

" 7, lots 1, 2, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 28 to 32.

" 8, lots 1 to 4, 13, 17 to 21, 31, 32.

Concession 9, lots 1 to 4, 13, 14, 16 to 21, 22, 28 to 32,
 " 10, lots 3 to 8, 12, 15, 16, 27, 30, 31, 32,
 " 11, lots 5 to 9, 13 to 17, 21, 24 to 32.
 " 12, lots 4 to 11, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 to 32.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 13, lots 12, 16, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

MONMOUTH.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 2 to 22, 26 to 35.
 " 2, lots 2 to 22, 24 to 35.
 " 3, lots 2 to 35.
 " 4, lots 2 to 35.
 " 5, lots 2 to 35.
 " 6, lots 2 to 35.
 " 7, lots 2 to 34.
 " 8, lots 2 to 34.
 " 9, lots 2 to 34.
 " 10, lots 2 to 16, 18 to 34.
 " 11, 2 to 16, 18 to 31.
 " 12, lots 3 to 31, 34, 35.
 " 13, lots 1 to 31, 34, 35.
 " 14, lots 1 to 24, 26 to 30, 32 to 35.
 " 15, lots 1 to 22, 26 to 30, 3e to 35.
 " 16, lots 5 to 21, 24 to 30, 32 to 35.
 " 17, lots 16 to 21, 24 to 30, 32 to 35.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

Concession 13, lot 32.

" 14, lots 31, 32.

SNOWDON

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, 3, 10 to 13, 16, 18, 21 to 18, 31, 32,
 " 2, lots 5 to 28, 31, 32, 33.
 " 3, lots 2, 6 to 9, 11 to 33.
 " 4, lots 1, 2, 4, 9, 11 to 33.
 " 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 to 33.
 " 6, lots 2 to 6, 8, 10 to 33.
 " 7, lots east half 1, 2 to 6, 8, 9, 11 to 11, 19 to 33.
 " 8, lots 3, 5, 6, 7, 16, 18 to 33.
 " 9, lots 5 to 8, 14, 15, 19 to 33.
 " 10, lots 1 to 11, 13 to 33.
 " 11, lots 1 to 10, 15 to 33.
 " 12, lots 2 to 12, 16 to 18, 21, 22, 23, 25 to 33.
 " 13, lots 9 to 12, 21, 22, 3, 25 to 33.
 " 14, lots 9, 10, 11, 16, 2, 24, 26 to 33.

BOBCAYGEON ROAD, Concession A, lots 9, 11.

STANHOPE.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 5, 12.

Concession 2, lots 1, 2, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 to 32.

" 3, lots 1 to 4, 8, 24, 29 to 32.

" 4, 3, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17.

" 5, 1 to 4, 6, 14 to 26.

" 6, 1 to 4, 7, 12 to 28, 32.

" 7, 1 to 9, 13 to 32.

" 8, 1 to 9, 18 to 32.

" 9, lots 1, 3 to 9, 14, 15, 16, 18 to 32.

" 10, lots 1 to 32.

" 11, lots 1 to 15, 17 to 32.

" 12, lots 1 to 18, 20 to 32.

" 13, lots 1 to 18, 20 to 32.

" 14, lots 1, 3 to 32.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 1, lots 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, to 32.

BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

Concession A, lots 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF ELTON.

Concession 1, lot east half 16.

" 3, lot east half 13.

" 5, lots east half 24, 32.

" 7, lot east half 32.

" 8, lot west half 22.

" 9, lot east half 12.

Portage road, north side, lots north part 7, north part 9, north part 13, north part 14, 55, 56, 57.

Portage road, south side, south part 1, south part 3, west part 7, south part 34, south part 35, south part 36, 53, 54, 55, 60.

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

Concession 6, lot southeast part 11.

" 8, lots south half 16, northeast quarter 16.

" 9, lot south half 17.

" 11, lots east half 10 south half 20.

" 13, lots east part 10, 23.

TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Concession 3, lot west half 19.

" 6, lots 4, west half 15.

" lots east part 18, 31.

" 11, lots 6, 10.

TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA.

Concession 1, lot west half 17.

" 2, lot northeast half 24.

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

Concession 1, lot south half 19.

" 2, lots west part 3, west part 4, east half 9.

" 3, lot 9.

Concession 4, lot 3.

" 5, lot 4.

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM,

Concession 2, lot east part 13.

" 3, lot 13.

" 5, lots 1, 2.

" 9, lot 28.

ANSON.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 9 to 12, 15 to 30.

" 2, lots 9 to 11, 14 to 30.

" 3, lots 7, 8, 12 to 30.

" 4, lots 10 to 30.

" 5, lots 11 to 30.

" 6, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 30.

" 7, lots 1 to 30.

" 8, lots 3 to 30.

" 9, lots 1 to 30.

" 10, lots 1 to 30.

" 11, lots 1 to 30.

" 12, lots 1 to 30.

PAETERSON ROAD.

Concession 13, lots 1 to 28.

CARDEN.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots west part 3, west half 4, east part 10, 14, west part 15, west half 16, east half 24.

" 2, lots west part 3, west part 4, east half 5, east half 6, east half 7, east half 9, 10, 11, east half 12.

" 3, lots 6 to 9, west part 10, 11, east half 12, east part 13, 23, 24, 25.

" 4, lots west half 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, east half 14, 15, 16, 17, east half 18.

" 5, lots 1, west part 8, 9 to 18, east part 19, east half 20, 21, 25.

" 6, lots west half 9, 10, 11 to 18, 21 to 24, east half 25.

" 7, lots east half 5, west half 6, west half 7, west half 11 to 17, west half 18, west half 21, west half 22, west half 23, 24, 25.

" 8, lots west half 1, west half 6, east half 7, 9, east half 11, west half 13, 14 to 17, south half 18.

" 9, lots 4, west part 15, west half 16, 17 to 19, east half 20, west part 21.

" 10, lots 2, west half 18, west half 20, 25.

DALTON.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 4 to 23, 25 to 28.

" 2, lots 4 to 17, 19, 21, 24 to 28, 32.

Concession 3, lots north half 1, north half 2, 2 to 15, 18, 21, 23 to 27.

" 4, lots 1 to 29.

" 5, lots 1 to 7, 8 with Island A, 9 to 32.

" 6, lots 1 to 6, 8, 9 to 32.

" 7, lots 1 to 32.

" 8, lots 1 to 24, 27 to 31.

" 9, lots 1 to 31.

" 10, lots 1 to 31.

" 11, lots 1 to 31.

" 12, lots 1 to 31.

DIGBY.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 36.

" 2, lots 1 to 16, 19 to 22, 24.

" 3, lots 1 to 12, 15 to 24, 33, 34.

" 4, lots 1 to 11, 14 to 23, 32, 33, 34, 37.

" 5, lots 1 to 23, 26 to 37.

" 6, lots 1 to 37.

" 7, lots 1 to 37.

" 8, lots 1 to 37.

" 9, lots 1 to 37.

" 10, lots 1 to 37.

" 11, lots 1 to 37.

" 12, lots 1 to 37.

" 13, lots 1 to 37.

HINDON.

Crown Lands.

Concession 2, lots 1 to 29.

" 3, lots 1 to 30.

" 4, lots 1 to 30, Island A.

" 5, lots 1 to 30.

" 6, lots 1 to 30.

" 7, lots 1 to 30.

" 8, lots 2 to 30.

" 9, lots 1 to 30.

" 10, lots 1 to 30.

" 11, lots 1 to 30.

" 12, lots 1 to 30.

" 13, lots 1 to 30.

" 14, lots 1 to 30.

PETERSON ROAD.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 30.

" 2, lot 30.

BOBCAYGEON ROAD,

Concession A, lots 24 to 30, 32, 34.

SAXTON.

Crown Lands.

Concession 2, lots west half 7, 8 to 11, west half 12, east half 13.

" 3, lots east half 6, 8, west half 9, 10, 11.

" 4, lots west half 6, west half 7.

" 9, lots west half 3, west half 13.

" 10, lots west half 6, 13.

Concession 11, lot 9.

LUTTERWORTH.

Crown Lands.

Concession 1, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 to 30.

" 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 to 20.

" 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 5 to 27, south part
28, 30." 4, lots 1 to 14, 16 to 25, 28, 29,
30." 5, lots 1 to 15, 17 to 22, 24, 28,
29, 30." 6, lots 1 to 16, 18 to 22, 27 to
30." 7, lots 1, 3, 5 to 15, 21, 24 to
30.

" 8, lots 3, 4, 6 to 13, 21 to 30.

" 9, lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 to 30.

" 10, lots 1 to 7, 10, 16, 17, 18, 20
to 30." 11, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14 to
30.

" 12, lots 6, 10 to 26, 28, 29, 30.

" 13, lots 4, 7 to 22, 24 to 30.

" 14, lots 9 to 13, 15 to 30.

ISLANDS IN GULL LAKE.

A, Sugar Island, B, Long Island.

C.D.

BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

Concession A, lots 9, 10.

BEXLEY.

Clergy Land.

Concession 8, lot 8.

SMITH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 17, lot 40.

ELDON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots 15, west half 31, 32.

" 3, lot east half 31.

" 5, lot 25.

" 9, lot 24.

EMILY.

Clergy Land.

Concession, 10, lot west half 2.

" 12, lots east half 10, 22.

FENELON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 7, lot west part 2.

" 8, lot 6.

" 9, lot 8.

SOMERVILLE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lot 5.

" 7, lots west half 5, 12, 20.

" 8, lots 8, 15, south half 18.

" 9, lot north half 12.

" 11, lots south half 5, 12.

" 12, lot 8.

Concession 13, lots east half 5, 12.

" 14, lots 8, 15.

VERULAM.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot east half 20.

" 3, lot 15.

" 4, lots 12, east half 20.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

ADJALA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 7, lot west half 25.

MATCHEDASH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 16.

" 3, lot 20.

" 4, lots 10, 17.

" 5, lots 16, 20.

" 6, lots 4, 10, 24.

" 7, lots 16, 20.

" 8, lots 4, 10, 17.

" 9, lot 16.

" 10, lots 2, 4, 10.

" 12, lots 2, 4.

" 14, lots 2, 4.

ORILLIA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 10, lot 20.

SUNNIDALE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 9, lot 17.

TINY.

Clergy Land.

Concession 18, lot 18.

" 20, lot 18.

" 21, lot 8.

VESPRE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lot west half 16.

" 11, lot 9.

" 12, lot 14.

TOWNSHIP OF ESSA.

Crown Lands.

Concession 3, lot east half 14.

" 8, lot 32.

TOWNSHIP OF FLOS.

Concession 6, lot 25.

" 8, lot north half 14.

" 9, lot 12.

" 10, lot north part 21.

" 11, lot 12.

Gwillimbury West.

" 1, R.S., lots 4, 5, 6.

" 2, lots north part 8, 9, 10, 11.

" 3, lots 12, 13, 14, A.

" 4, south half 14, 15, 16.

" 9, lots 21, 22.

Concession 10, lots south half 21, 22, 23, 24.
 " 11, lots 21, south half 22, 23, 24.
 " 12, lots 23, 24.
 " 13, lot 24.
 " 15, lot 23.

TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL.

Concession 7, lot 12.
 " 8, lot south half 12.
 " 12, lot west half 7.

TOWNSHIP OF MATCHEDASH.

Concession 1, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.
 " 2, lots 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.
 " 3, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 2, 26, 27.
 " 4, lots 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28.
 " 5, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.
 " 6, lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27.
 " 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.
 " 8, lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.
 " 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.
 " 10, lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13.
 " 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
 " 12, lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
 " 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
 " 14, lots 1, 3, 5.
 " 15, lots 1, 2, 3, 4.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH ORILLIA.

Concession 7, lot 23.
 " 8, lot 23.
 " 9, lots 23, 24.
 " 10, lots 18, 19, 21, 23.
 " 11, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24.
 " 12, lots 19, 23.
 " 13, lots west half 22, 23, 24.
 " 14, lot 23.

TOWNSHIP OF TAY.

Concession 13, lots west part 9, east part 16.

TOWNSHIP OF TINY.

Concession 16, lots F, 25.
 " 17, lots G, north half F, north half 24.
 " 18, lots 7, north part 25.

Concession 19, lot 24.

" 20, lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23.
 " 21, lots 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20.

TOWNSHIP OF VESPRE.

Concession 12, lots 7, 8.

" 14, lot west half 7.

TOWN OF HYTHE.

John street, west side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

John street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Water street, east side, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12.

Water street, west side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Helen street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Helen street, west side, lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Portion of town plot unsurveyed.

TOWN OF KEMPENFELT.

Davis street, south side, lot 14.

TOWN OF PENETANGUSHENE.

Water street, south side, lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Robert street, north side, lots 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44.

Robert street, south side, lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Pointz street, north side, lots 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Penetanguishene road, east side, lots 36, 38, 39.

Nelson street, west side, lots 1, 6, 7, 8, 10.

Nelson street, east side, lots 31, 32.

Chatham street, west side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 31, 32.

Chatham street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Pitt street, west side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Pitt street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Fox street, west side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 31, 32, 33, 36.

PARK LOTS, W. P. R.

Pointz street, south side, lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Center street, west side, lots 41, 42, 43, 44.

Park street, east side, lots 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

Park street, west side, lots 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

West street, east side, lots 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

E. P. R.

Yeo street, north side, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Yeo street, south side, lots 9, 10, 11, 12.

Burke street, north side, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Burke street, south side, lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Brock street, north side, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Brock street, south side, 29, 30, 31.

PARK LOTS NEAR THE TOWN.

Lots 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 34.

TOWN PLOT OF RIPPON.

Essa street, north side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Bishop street, south side, lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

Bishop street, north side, lots 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

Head street, south side, lots 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

Head street, north side, lots 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124.

Colborne street, south side, lots 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

Colborne street, north side, lots 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.

Drummond street, south side, lots 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.

TOWN OF SUDBURY.

Park lots west side Church street, 5, 6.

Blocks numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49.

ROKEBY.

West street, east side, Nos. 2 to 15.

Francis street, west side, Nos. 2 to 15.

Francis street, east side, Nos. 1 to 16.

Bond street, west side, Nos. 1 to 15.

Bond street, east side, Nos. 1 to 15.

Head street, west side, Nos. 1 to 15.

Head street, east side, Nos. 2 to 15.

John street, west side, Nos. 5 to 13.

John street, east side, Nos. 5, 6.

Joseph street, east side, Nos. 13, 14.

Joseph street, west side, Nos. 11, 14, 15.

Bobcaygeon road, west side, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.

Bobcaygeon road, east side, Nos. 9 to 15.

Helen street, west side, Nos. 3 to 6, 8 to 16.

Helen street, east side, Nos. 5 to 16.

Ann street, west side, Nos. 6 to 14.

Ann street, east side, Nos. 11, 12.

Prince street, north side, Nos. 5 to 10.

Prince street, south side, Nos. 6, 7, 8.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF GWILLIMBURY, EAST.

Concession E. Y. St., lots west half 119, west half 120, west half 121, west half 122, west half 123, west half 124, west half 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130.

TOWNSHIP OF GWILLIMBURY, NORTH.

Concession W. Y. St., lots 131, 132, 133, 134, 135.

" 1, lot 5.

" 8, lots 21, 22, 23.

KING, FORMERLY WEST GWILLIMBURY.

Concession 1, Ryan's survey, lots south part 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, north part 8.

" 2, Ryan's survey, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 3, Ryan's survey, lots 11, 12, 13, 14.

" 2, from Yonge street, old survey, lots 26, 27, 28.

" 3, from Yonge street, old survey, lots 10, 12, 13, 18.

TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM.

Concession 11, gore 12, 13.

VILLAGE OF AMSTERDAM.

Old survey, lots 1, 2.

New survey, King street, north side, lots 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

Rotterdam street, south side, lots 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

Front street, south side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.

Keyser street, west side, lot 6.

Keyser street, east side, lots 5, 6.

Kalver street, east side, lots 4, 5, 6.

Warmors street, east side, lots 3, 4, 5, 6.

DeRuyter street, east side, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Dewitt street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Vandyke street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Rubens street, east side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4.

VILLAGE OF GWILLIMBURY.

Meadow street, west side, lots 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Meadow street, east side, lots 39, 40, 41, 42,
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52,
53, 54, 55, 56.

Dalhousie street, west side, lots 2, 17, 18,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Dalhousie street, east side, lots 1, 2, 9, 10,
11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Ramsay street, west side, lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8,
10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36.

Ramsay street, east side, lots 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Hill street, east side, lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36.

Pine street, east side, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

TOWN PLOT OF KESWICK.

Mossington street, north side, lots part 40,
41.

Rowan street, south side, lots part 40, 41,
42.

Rowan street, north side, lots part 38, 39,
40, 41, 42.

Jackson street, south side, lots part 37, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42.

Jackson street, north side, lots 37, 38, 39, 40,
41, 42.

Chewett street, south side, lots 37, 38, 39,
40, 41, 42; also undivided block
between Turner and Osborn street.

Chewett street, north side, lots 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42; also un-
divided block between Turner and
Osborn streets.

Bouchier street, south side, lots 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40; also undivided
block between Turner and Osborn
streets.

Bouchier street, north side, lots 34, 35, 36;
also undivided block between Turner
and Osborn streets.

Raines street, south side, lots 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 36.

Raines street, north side, lots 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

GWILLIMBURY NORTH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 2.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

CALEDON, E. H. S.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lot west quarter 15.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

RAMA.

Concession 3, lots 15, 17.

“ 5, lot 17.

“ 6, lot 20.

MARA.

Clergy Land.

Concession A, lot south-half 12.

“ 9, lot 2.

“ 12, lot 6.

“ 13, lot 2.

REACH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 9, lot south half 16.

SCOTT.

Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lot east half 31.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.

Concession 4, lot south half 13.

TOWNSHIP OF GEORGINA.

Concession 7, lots north part 18, 19, north
part 20, north part 21, north part
22.

TOWNSHIP OF MARA.

Concession C, lot east part 13.

“ 1, lots north east part 1, north
half 3.

“ 3, lot 1.

“ 4, lots south half 5, north half 7.

“ 5, lots south half 1, 3, 4, 6.

“ 8, lot 4.

“ 9, lot 1.

“ 10, lot south half 2.

“ 12, lot south half 8.

“ 13, lots 1, 9, 10.

TOWNSHIP OF RAMA.

Concession 1, lot 21.

“ A, lot east half 14.

“ B, lots 15, 16, 17.

“ C, lots 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18.

“ D, lots 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18.

“ E, lots 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

“ F, lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20.

“ G, lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21.

Concession H, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
" I, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
" K, lots 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19,
20.
" L, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 23.
" M, lots 1, 2, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22.
" N, lots 1, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Rama Island.

TOWNSHIP OF THORAH.

Concession 3, lot north half 10.
" 6, lot north half 2.
" 7, lots west half 1, 3, north half
7, south half 8.
" 8, lots north half 1, south half 1,
south half 2, south half 4, south
half 6.
" 9, lots south half 3.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Crown Land.

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.

Concession 1, lot southwest part 15.

TOWNSHIP OF NASSAGIWEYA.

Concession 2, lot northeast half 4.
" 4, lot northwest quarter 26.

ESQUESING.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 20.

NASSAGIWEYA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lot west half 16.
" 7, lot west half 31.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

WELLESLEY.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, W. S., lots west half 5, south
half 6.
" 9, lots north half 1, east half 3,
north half 7.
" 10, lots 5, 6.
" 11, lots south half 1, east half 6.
" 12, lots west half 3, west half 5.
" 13, lot east half 4.
" 14, lot north half 9.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

ARTHUR.

School Land.

Concession 4, lot south half 8.

AMARANTH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, west half 20.
" 7, lot 25.
" 10, lot 30.
Crown Land.
Concession 6, lots 2, 22, east half 31, east
part 32.
" 7, lot west half 18.
" 9, lot 29.

ERIN.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot west half 10.
" 8, lot east half 27.

GARAFRAXA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot west half 31.
" D, lot east half 2.

LUTHER.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lots 4, 8, 23.
" 10, lot west half 28.
" 12, lot 22.
" 13, lot 23.

Crown Land.

Concession 5, lots 20, 21, north half 22.
" 8, lot east half 2.
" 9, lots 17, 18.
" 10, lots north half 18, 19.
" 11, lot 19.
" 12, lot 10.
" 13, lot 13.
" 14, lots 24, 29.

MARYBOROUGH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lots east half 3, 6, east half 11.
" 4, lot west half 12.
" 8, lots west half 4, east half 7.
" 9, lots west half 4, west half of
east half 4.
" 12, lot west half 14.
" 14, lots east half 13, west half 16.
" 17, lot 17.

MINTO.

Crown Land.

Concession 4, lot 14.
" 5, lot 7.

PUSLINCH.

Clergy Land.

Concession 3, lots north half 10.
" 4, lots 21, 22.
" 9, lot front half 12.

PEEL.

Clergy Land.

Concession 8, lot west half 6,
" 16, lots 5, 9, west half 16.
" 17, lots east half 3, north half 9,

Concession east half 11, south half 17, west half 18.

- “ A, lot 18.
“ B, lot 18.

MOUNT FOREST.

McDonald street, south side, Nos. 11, 12, 13.
Glasgow street, east side, No. 7.
Peel street, east side, No. 2.
Hill street, west side, Nos. 1, 4.
North Water street, north side, Nos. 1, 5.
South Water street, south side, No. 10.
William street, east side, Nos. 1, 2.
Willam street, west side, Nos. 10, 11.
Arthur street, east side, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10.
Arthur street, west side, Nos. 3, 4.
Dublin street, east side, No. 5.
Egremont street, east side, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 15, 22, 24, 31.
Egremont street, west side, Nos. 7, 9, 18, 22, 31.
Fergus street, east side, Nos. 7, 18, 28.
Fergus street, west side, Nos. 25, 26, 27.
Main street, east side, No. 24.
Main street, west side, Nos. 5, 19.
Elgin street, west side, Nos. 4, 5, 17.
Normanby street, east side, No. 14.
Normanby street, west side, No. 14.
Queen street, north side, No. 25.

PARK LOTS.

Albert street, south side, No. 1.
King street, south side, No. 2.
Wellington street, south side, No. 4.
Durham street, east of Main street, south side, Nos. 1, 2.

WILLIAMSFORD.

The whole plot.

COUNTY OF GREY.

ARTEMESIA.

Crown Land.

Concession 3, W. T. & S. R., lots 124, 125, 186 to 190.
“ 3, E. T. & S. R., lot 123.
“ 3, S. D. R., lots 26, 27, 31 to 35, 38, 39, 40.
“ 3, N. D. R., lots 14, 15.
“ 8, lot 1.
“ 9, lot 1.
“ 10, lots 32, 33.
“ 12, lot 38.
“ 14, lots 25, 28, 29.

BENTINCK.

School Land.

3 W. C. R., lot 31.
3 S. D. R., lots 14, 59, 61, 62.
3 N. D. R., lot 8.
2 S. D. R., lots 12, 57.

COLLINGWOOD.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 22.
“ 3, lot south half 2.
“ 4, lot 22.
“ 7, lots 4, 10.
“ 9, lots 2, 4, north half 10.
“ 11, lots 2, 4.

DERBY.

School Land.

Concession 7, lot north half 15.

EUPHRASIA.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 2.
“ 3, lot 16.
“ 3, lot 2.
“ 4, lot 2.
“ 8, lots 2, 4, 10.
“ 9, lot 16.
“ 10, lots 4, 10.
“ 12, lots 4, 10.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lot south half 3.
“ 2, lots 3, 6, 7.
“ 3, lot 8.

EGREMONT.

School Land.

Concession 3, lot 24.
“ 15, lot 15.
“ 22, lot 10.

GLENELG.

School Land.

3 Ra. E. G. R., lot 15.
3 Ra. N. D. R., lots 11, 12, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25,
1 Ra. S. D. R., lots 4, 8, 15.
1 Ra. N. D. R., lot 21.
2 Ra. N. D. R., lot 19.
Concession 8, lot 21.

“ 12, lots 1, 7, 12, 13, 20.
“ 13, lots 12, 13.
“ 15, lots 15, 16, 17.

HOLLAND.

Crown Land.

1 E. T. & S. R., lots 21, 24, 25, 33, 44, 45.
Concession 4, lot 27.
“ 5, lot 22.
“ 9, lot north half 7.

School Land.

Concession 9, lot east half 2.

3 Ra. E. T. & S. R., lots 25, 47, 48, 49, 50.

MELANCTHON.

Crown Land.

1 E. T. & S. R., lots 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 257, 267, 277, 278, 279.
3 S. W. T. S. R., lots 241, 242, 243, 244, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 276, 279.

- 4 S. W. T. S. R., lots 241 to 249, 252, 253, 254, 257, 258, 265, 266, 269, 270, 271, 276, 279, 286, 287, 288.
 3 N. E. T. S. R., lots 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28.
 4 N. E. T. S. R., lots 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, west half 19, 22 to 28, 30.
 5 N. E. T. S. R., lots 14 to 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 34, 38, 39.
 6 N. E. T. S. R., lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29.
 7 N. E. T. S. R., lots 13 to 17, 19 to 22, 25, 27, 34.
 8 N. E. T. S. R., lots 21, 30, 31.
 9 N. E. T. S. R., lots 24, 28.
 2 S. W. T. & S. R., lots 301 to 304.
 5 S. W. T. S. R., lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 to 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.
 6 S. W. S. S. R., lots 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17 to 20.
 7 S. W. T. S. R., lots 8 to 21, 23, 24, 25.
 8 S. W. T. S. R., lots 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20.
 9 S. W. T. S. R., lots 10 to 19.
 10 " lots 10, 11, 13, 14.

NORMANBY.

School Land.

Concession 3, lot 37.

" 7, lots 24, 25.

" 8, lots 25, 28.

" 12, lot 27.

" 15, lots 8, 29.

OSPREY.

1 Ra. N. D. & C., lots 31 to 44, 47, 66 to 70.

2 N. D. R., lots 33, 44, 46 to 49, 51, 75, 76.

1 S. D. R., lots 29 to 39, 69, 70.

2 S. D. R., lots 23, 24, 27 to 46, 63.

3 " lots 7, 22 to 29, 31, 34, 38 to 47.

3 N. D. R., lots 39 to 44, 74.

Concession 4, lot 37.

" 10, lots 1, 2, 28.

" 14, lots 2, 7.

" A, lots 5, south half 6, south half 14, north half 15.

PROTON.

Grammar School.

3 W. T. & S. R., lots 193, 194, 195, 208, 218, 219.

4 " lots 216, 217, 225, 226, 232, 235, 236, 239, 240.

Concession 1, lots 6, 8, 11, 12, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 34, 42.

" 2, lots 5, 10, 23, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 40, 42.

" 3, lots 10, 19, 27, 32 to 35, 38, 42.

" 4, lots 6, 27, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40.

Concession 5, lots 5, 9, 16, 17, 19, 20, 26, 28, 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42.

" 6, lots 7, 8, 10, 21, 30, 32, 38, 39, 40.

" 7, lots 2, 3, 8, 12, 13.

" 8, lots 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 18, 28, 30, 36, 37, 38, 40.

" 9, lots 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 37, 40, 41, 42.

" 10, lots 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 17.

" 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 22, 33, 41, 42.

" 12, lots 7, 9, 10, 15, 22, 23, 37.

" 13, lots 5, 8, 11, 19, 27, 30, 31.

" 14, lots 2, 7, 10, 21, 36.

" 15, lot 21.

" 16, lots 2, 7, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 29.

" 17, lots 2, 5, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26.

" 18, lots 2, 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 21 to 25.

" 19, lots A, 1, 2, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21 to 25.

SYDENHAM.

Crown Land.

Concession 7, lot east half 11.

School Land.

Concession 8, lot east half 1.

" 10, lots north half 3, 4.

ST. VINCENT.

Clergy Land.

Concession 8, lot east half 28.

" 10, lot east half 4.

" 11, lot south half 6.

" 12, lot 28.

Crown Land.

Concession 6, lot south half 36.

" 7, lots south half 36, east part 38.

" 9, lot north part 33.

" 10, lots south half 5, north half 9, north half 38, 40.

" 11, lot south east half 10.

" 12, lots 1, south half of west half 11.

SULLIVAN.

School Land.

Concession 3, lots south half 24, north half 27.

" 5, lots 13, east half 15.

" 6, lots south half 2, south half 4, 17, 23, north half 26, 27.

" 8, lots south half 7, west half 18.

" 10, lot 26.

EUGENIE.

Napoleon street, Nos. 1 to 35.

Raglan street, south side, Nos. 1 to 35.

Raglan street, north side, Nos. 1 to 31.

Canrobert street, south side, Nos. 1 to 26 ; reserve No. 1.	King street, south west side, Nos. 5 to 12, 19, 40, 41, 42, 45 to 48.
Canrobert street, north side, Nos. 5 to 13 ; reserve No. 2, 18 to 26.	Arthur street, north east side, Nos. 5 to 14, 16, 17, 18, 40, 41, 42, 44 to 49.
Simpson street, south side, Nos. 5 to 13, 18 to 26.	Arthur street, south west side, Nos. 6 to 14, 32, 40 to 50.
Simpson street, north side, reserve Nos. 3, 5 to 13 ; reserve No. 4, 18 to 22.	Louisa street, north east side, Nos. 7 to 14, 30, 31, 32, 40 to 51.
Pellisier street, south side, Nos. 5 to 13 ; to 22.	Louisa street, south west side, Nos. 9, 10, 13, Alice street, north east side, Nos. 10, 11, 12.
Pellisier street, north side, Nos. 1 to 13.	Alice street, south west side, No. 12.
Codrington street, south side, Nos. 1 to 13.	PARK LOTS.
Bosquet street, north side, Nos. 27 to 35.	Louisa street, south west side, Nos. 11 to 16.
Campbell street, south side, Nos. 27 to 35, " north side, 27 to 35.	Alice street, north east side, Nos. 13 to 16.
Zouave street, south side, Nos. 14 to 35.	Alice street, south west side, Nos. 15, 16, 17.
" north side, Nos. 14 to 26.	Alfred street, north east side, Nos. 15, 16, 17.
Park street, south side, lots 14 to 26.	PRICEVILLE.
PARK LOTS.	Mill street, south side, Nos. 5, 7 to 19.
South street, north side, Nos. 1 to 19.	James street, north side, Nos. 5, 7 to 19.
St. Arnaud street, south side, Nos. 1 to 19.	" south side, Nos. 1 to 19.
" south side, Nos. 1 to 19.	Harvey street, north side, Nos. 1 to 19.
Napoleon street, south side, Nos. 1 to 19.	" south side, Nos. 1 to 19.
Zouave street, north side, Nos. 15 to 19.	Elgin street, north side, Nos 1 to 7, 10 to 19.
North street, south side, Nos. 8 to 19.	" south side, Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 19.
Mill reserves, Nos. 1, 2, 5.	Durham street, north side, Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 19.
DURHAM.	Durham street, south side, Nos. 1, 3, 6 to 14.
Queen street, west side, No. 22.	Kincardine street, north side, Nos. 1, 6 to 14.
Countess street, west side, Nos. 2, 3, 4.	" south side, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 14.
" east side, Nos. 3, 4.	Kinross street, north side, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14.
Bruce street, east side, Nos. 1, 2.	Kinross street, south side, Nos. 1 to 14.
OWEN SOUND.	Torry street, north side, Nos. 1 to 14.
Poulette street, east side, Nos. 26, 27.	PARK LOTS.
Water street, west side, No. 13.	Queen street, west side, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Hill street, east side, Nos. 29, 30.	" east side, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Stevens street, east side, Nos. 6, 7.	Prince street, east side, Nos. 14, 17, 18.
Douglas street, (north of St. Vincent street), west side, Nos. 28, 29, 30.	VAIL'S POINT.
Staveley street, (north of St. Vincent street), west side, No. 25.	The whole town plot.
Staveley street, (north of St. Vincent street), east side, Nos. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.	AYTON.
BLOCK B.	Helena street, west side, Nos. 3, 11, 15, 19, 21, 23 to 27.
Bay street, east side, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.	Augusta street, west side, No. 22.
Albert street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	" east side, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 to 22, 25, 26, 27.
Albert street, south side, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	Louisa street, west side, No. 7.
Victoria street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 3.	" east side, No. 4, 5, 10.
Victoria street, south side, Nos. 7, 8, 9.	Arthur street, west side, Nos. 1, 15.
Rear street, west side, A, B.	
THORNBURY.	
Bay street, south west side, Nos. 5 to 12, 40 to 44.	COUNTY OF BRUCE.
Huron street, north east side, Nos. 1 to 13, 40 to 45.	ARRAN.
Huron street, south west side, Nos. 2 to 13, 26 to 29, 40, 41, 42, 45, 56.	School Land.
King street, north east side, Nos. 3 to 12, 28, 29, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47.	Concession 12, lots 12, 17.
	BRANT.
	Crown Land.
	1 S. D. R., lots 70 71.

2 S. D. R., lot 12.

School Land.

Concession 9, lot 34.

BRUCE.

School Land.

Concession A, lots 16, 17, 24, 62, 63, 65, 66,
68, 69, 70.

" 2, lots A, B, C.

" 5, lot A.

" 6, lot F.

" 8, lot H.

" 10, lots 25, 30, 35.

" 14, lot G.

CULROSS.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 32, 33.

" 4, lot 26.

" 13, lots 22, 23, 24, 29.

" 15, lots 27, 28, 34.

ELDESLIE.

School Land.

Concession A, lot 26.

" 4, lot 20.

" 6, lots 1, 2.

" 8, lots 27, 35.

" 10, lot 1.

" 13, lot 27.

" 14, lot 12.

GREENOCK.

Crown Land.

1 N. D. R., lots 4, 15 to 20, 34.

1 S. D. R., lots 18, 19, 31 to 34, 69, 70.

Concession 4, lots 6, 7.

" 5, lots 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 33.

" 6, lots 2, 20, 21, 24.

" 7, lots 21, 24, 25.

" 8, lots 16 to 21.

" 9, lots 17 to 26.

" 10, lots 21 to 25, 28.

" 11, lots 23 to 25.

" 13, lots 27, 26.

HURON.

School Land.

Concession 1, lot 58.

" 3, lot 8.

" 4, lots 11, east half 24.

" 5, lots 9, 15, 29.

" 6, lot 16.

" 7, lots 11, 16, 25.

" 8, lots 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 23.

" 9, lot 12.

" 10, lot 12.

" A, lots 3, 13, 59.

KINLOSS.

Crown Land.

1 N. D. R., lots 4, 5, 6.

2 " lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

5 " lot 32.

3 S. D. R., lot 25.

School Land.

Concession 1, lots 17, south half 73, south
half 74.

KINCARDINE.

Crown Land.

1 N. D. R., lots 51, 69, 70.

School Land.

Concession 8, lot 38.

3 S. D. R., lots 20, 21.

SAUGEEN.

School Land.

A, Concession 16, lots 9, 13.

ALMA.

Arthur street, east side, Nos. 7 to 19.

Arthur street, west side, Nos. 1 to 19.

Louisa street, east side, Nos. 1 to 19.

Louisa street, west side, Nos. 1 to 14.

Helena street, east side, Nos. 1 to 14.

Helena street, west side, Nos. 1 to 14.

Alice street, east side, Nos. 1 to 14.

Alice street, west side, Nos. 1 to 11, 14.

Alfred street, east side, Nos. 1 to 11.

Alfred street, west side, Nos. 1 to 8, B, C.

Albert street, east side, Nos. 1 to 14.

Albert street, west side, Nos. 1 to 8, 10 to
23.

Victoria street, east side, Nos. 1 to 7, 9 to
23.

Victoria street, west side, Nos. 1 to 7, 9 to
12, 15 to 23.

Raglan street, east side, Nos. 1 to 12, 15 to
19.

Raglan street, west side, Nos. 1 to 5, 8, 9, A.
Mill site.

INVERHURON.

William street, west side, Nos. 1 to 9.

William street, east side, Nos. 1 to 9.

Sir Colin Street, east side, Nos. 1 to 9.

Sir Colin street, west side, Nos. 1 to 9.

Ontario street, west side, Nos. 1 to 7.

Ontario street, east side, Nos. 1 to 6.

Simcoe street, east side, Nos. 1 to 5.

Simcoe street, west side, Nos. 1 to 5.

Russell street, west side, Nos. 1 to 5, 7 to
15, 21 to 26, 30 to 35.

Russell street, east side, Nos. 1 to 30.

Morin street, east side, Nos. 1 to 14, 17 to
24, 26, 27, 29.

Morin street, west side, Nos. 1 to 24, 26, 29.

Raglan street, east side, Nos. 1 to 22, 28.

Raglan street, west side, Nos. 1 to 18, 21 to
26.

Head street, west side, Nos. 2 to 14, 16 to
24, 27, 28.

Head street, east side, Nos. 2 to 11, 15, 28.

Bruce street, west side, Nos. 1 to 14, 28 to
31.

Bruce street, east side, Nos. 1 to 15, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32.	Cambridge street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 11, 21, 22.
Wellington street, west side, Nos. 1 to 13, 15, 26 to 30.	" south side, Nos. 1, 11, 20, 21, 22.
Wellington street, east side, Nos. 1 to 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23 to 26, 29, 31 to 35.	Church street, south side, Nos. 1, 2, 5.
Lake street, east side, No. 41.	De Lacy Evans street, south side, No. 8.
Victoria street, west side, Nos. 1 to 14, 16, 31 to 38, 41 to 45.	Inkerman street, south side, Nos. 1, 2.
Victoria street, east side, Nos. 3 to 10, 29, 34 to 38.	SOUTHAMPTON.
Albert street, west side, Nos. 1 to 10, 21, 22, 25, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40, 41, 44 to 46.	Lake street, east side, No. 25.
PARK LOTS.	Huron street, west side, Nos. 25, 26, 27.
McNab street, south side, Nos. 1, 2, 4.	Huron street, east side, No. 25.
Alma street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 5.	Grosvenor street, west side, Nos. 25, 27.
Alma street, south side, Nos. 5, 6.	Grosvenor street, east side, Nos. 29, 30, 31, 33.
Argyle street, north side, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5.	Albert street, west side, Nos. 14, 30 to 33, 35.
" south side, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5.	Albert street, east side, Nos. 25, 29, 31, 33.
Princess street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.	Victoria street, west side, Nos. 25, 30, 32, 34, 36.
" south side, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6.	Victoria street, east side, Nos. 25 to 28, 30, 32.
John street, north side, Nos. 1 to 6.	Breadalbane street, west side, Nos. 32, 33, 34.
" south side, No. 5.	Breadalbane street, east side, Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.
Mill site No. 3.	Grey street, west side, Nos. 1 to 6, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34.
PAISLEY.	Grey street, east side, Nos. 2, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.
Wellington street, east side, No. 11.	Grenville street, west side, Nos. 17, 18, 30, 35.
Duke street, southwest side, Nos. 15, 16, 28, 29, 30.	Clarendon street, north side, Nos. 2, 3, 5 to 12, 16, 17, 22.
Duke street, southeast side, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.	Clarendon street, south side, Nos. 11 to 14.
Duke street, northeast side, Nos. 28, 29, 33.	Lansdown street, north side, Nos. 11 to 15.
Regent street, southwest side, Nos. 11 to 16.	Alice street, north side, Nos. 22 to 26, 30, 32.
" northwest side, Nos. 29, 30.	Alice street, south side, Nos. 6, 7, 21, 22, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35.
" southeast side, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15 to 18.	Alfred street, north side, Nos. 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 33, 34, 35.
Regent street, northeast side, Nos. 30, 31, 32.	Alfred street, south side, Nos. 16 to 20, 22 to 25.
Victoria street, southwest side, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, 18.	Augusta street, north side, Nos. 22 to 25, 27, 28, 29.
Victoria street, northwest side, No. 35.	Augusta street, south side, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 25, 31, 32, 33.
" southeast side, Nos. 11 to 15.	Louisa street, north side, Nos. 21, 22, 31, 33 to 37, 41, 44.
Queen street, southwest side, Nos. 11, 12, 13.	Louisa street, south side, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 29, 40.
Albert street, west side, Nos. 11, 12 to 18.	Caroline street, north side, Nos. 23, 29, 30, 35, 36.
" east side, Nos. 11, 12 to 18.	Caroline street, south side, Nos. 21 to 25, 27, 28, 32, 35.
George street, west side, Nos. 11 to 18.	Arthur street, north side, Nos. 26, 33, 34.
" east side, Nos. 11 to 16.	Arthur street, south side, No. 21.
James street, west side, Nos. 11, 12, 13.	William street, north side, Nos. 22, 27, 30, 47, 49, 50.
" east side, No. 11.	William street, south side, Nos. 49, 50.
Nelson street, west side, Nos. 11, 16.	
" east side, Nos. 11, 16.	
Dundas street, west side, No. 18.	
Goldie street, north side, E, F, J.	
Cardigan street, east side, Nos. 1 to 10.	
" west side, Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 8.	
Nolan street, west side, Nos. 1 to 13.	
" east side, Nos. 1 to 6, 9, 10, 13 to 16.	
Lucan street, west side, Nos. 1 to 16.	
" east side, Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 16.	

George street, north side, Nos. 47, 57, 61 to 64.

Mary street, north side, Nos. 29, 30, 51, 52, 55, 80.

Mary street, south side, Nos. 46, 47, 69.

Patrick street, north side, Nos. 41 to 60.

Patrick street, south side, Nos. 45 to 56, 71, 76.

Rosse street, south side, Nos. 41 to 44.

North street, south side.

Saugeen street, east side, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 to 37, 44, 45, 60 to 63, 74.

PARK LOTS.

High street, north side, Nos. 2, 13.

Anglesea street, west side, Nos. 17, 18.

Norfolk street, west side, No. 17.

Clarendon street, south side, Nos. 5, 8.

Louisa street, south side, Nos. 11, 12.

Arthur street, north side, Nos. 1, 4.

George street, south side, No. 4.

KINCARDINE.

Park street, west side, Nos. 3, 9 to 13, 16, 17, 18, 27,

Adelaide street, east side, Nos. 25, 26, 27.

" west side, No. 29.

Victoria street, east side, No. 55.

" west side, Nos. 22, 23, 26 to 30, 36, 37, 71, 72, 74, 82, 83.

Princes street, east side, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 27 to 30, 65, 74.

Princes street, west side, Nos. 10, 11, 15 to 18.

Queen street, east side, No. 45.

Huron street, east side, No. 4.

Penetangore street, west side, Nos. 21, 22.

Bruce Avenue, north side, Nos. 3, 4.

PARK LOTS.

Durham street, north side, Nos. 27, 28, 29.

COUNTY OF HURON.

GREY.

School Land.

Concession 5, lots 33, 34.

" 11, lot 29.

" 14, lot 28.

HOWICK.

Crown Land.

Concession B, lots 30, 31.

" 2, lot 3.

" 3, lots 19, 21.

" 5, lots 13, 30.

" 7, lot 32.

" 8, lot 26.

" 16, lots 18, 21, 26, 29.

MORRIS.

School Land.

Concession 7, lot south half 4.

Concession 8, lot north half 27.

TURNBERRY.

School Land.

Concession B, lots 22, 23.

" C, lots 25, 26.

" 1, lots south half A, formerly south halves 1 and 2; north half A, formerly north halves 1 and 2.

lots south half B, formerly south halves 3 and 4; north half B, formerly north halves 3 and 4.

lots south half C, formerly south halves 5 and 6; north half C, formerly north halves 5 and 6.

Concession 1, lots south half D, formerly south halves 7 and 8; north half D, formerly north halves 7 and 8.

lots south half E, formerly south halves 9 and 10; north half E, formerly north halves 9 and 10.

WAWANOSH.

School Land.

Concession 10, lot east half 38.

" 11, lot 36.

Crown Land.

Concession 2, lot 27.

" 3, lot 27.

" 4, lot east half 27.

" 5, lot 22.

" 7, lot 15.

" 9, lot east half 17.

CRANBROOK.

South street, north side, Nos. 1 to 12, 15, 17 to 32.

Victoria street, south side, Nos. 37 to 72.

Victoria street, north side, Nos. 73 to 104.

Albert street, south side, Nos. 105 to 128.

Albert street, north side, Nos. 129 to 156.

Adelaide street, south side, Nos. 157 to 184.

Adelaide street, north side, Nos. 185 to 212.

Kent street, east side, Nos. 213 to 237.

Arthur street, west side, Nos. 238 to 241.

Louisa street, north side, Nos. 242 to 245.

Helena street, south side, Nos. 247 to 252.

Helena street, north side, Nos. 253 to 259.

Alice street, west side, No. 260.

Edward street, south side, Nos. 261 to 268.

Edward street, north side, Nos. 269 to 276.

Alfred street, south side, Nos. 277 to 284.

Augusta street, east side, A, B.

PARK LOTS.

East side, west side, Nos. 5, 6, 10, 11, 12.

Leopold street, east side, Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24.

Leopold street, west side, Nos. 25 to 29.

Frederick street, east side, Nos. 31, 33, 34, 35.

Patrick street, east side, Nos. 37 to 40.

Patrick street, west side, Nos. 42 to 44.
 William street, east side, Nos. 45 to 48.
 William street, west side, No. 53.
 Louisa street, north side, Nos. 54, 55.
 North street, south side, Nos. 67, 70, 71.

FORDWICK.

Victoria street, south side, Nos. 1 to 16.
 Albert street, north side, Nos. 1 to 8, 10 to 16.
 Albert street, south side, Nos. 1 to 16.
 Adelaide street, north side, Nos. 1 to 16.
 Adelaide street, south side, Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 9 to 16.
 Mary street, north side, Nos. 1 to 4, 8, 10 to 16.
 Mary street, south side, Nos. 1 to 4, 11 to 16.
 Louisa street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 13.
 Louisa street, south side, No. 6.
 Edward street, north side, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13 to 16.
 Edward street, south side, Nos. 1 to 7, 12 to 16.
 Alice street, north side, Nos. 1 to 8, 13 to 16.
 Alice street, south side, Nos. 1 to 7, 13 to 16.
 Alfred street, north side, Nos. 1 to 9, 13 to 16.
 Alfred street, south side, Nos. 1 to 6, 9, 13 to 16.
 Helena street, north side, Nos. 1 to 6, 13 to 16.

PARK LOTS.

Nos. 17, 18.

WINGHAM.

South street, north side, Nos. 1 to 19, 21 to 31.
 Queen street, south side, Nos. 33 to 42, 44 to 59, 62.
 Queen street, north side, Nos. 63 to 68, 70 to 75, 79 to 82, 84, 85.
 Maitland street, south side, Nos. 86, 91 to 99.
 Water street, north side, Nos. 101 to 106.
 Maitland street, north side, Nos. 107 to 110.
 Water street, north side, Nos. 111 to 114.
 Princes street, south side, Nos. 115 to 120.
 " north side, Nos. 121 to 140.
 Water street, north side, Nos. 134, 135.
 Victoria street, south side, Nos. 137, 138, 142 to 151.
 Victoria street, north side, Nos. 152 to 161, 165 to 167, 169, 171.
 John street, south side, Nos. 173 to 176, 179, 180, 183 to 193.
 Adelaide street, east side, Nos. 194 to 207, 209, 210.
 Alice street, west side, Nos. 211 to 220, 222 to 227.
 Alice street, east side, Nos. 230, 235 to 237, 242 to 251.

Helena street, west side, Nos. 252 to 261, 266.
 Herbert street, west side, No. 234.
 Helena street, east side, Nos. 279 to 291.
 Augusta street, west side, Nos. 292 to 301.
 " east side, Nos. 308 to 315.

Louisa street, west side, Nos. 316 to 320.
 " east side, Nos. 326 to 330.
 Arthur street, west side, Nos. 331 to 335, 346, 347, 348, 350 to 354.
 Arthur street, east side, Nos. 356, 357 to 366, 370, 384, 385.
 William street, west side, Nos. 386, 396 to 399, 401.
 William street, east side, Nos. 408, 410, 413 to 417.
 Leopold street, west side, Nos. 428 to 434.
 " east side, Nos. 448 to 459.
 Minnie street, west side, Nos. 463 to 469, 471 to 475, 479.

PARK LOTS.

Josephine street, west side, Nos. 12, 13, 14.
 " east side, Nos. 73, 76.
 Arthur street, west side, No. 28.
 West street, east side, Nos. 60, 61.
 Alfred street, north side, No. 65.
 " south side, Nos. 67, 69.
 John street, north side, C.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

ELMA.

Crown Land.

Concession 13, lots 20, 22.
 " 14, lots 27, 28.
 " 15, lots 1, 2.
 " 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4.
 " 18, lots 29, 30.

MORNINGTON.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 9.
 " 7, lot west half 2.
 " 9, lot 13.
 " 10, 6 lots east half 7, west half 11 north half 12.
 " 14, lot west half 12.

WALLACE.

Crown Land.

Concession 8, lot 30.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Crown Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE.

Concession 2, lot north part 7.
 " 6, lot 9.
 " 10, lot west half 5.
 " 14, lots west half 5, part 8.

TOWNSHIP OF MOORE.

Concession 4, lot west half 17.

TOWN OF CORUNNA.

Colborne street, east side, lot 3.

Alfred street, east side, lots 11, 12.

Albert street, west side, lots 9, 10, 11, 12.

" east side, lots 9, 10, 11, 12.

TOWN OF WARWICK.

Egremont road, south side, lot 18.

Mereden street, north side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 22, 23, 24.Mereden street, south side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.Barford street, north side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, 9, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Barford street, south side, lots 16, 17, 18, 19.

Colley street, north side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.Colley street, south side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28.Charles street, north side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20.Camden street, west side, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.Digby street, east side, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.Digby street, west side, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.Guy street, east side, lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 20.Guy street, west side, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20.George street, east side, lots 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.George street, west side, lots 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.Park street, east side, lots 10, 11, 12, 14, 15,
20.

PARK LOTS.

Manchester street, north side, lots 1, 2, 3, 4.

" south side, lots south half
2, 3, 4.

DAWN.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lot 15.

EUPHEMIA, LATE ZONE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 1, lot 15.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Crown Land.

TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

Concession 16, lot 9.

" 17, lot north part 5.

" 18, lot south part 1.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH CHATHAM, FORMERLY
SOUTH SOMBRA.

Concession 3, lot 21.

" 4, lot west part of south east
quarter 10.

GORE OF CAMDEN, FORMERLY DAWN.

Concession 2, lot east half 8.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER EAST.

Concession 11, lot 3.

" 12, lot 4.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER WEST.

Concession 5, lot 1.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWARD.

Concession 1, lot north east half 11.

" 2, lot 9.

" 2, E. By., lot north part 7.

Between 2nd and 3rd Concessions, lot 3.

N. T. R. W., lot 91.

TOWNSHIP OF HARWICH.

Concession 4, W. C. R., lot east half 18.

Rond Eau Point.

TOWNSHIP OF ORFORD.

S. T. M. Rd., lot 55.

TOWNSHIP OF RALEIGH.

Concession 2, from Thames, lot south part 1.

" 3, W. B., lots 1, 2, 3, south east
part 4, 5.

" 4, W. B., lot south west part 9.

" 14, lot south part 3.

" 15, lots 11, 12.

" 16, lot south part 24.

TOWNSHIP OF ROMNEY.

Concession 3, lots south half 17, north half
20, 30.

" 4, lots 21, 25.

" 5, lots 14, 20, 22, 24.

" 6, lot 19.

" 7, lot 19.

TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY EAST.

Concession 4, lot north west half 14.

" 5, lot north west half 3.

" 7, lots north half 7, 15.

" 9, lots 18, 26.

" 10, lots 10, south part 22, 23.

" 11, lots north part 10, south east
half 13, south half 15, 17, 18, 20, 21." 12, lots 6, south half 11, south
half 12, 19.

" 13, lot 17.

" 14, lots 14, 15.

" 16, lot 5.

TOWN OF SHREWSBURY.

Kent street, south side, lots 2, 4, 5, 13, 15,
21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Wellington street, north side, lots 2, 5, 19.

Wellington street, south side, lots 24, 25.

Adelaide street, north side, lots 11, 12, 13,
22, 24, 25.

DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$	cts.
Feb. 17	John McFile, pig, etc.	8	00	Sept. 7	S. Worthen and Co., loom	6	00
" 13	Dav. Lockwood, field peas	4	00	" 9	J. A. Close, meal, etc.	6	00
" "	Sam. T. Wilnot, factory cheese..	20	00	" 17	Thos. Thomp- son, ram.....	5	00
" "	Gilbert Jones, fall wheat	8	00	" 11	C. H. Waterous and Co., ma- chinery	44	00
Feb. 25	Mrs. French, bouquet	2	00	" "	Henry Dunning, hops	12	00
Mar. 3	David Rogers, pumpkins	3	00	" 14	Charles L. Fox, calf	4	00
" 5	Thomas Forfar, churn	2	00	" "	Richard Hoare, stallions	5	00
" "	Ford and Hay, turnip seed, etc.	10	50	" "	W. G. Vanstaden and Co., shafts, etc.	10	00
Apr. 11	Dav. Lockwood, grain	20	00	" "	Jane Swinton, gloves	1	00
" "	Van de Bogart, bull and sheep..	76	00	Sept. 15	Duncan McCon- nachie, horses..	16	00
" "	H. B. Spencer, cattle, etc.	39	00	" "	Joseph Stalker, colt	6	00
May 21	Robert Whale, painting	18	00	July 8	Anson Stormis, arts	20	50
" "	Geo. Booth, sign writing	5	00	" "	Thomas Smith, rams	20	00
" "	Silas Inch, agri- cultural filly ...	14	00	" "	William Thomp- son, rams	39	00
" "	Joseph Gardner, bull	7	00	Sept. 1	W. W. Kitchen, wines	28	00
July 11	Douglas Hooper, grain	11	00	" "	W. W. Kitchen, bottled fruits...	6	00
" "	W. & T. Walker, drills	21	00	Oct. 5	Simon Beattie, stallion	108	00
" 30	W. L. Piper, car- riage, etc.	6	00	" 26	John Herring, mowing ma- chine, etc.	16	00
" "	Zara van Luven, horses	10	00	" 30	J. F. Hawkins, agric. horses ...	20	00
" "	John Corrie, boars	26	00	" "	Miss M. E. Hit- chins, seed wreath	1	00
Aug. 11	John L. Gibb, bull	32	00	Sept. 18	R. A. Wood, (Judge)	4	00
" "	Jonathan Porter, stallions	96	00				
Aug. 24	S. Hulbert, ploughs, etc. ...	25	00				
" "	W. F. Birely and Co., vinegar ...	4	00				
" 31	L. Linton, colt..	8	00				
Sept. 1	A. Spears, yoke oxen	20	00				
Aug. 28	R. Williams, sow	3	00				
" 31	James Russel, fat ewes	4	00				
Sept. 8	John Doty, axles	4	00				
" 9	Thomas Irving, cattle	198	00				
" 8	Armstrong, McRae and Co., woollens	28	00				
" "	L. F. Bungay, cheese vat	3	00				
" 1	Wm. Perdue, bull	24	00				

DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.	DATE.	NAME.	\$ cts.
Nov. 1	Donald Clark, cloths	17 50	Nov. 5	A. A. Burnham, attending State Fair at Rochester.....	20 00
" "	Donald Clark, butter	10 00	do	Thos. Stock, do	12 00
" "	Archibald Gillis, plough	4 00	do	David Christie, do	25 00
Sep. 18	R. A. Wood, fowls	2 00	do	R. L. Denison, do	26 00
Oct. 5	Charles Powell, wooden pump..	4 00	Nov. 21.	David Christie, expenses of self and Messrs. Burnham and Stone to Cattle Convention at Springfield	300 00
Total.....		67 50			\$1295 00

1868.	EXPENSES OF BOARD.	
March 5.	F. W. Stone	10 00
do	Asa A. Burnham	11 00
do	John Shears	9 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	4 00
do	Thos. Stock.....	6 00
do	David Christie	10 00
May 27.	William Ferguson	32 00
do	J. C. Rykert	10 00
do	Geo. Alexander	10 00
do	Thos. Stock.....	6 00
do	W. H. Mills.....	5 00
do	Thos. Richmond.....	17 00
do	Dr. Beatty	10 00
do	F. W. Stone.....	28 00
do	D. Christie	20 00
do	Asa A. Burnham	8 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	5 00
Sept. 17.	F. W. Stone, 4 meetings and Cattle Plague Committee ...	85 00
do	Thos. Stock, do do	64 00
do	Geo. Alexander, 3 meetings... ..	24 00
do	Thos. Richmond, 2 meetings and Cattle Plague Committee	90 00
do	Asa A. Burnham	9 00
do	W. H. Mills	3 00
do	R. L. Denison, 3 meetings	12 00
Sept. 27.	D. Christie, 4 meetings and Cattle Plague Committee ...	150 00
Sept. 26.	Wm. Ferguson	14 00
do	Thos. Richmond.....	20 00
do	Geo. Alexander	23 00
do	J. C. Rykert, 3 meetings	35 00
do	F. W. Stone	15 00
do	A. A. Burnham	12 00
do	John Beattie	35 00
do	Thos. Stock.....	15 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	12 00
Nov. 5.	W. H. Mills.....	7 00
do	Wm. Ferguson	7 00
do	Thos. Richmond.....	18 00
do	Asa Burnham	10 00
do	Thos. Stock.....	7 00
do	F. W. Stone	10 00
do	George Alexander	10 00
do	J. Beatty	10 00
do	David Christie.....	10 00
do	R. L. Denison.....	4 00

SALARIES.		
Feb. 1.	William Middleton, 1 month...	30 00
March 25.	Hugh C. Thomson, 1 quarter.	300 00
March 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month.....	30 00
June 22.	R. L. Dennison, half-year.....	200 00
June 25.	Hugh C. Thomson, 1 quarter.	300 00
April 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month.....	30 00
May 1.	do do	30 00
June 1.	do do	30 00
Sept. 1.	do do	30 00
Oct. 1.	do do	30 00
Aug. 1.	do 2 months.....	60 00
Sept. 30.	H. C. Thomson, 1 quarter ...	300 00
Nov. 6.	R. L. Denison, salary by special resolution of the Board.....	1200 00
Nov. 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month's salary	30 00
Nov. 10.	J. O. Heward, auditor	40 00
do	T. D. Harris, do	40 00
Dec. 1.	Wm. Middleton, 1 month.....	30 00
		\$2710 00

ADVERTISING, PRINTING, ETC.		
Feb. 20.	A. Maclean, advertising.....	5 40
Feb. 27.	J. & S. Blackburn, do	12 00
May 26.	Dr. Barker, do	57 30
April 24.	Robertson & Cook, printing circulars	5 25
April 17.	John Blackburn, do ...	2 25
June 20.	H. Hough, advertising	5 00
Aug. 3.	Jaffray & Bros., do	4 03
Aug. 22.	Graham & Stratton, do	3 60
Aug. 26.	James Seymour, do	4 80
Aug. 22.	William Weld, do	13 20
do	E. Jackson, do	7 85
Aug. 29.	D. Crew, do	4 50
Sept. 12.	Lowe & Chamberlin, do	12 41
Sept. 16.	J. S. Gurnett, do	5 40
do	H. Lemmon, do	5 52
Sept. 17.	Wm. Buckingham, do	6 00
do	James Neish, do	5 44
do	David Wylie, do	5 20
Sept. 16.	Penny, Wilson & Co. do	15 37
Oct. 22.	Globe Printing Co., do	255 80
do	J. S. Blackburn, do	15 00
August.	Dudley & Burns, printing.....	20 00
Oct. 7.	J. J. Moylan, advertising	6 80
Nov. 7.	T. & R. White.....	40 54
Oct. 26.	Canadian Churchman.....	5 00
Nov. 7.	C. E. Stewart & Co.....	228 11
do	Michael Hain, posting bills ...	10 00

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

Clergy Land.

Concession 2, lot 10.

HOUGHTON.

Clergy Land.

1 Ra. S. L. Rd., lot 2.

Concession 1, lot east part 21.

" 5, lot 2.

Granville School Land.

" 7, lots east part 5, 8.

Concession 1, lots 7, west half 8.

WALSINGHAM.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lot south half 9.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

BEVERLEY.

Clergy Land.

Concession 5, lot 19.

" 6, lot north half 2.

" 7, lot south half 12.

" 9, lot north half 21.

FLAMBOROUGH WEST.

Clergy Land.

Concession 4.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

CHEWETT.

Lots on Northern Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 35.

" B, 1 to 35.

Lots on Middle Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 35.

" B, 1 to 35.

Lots on Southern Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 35.

" B, 1 to 35.

CLARA.

Lots on the Pembroke and Mattawan Road.

Concession A, 1 to 43.

" B, 1 to 42.

" C, 26 to 30.

TOWNSHIP NO. 2.

Lots on the Pembroke and Mattawan Road.

Concession A, 1 to 35.

" B, 1 to 35.

TOWNSHIP NO. 3.

Lots on the Pembroke and Mattawan Road.

Concession A, 1 to 24.

" B, 1 to 24.

COLLINS.

Lots on Northern Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 31.

" B, 1 to 31.

Lots on Middle Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 11.

Concession B, 1 to 10.

Lots on Southern Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 18.

" B, 1 to 18.

West of Amabel du Fond River.

Concession C, lots 3 to 8.

East of Amabel du Fond River.

Concession D, lots 3 to 8.

HAGARTY.

Concession A, lots 1, 2, 8 to 14, 16 to 26,
28, 31, 32, 33, 34.

" 1, lots 1 to 14, 17 to 35.

" 2, lots 1 to 5, 10 to 35.

" 3, lots 1 to 35.

" 4, lots 1 to 7, 11 to 35.

" 5, lots 1 to 5, 8, 11 to 35.

" 6, lots 1 to 7, 11 to 35.

" 7, lots 1 to 35.

" 8, lots 1 to 35.

" 9, lots 1 to 35.

" 10, lots 1 to 35.

" 11, lots 1 to 35.

" 12, lots 1, 4 to 35.

" 13, lots 4, 5, 6, 8 to 35.

" 14, lots 1 to 8, 21 to 35.

JONES.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 5, 9 to 28.

" 2, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 28.

" 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 6 to 28.

" 4, lots 1, 2, 8 to 21, 23 to 28.

" 5, lots 1, 2, 9 to 28.

" 6, lots 1 to 5, 11 to 28.

" 7, lots 1 to 5, including two small
Islands, 10 to 28.

" 8, lots 1, 9 to 25.

" 9, lots 1, 12 to 24.

" 10, lots 1 to 6, 11 to 20.

" 11, lots 1 to 10, 12 to 17.

" 12, lots 1 to 13, 19 to 28.

" 13, lots 1 to 12, 19 to 28.

" 14, lots 1 to 10, 14 to 28.

MATTAWAN.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 28, 35 to 40.

" 2, lots 1 to 28, 35 to 40.

" 3, lots 1 to 40.

" 4, lots 1 to 40.

" 5, lots 1 to 39.

" 6, lots 1 to 39.

" 7, lots 1 to 40.

" 8, lots 1 to 40.

" 9, lots 1 to 35.

" 10, lots 1 to 35.

" 11, lots 1 to 30.

" 12, lots 1 to 30.

" 13, lots 1 to 25.

" 14, lots 1 to 24.

" 15, lots 1 to 15.

NIPISING.

Lots on Northern Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 23.

" B, 1 to 23.

Lots on Middle Road Line.

Concession A, 1 to 12.

" B, 1 to 12.

PAPINEAU.

Lots on Road.

Concession A, 1 to 10.

" B, 1 to 10.

RICHARDS.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 11, 21 to 35.

" 2, lots 1 to 11, 25 to 35.

" 3, lots 1 to 13, 25 to 35.

" 4, lots 1 to 12, 25 to 35.

" 5, lots 1 to 12, 25 to 35.

" 6, lots 1 to 35.

" 7, lots 1 to 35.

" 8, lots 1 to 35.

" 9, lots 1 to 35.

" 10, lots 1 to 35.

" 11, lots 1 to 35.

" 12, lots 1 to 35.

" 13, lots 1 to 35.

" 14, lots 1 to 35.

SHERWOOD.

Concession 1, lots 1, 2, 10 to 35.

" 2, lots 1 to 8, 20 to 27, part 28, 30 to 35.

" 3, lots 1 to 8, 20 to 25, 29 to 35.

" 4, lots 2 to 17, 29 to 32, 34, 35.

Welshman's Island.

" 5, lots 1 to 17, 27 to 35.

" 6, lots 1 to 24, 31 to 35.

" 7, lots 1 to 21, 23, 24, 31 to 35.

" 8, lots 1 to 30.

" 9, lots 1 to 30.

" 10, lots 1 to 35.

" 11, lots 1 to 35.

" 12, lots 1 to 35.

" 13, lots 1 to 35.

" 14, lots 1 to 35.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

ST. MARY.

Sections 3, 4, north part 9, 10.

AWENGE.

Sections 1, 2, 3, northeast quarter 4, south half northwest quarter 4, southeast quarter 4, northwest quarter 4, southwest quarters 4, 6, 7, 9, 10.

TARENTORUS.

Sections 1, 2, 3, northeast quarter northwest quarter 4, north half southwest quarter north half southeast quarters 4, 5, 6, northeast quarter northwest

quarter 7, northeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter 8, south half northeast quarter, south half northwest quarter 9, southwest quarter southeast quarter 9, southeast quarters 10, 11, 14, northeast quarter 15, east half southwest quarter 15, north half northeast quarter 16, northwest quarter 16, northwest quarter of northeast quarter 17, south half northeast quarter 17, southeast quarter of southwest southwest quarter 17, northwest quarter of southeast quarter 17, south half of southeast quarter 17, northeast quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter 18, northwest quarter 19, northeast quarters 22, 27, northeast quarter 28, southeast quarter 28, southeast quarter 30, northeast quarter 33, east half of northwest quarter 33, southeast quarters 33, 34.

AWERES.

Sections 1, 2, 3, northeast quarter 4, southeast quarter 4, northeast quarter 9, southeast quarter 9, north half of northwest quarter 10, south half of southwest quarters 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, northeast quarter 16, southeast quarter 16, northeast quarters 21, southeast quarters 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, northeast quarter 28, southeast quarter 28, northeast quarters 33, southeast quarters 33, 34, 35, 36,

KORAH.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, north east quarter 12, northwest quarter 12, southwest quarter of southwest quarter 12, west half of northwest quarter 13, north half of northwest quarter, northwest quarter 15, northwest quarter 16, northeast quarter 17, east half of southwest quarter 17, northeast quarter of southeast quarter 17, west half of southeast quarter 17, northeast quarter 18, northwest quarter 18, southwest quarter 18, northeast quarter of southeast quarter 18, west half of southeast quarter 18, northeast quarter 19, northwest quarter 19, south half of northeast quarter 27, northeast quarter of southeast quarter 27, west half of southeast quarter 27, southwest quarter 30, southwest quarter 31,

southeast quarter 31, south half of northeast quarter 33, east half of southwest quarter 33, southeast quarter 33, southeast quarter of northeast quarter 34, west half of northeast quarter 34, west half of southeast quarter 34, northwest quarter of northeast quarter 35, south half of northeast half 35, south half of northwest quarter 35, southwest quarter 35, southeast quarters 35, 36.

PRINCE.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, northeast quarter 24, northwest quarter 24, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter 24, northeast quarter 25, southwest quarters 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, northwest quarter 32, southeast quarter 32, southwest quarter 32, northeast quarter 33, northwest quarter 33, southeast quarters 33, 34, 35, northeast quarter 36, southwest quarter 36.

PARKE.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, northeast quarter 12, northwest quarter 12, southeast quarter 12, north half of southwest quarter 12, northeast quarter 13, southeast quarter 13, southwest quarter 13, northeast quarter 14, northwest quarter 14, southwest 15, 15, 16, east half of northeast quarter 22, northeast quarter 23, northwest quarter 23, north half of northwest quarter 24.

LEFROY.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, southwest quarter 12, southeast quarter 12, northeast quarter 13, northwest quarter 13, southeast quarters 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, northeast quarter 26, northwest quarter 26, southwest quarters 26, 27, 28, 29, north half of northeast quarters 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

ROSE.

Sections 1 to 30, northeast quarter 31, southwest quarters 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

THOMPSON.

Sections southwest quarter 1, southeast quarter 1, southwest quarter 2, southeast quarter 2, northwest quarter 3)

southwest quarter 3, southeast quarters 3, 4 to 30, 32, 33, 34, 36.

PATTON.

Sections 25 to 33, northeast quarter 34, northwest quarter southwest quarter 34, northeast quarter of southeast quarter 34, northeast quarter 35, northwest quarter 35, northeast quarter 36, northwest quarter 36.

SPRAGGE.

Sections 1 to 25, northeast quarter 26, southeast quarter 26, northeast quarter 28, northwest quarter 28, southwest quarter 28, southwest quarters 28, 29, 30.

ESTEN.

Sections 1 to 36.

SALTER.

Sections 1 to 9, northwest quarter 10, southwest quarters 10, 12, northeast quarter 13, southeast quarter 13, northwest quarter 15, southwest quarter 15, southeast quarters 15, 16 to 22, 25 to 36.

PALMER.

Sections 1 to 4, southwest quarter 5, southeast 6 to 30, southwest quarter, southeast quarters, 33, 34, 35, 36.

RYAN.

Sections 1 to 7, 9 to 17, 19 to 22, northeast quarter 23, northwest quarters 23, 24, 25, southwest quarter 26, southeast quarters 26, 27 to 36, D, E, F, G, H.

VANKOUGHNET.

Sections 1 to 4, 10, northeast quarter 11, northwest quarter 11, southwest quarter 11, northeast quarter 12, northwest quarters 12, southeast quarter 12, 13, northeast quarter 14, northwest quarter 14, southeast quarters 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, northeast quarter 25, northwest quarter 25, southwest quarter 25, 26, 27, 34 to 39.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

BRUNEL.

Crown Land.

Concession 1, lots 1 to 25, Islands in Lake of Bays, 1, 2.

" 2, lots 1 to 32.

" 3, lots 1 to 32.

" 4, lots 1 to 32.

" 5, lots 1 to 32.

" 6, lots 1 to 32.

" 7, lots 1 to 32.

- Concession 8, lots 1, 4, 6 to 32.
 " 9, lots 2 to 7, 9 to 32.
 " 10, lots 1 to 32.
 " 11, lots 1 to 32.
 " 12, lots 1 to 32.
 " 13, lots 1 to 13, 16 to 32.
 " 14, lots 4 to 15, 17, 20 to 32.

CARDWELL.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 11 to 17, 22 to 34.
 " 2, lots 1 to 18, 25 to 31, 33.
 " 3, lots 1 to 20, 28 to 35.
 " 4, lots 1 to 24, 31 to 35.
 " 5, lots 1 to 26, 34, 35.
 " 6, lots 1 to 30.
 " 7, lots 1 to 31.
 " 8, lots 1 to 35.
 " 9, lots 1, 2, 5 to 35.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 5 to 35.
 " 11, lots 1 to 35.
 " 12, lots 1 to 35.
 " 13, lots 1 to 35.
 " 14, lots 1 to 35.

PARRY SOUND ROAD.

- Concession A, lots 48 to 70, on the southerly side.

- " B, lots 47 to 72, on the northerly side.

DRAPER.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots A, 1 to 6, 15 to 32.
 " 2, lots A, 1 to 7, 12, 14, 16 to 32.
 " 3, lots A, 1 to 7, 12, 13, 16 to 32.
 " 4, lots A, 1 to 6, 14, 16 to 32.
 " 5, lots A, 1, 2, 3, 4.
 " 6, lots A, 1, 2, 3, 4.
 " 7, lots 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 22, 25, 27 to 30, 32,
 " 8, lots 9, 10, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 27 to 32.
 " 9, lots 6 to 18, 20 to 23, 27 to 32.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 7 to 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32.
 " 11, lots 1 to 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32.
 " 12, lots 4, 5, 7 to 32.
 " 13, lots 10 to 32.

PETERSON ROAD.

- Concession 5, lots 29, 30.
 " 6, lots 14, 29, 30.

HUMPHRY.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 4 to 15, 17 to 24, 31 to 35.
 " 2, lots 3 to 15, 17 to 26, 33, 34, 35.
 " 3, lots 3 to 26, 33, 34, 35.
 " 4, lots 1, 5 to 25, 31 to 35.
 " 5, lots 1 to 4, 7 to 25, 31 to 35.
 " 6, lots 4, 8 to 25, 27 to 35.

- Concession 7, lots 5 to 24, 27 to 35.

- " 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 10 to 24, 26 to 35.
 " 9, lots 1, 2, 7, 14 to 35.
 " 10, lots 1 to 12, 17 to 22, 25, 26, 28 to 35.
 " 11, lots 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 25, 27, 31 to 35.
 " 12, lots 1, 2, 5 to 9, 15, 16, 17, 30 to 35.
 " 13, lots 1 to 10, 15 to 19, 31 to 35.
 " 14, lots 1 to 11, 21, 24 to 27.

ISLANDS IN LAKE ROUSSEAU.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

ISLANDS IN SUCKER LAKE.

A, B.

ISLANDS IN LAKE JOSEPH.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

Island A in Clear Lake.

Island A in Portage Lake.

PARRY SOUND ROAD.

- Concession A, lots 69, 70, 72, 76 to 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 90, 92 to 95, 101 to 106, 108, 109, 110.
 " B, lots 70 to 74, 76 to 80, 85, 86, 90, 92, 96 to 110.

MACAULAY.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 11 to 32.
 " 2, lots 4, 10, 13 to 32.
 " 3, lots 13 to 28, 30, 31, 32.
 " 4, lots 5, 17 to 32.
 " 5, lots 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 to 32.
 " 6, lots 8 to 11, 13 to 32.
 " 7, lots 7 to 32.
 " 8, lots 5, 6, 8 to 32.
 " 9, lots 6 to 32.
 " 10, lots 6 to 32.
 " 11, lots 6, 10, 13 to 32.
 " 12, lots 7, 8, 9, 11, 14 to 32.
 " 13, lots 2 to 5, 15 to 32.

MONCK.

Crown Land.

- Concession 2, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, Big Island.
 " 3, lots 3, 7, 9.
 " 4, lots 7, 8.
 " 5, lots 4, 6, 7, 10, 11.
 " 6, lots 4, 19, 20, 21.
 " 7, lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17 to 22.
 " 8, lots 4, 5, 7, 9, 13 to 19, 21 to 24.
 " 9, lots 8, 9, 10, 12 to 25.
 " 10, lots 7 to 27.
 " 11, lots 7 to 14, 16 to 27.
 " 12, lots 6 to 29.
 " 13, lots 3 to 35.
 " A, lots 13, 14, 15, 18 to 25.

MORRISON.

Crown Land.

- Concession A, lots 2, 3, 4, 6 to 12.
 " 1, lots 1 to 17, north half 18,
 north half 19.
 " 2, lots 1 to 4, 6 to 19.
 " 3, lots 1 to 18, 28.
 " 4, lots 1 to 5, 7 to 17, 27, 30.
 " 5, lots 1 to 9, 12 to 15.
 " 6, lots 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 to 15, 35.
 " 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14,
 19 to 21, 34, 35.
 " 8, lots 1, 4, 18, 20, 35.
 " 9, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10 to 13, 32
 to 35.
 " 10, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 13, 18, 25,
 26, 31 to 35.
 " 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half 6, 7 to
 14, 19, 20, 22 to 28, 31 to 35.
 " 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 to 16, 21 to 28,
 32 to 35.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

- Lots 24, 35, on the west side.
 Lots 23, 24, 27, 28, on the east side.

MUSKOKA.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 18, 23, 24, 25.
 " 2, lots 1 to 10, 23, 24, 25.
 " 3, lots 1 to 10, 23, 24, 25.
 " 4, lots 1 to 18.
 " 5, lots 1 to 12.
 " 6, lots 1 to 9.
 " 7, lots 1 to 8, 14, 15, 21.
 " 8, lots 1, 2, 10 to 14.
 " 9, lots 7, 8, 11 to 16.
 " 10, lots 6, 7, 8, 10 to 14.
 " 11, lots 9, 10.
 " 12, lots 4, 9, 10.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

- Lot 1, on the west side.
 Concession 7, lot 12.

M'LEAN.

Crown Land.

The whole Township.

OAKLEY.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 13 to 32.
 " 2, lots 22, 24 to 32.
 " 3, lots 1 to 16, 24 to 32.
 " 4, lots 1 to 19, 26 to 32.
 " 5, lots 1 to 23, 30, 31, 32.
 " 6, lots 1 to 28.
 " 7, lots 1 to 20, 26 to 32.
 " 8, lots 1 to 22, 25 to 32.
 " 9, lots 1 to 9, 11 to 32.
 " 10, lots 1 to 25.
 " 11, lots 1 to 16, 18 to 25.
 " 12, lots 1 to 15.

PETERSON ROAD.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 12.
 " 2, lots 1 to 18.
 " 5, lot 25.
 " 6, lots 29, 30, 31, 32.

RYDE.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 1 to 30.
 " 2, lots 1 to 30.
 " 3, lots 1 to 30.
 " 4, lots 1 to 30.
 " 5, lots 1 to 30.
 " 6, lots 1 to 24, 26 to 30.
 " 7, lots 1 to 24, 26 to 30.
 " 8, lots 1 to 30.
 " 9, lots 1 to 30.
 " 10, lots 1 to 29.
 " 11, lots 1 to 29.
 " 12, lots 1 to 29.
 " 13, lots 1 to 29.

STEPHENSON.

Crown Land.

- Concession 1, lots 10 to 33.
 " 2, lots 8 to 33.
 " 3, lots 3, 7, 8, 13 to 33.
 " 4, lots 6, 9, 10, 16 to 33.
 " 5, lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 21 to 24,
 27 to 33.
 " 6, lots 2 to 10, 27 to 33.
 " 7, lots 2, 4 to 14, 20, 23, 32, 33.
 " 8, lots 1 to 11, 22 to 30.
 " 9, lots 1 to 14, 22, 24, 30, 31, 32.
 " 10, lots 1 to 16, 26, 27, 28, 33.
 " 11, lots 1 to 19, 30 to 33.
 " 12, lots 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 31, 32,
 33.
 " 13, lots 21 to 28.
 " 14, lots 4 to 26, 28, 32, 33.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

- Concession 12, lots 29, 30.
 " 13, lots 30, 31.

PARRY SOUND ROAD.

- Concession B, lots 5, 8, 10.

WATT.

Crown Lands.

- Concession 1, lots 10, 11, 13 to 30.
 " 2, lots 4, 8, 10 to 25, 27, 33, 34,
 35.
 " 3, lots 4, 5, 7, 24, 28.
 " 4, lots 4, 6, 8 to 13, 15 to 24, 26,
 27, 28, Island A.
 " 5, lots 4, 5, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 to
 27, 29, 30, Islands B, C, D.
 " 6, lots 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, Island E,
 14, 15, 16, 17 to 22, 24, 28, Island
 F.
 " 7, lots 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20,
 22 to 25, 27 to 29, Island C.

- Concession 8, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18 to 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32.
- " 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17 to 21, 24, 25, 28 to 32, Island M.
- " 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 17, 19, 22, 26 to 32.
- " 11, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 18, 20, 21, 22 to 32.
- " 12, lots 1, 2, 3, Island I, 4 to 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25 to 27, Island J, 28 to 31, Island K, Island L.
- " 13, lots 6, 7, Islands M, N, O, P, Q, 10 to 14, Island S, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 to 30, Islands Y and U.
- " 14, lots 10 to 16, 21 to 34.
- PARRY SOUND ROAD.
- Concession A, lots 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 23, 35, 41, 43 to 47.
- " B, lots 14, 17, 26, 28, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
- ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND.
- Concession A,
- lots A, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22 to 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38 to 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 to 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 to 69.
- Huron, lots 20 to 24, 26 to 32, 34 to 36, 38, 40.
- Neebish, lots 18, 20, 23 to 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40.
- Concession B, lots A, 1 to 6, 8 to 10.
- Middle, 6, 8, 10.
- Concession C, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
- " D, lots 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.
- " E, lots 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20.
- " F, lots 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.
- " G, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24.
- " H, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 to 18, 20, 22, 24.
- " I, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24.
- " K, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 to 25.
- " L, lots 2, 4, 6, 8 to 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22.
- " M, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18 to 21.
- " N, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 to 21.
- " O, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
- " P, lots 2, 4 to 16, 18, 20 to 26.
- " Q, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25.
- Concession R, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 to 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.
- " S, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24.
- " T, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24.
- " U, lots 1 to 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.
- " V, lots 1, 2, 4 to 13, 15.
- " W, lots 1 to 5, 7 to 14, 16.
- " X, lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16.
- " Z, lot 15.
- Grand Point, lot 15.
- Point au Gravier, lots 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Concession 1, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10.
- " 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10.
- " 3, lots 2, 4, 6 to 10.
- " 4, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
- " 5, lots 2, 3, 4.
- " 6, lots 1, 2, 4, 5.
- " 7, lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 to 13, 15, 17, 19.
- " 8, lots 2, 3, 4, 5.
- " 9, lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, west half 9, west half 10, 12, 13.
- " 10, lots 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 to 12.
- " 11, lots 1 to 7.
- " 12, lots 1 to 7.
- " 13, lots 1, 6 to 25.
- " 14, lots 1 to 5, 11 to 25.
- " 15, lots 1, 3.
- " 16, lots 1, 3 to 7.
- " 17, lots A, B, C, 3 to 7.
- " 18, lots 2, 3, 4, 6.
- " A, Naval Reserve—Military Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 3.
- " 09, Naval Reserve No. 9.
- CAMPBELL D'OURS ISLAND.
- Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- TOWN OF HILTON.
- The whole plot.
- LAKE SUPERIOR.
- NEEBING.
- Crown Land.
- Concession 1, N. R. K., lots 6, 10.
- " 2, lots 1 to 13, 22 to 25.
- " 3, lots 1 to 6, 8, 9, 10, 22 to 25.
- " 4, lots 1 to 18.
- " 5, lots 11 to 15.
- " 2, S. R. K., lots 20 to 24.
- " 3, lots 20 to 25.
- " 4, lots 21 to 25.
- " 5, lots 22 to 25.
- " 6, lots 16 to 25.
- PAI-POONGE.
- Concession A, N. R. K., lots 6, 7.

Concession B, lots 1 to 5.

- “ 1, lots 1 to 10, 21 to 35.
- “ 2, lots 1 to 8, 14 to 21, 24 to 35.
- “ 3, lots 11 to 35.
- “ 4, lots 5, 6, 9 to 25.
- “ A, S. R. K., lots 8, including
Island D, 9, A, 10 to 22, 26 to 29,
30, including Island E, 31, 32, 33,
including Islands R, F, 34, 35.
- “ B, lots 26 to 35.
- “ 1, lots 7 to 35.
- “ 2, lots 6 to 35.
- “ 3, lots 7 to 25.

Concession 4, lots 1 to 25.

- “ 5, lots 1 to 25.
- “ 6, lots 1 to 25.
- “ C, S. R. K., lots 1 to 10, 12, in-
cluding Islands C, C, 13, 14, in-
cluding Island K, 15, including
Island L, 16 to 20.
- “ D, lots 1 to 13, 14, including
Islands N and P, 16 to 20.
- “ E, lots 1 to 15, 16, including
Island M, 17 to 20.
- “ F, lots 1 to 15.

PETITION
OF
MARY BALDWIN AND DAUGHTERS,
PRAYING AID.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled:

THE HUMBLE PETITION of Mary Baldwin and Daughters, of the City of Toronto in the aforesaid Province of Ontario,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners are respectively the widow and daughters of the late Colonel C. J. Baldwin, whose services in the British Army as a soldier and an officer on many a hard fought battle field, have long since become distinguished facts of history. The records of his military career, and particularly during that time called in history "The Peninsular War," are to be found in the War Office. He was engaged in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nerva Neville Orthoes, and Toulouse, and received for each place medals and other badges of distinction, as rewards of merit, which are the only inheritance and treasure his bereaved family and your petitioners now possess. At Talavera he was wounded in the head. At Badajos, leading the stormers, he was twice thrown from the scaling ladders, and at Fuentes D'Onor, he received a ball through the arm, for which wounds he received a large pension, but it was gradually reduced to £75.

That, subsequently, he emigrated to this country, and became a resident of Upper Canada, and in this later period of his life, when the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 broke out, and disturbed the public peace of society, he again made his services available to his adopted country by raising a regiment of militia for the defence of the frontier. That he entered into a contract with a man named McElderry to supply the regiment with clothing, and that through the fraud practiced upon him by said contractor, he was obliged to pay out of his own resources the sum of between one and two thousand pounds sterling, for which he never received one dollar, by way of compensation or reimbursement, from the Governor or any other quarter.

That in consequence of this transaction he was compelled to sell his half-pay, besides a part of his land, and mortgage the remainder, and that he never afterwards found himself in a position to liquidate those debts, or release himself from the consequent embarrassments which brought certain and utter pecuniary ruin on himself and his family.

That the hereditary bravery of the Baldwin family, and their attachment to the British Throne, prompted Col. Baldwin's son, Thomas, to imitate the example of his distinguished and heroic father, and accept a commission in the 100th Regiment, raised in Canada. But by the disposition of an all-wise Providence, he survived only a few years, and thus, as if to add another pang to our already afflicted hearts, our remaining prop and earthly hope were prematurely swept away from us, and now, through the above-mentioned reverses of fortune and tribulations, your petitioners, an aged and sickly woman and six

maiden daughters, are thrown poor and penniless on the troubled sea of a pitiless world, without friends or resources.

In conclusion, therefore, your petitioners humbly request and earnestly implore Your Excellency and Honorable Council to take into consideration the facts of this Petition, and graciously deign to look with a favorable countenance upon the career of a brave soldier and a loyal man; but above all, estimate at their proper value the sacrifices he made and the wrongs he suffered, and pay a small tribute to well deserved merit, by awarding an annual sum to your petitioners by way of pension—a sum which, in the opinion of Your Excellency and that of Your Honorable Council, might be deemed necessary for the decent support of your petitioners.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MARY BALDWIN, *widow of C. J. Baldwin.*

CELENIA.

CECILIA.

ANNA,

FANNY,

LOUISA,

MADELEINE,

Daughters of C. J. Baldwin.

We, the undersigned, recommend the prayer of the foregoing petition to the favorable consideration of the Government.

ROBT. A. HARRISON, M.P.

JAMES BEATY, M.P.

JOHN CRAWFORD, M.P.

D. McDONALD, Senator.

G. W. ALLAN.

JOHN A. DONALDSON, G.I.A.

J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

†JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Bishop of Toronto.

J. F. JAMOT, Vicar-General of Toronto.

F. P. ROONEY, Vicar-General, P. P. St. Paul's Church, Toronto.

J. B. PROULX, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces,
P. P. St. Mary's Church, Toronto.

(No. 15.)

COPIES OF ALL TENDERS AND CONTRACTS RELATING TO THE
ERECTION OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above
Report is not printed.]*



RETURN

To an address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and individuals or Companies interested, on the subject of the Mining Act, and of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders under that Act.

By command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 26th, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 25th November, 1868,

SIR,—In compliance with the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 12th inst., copies of all correspondence between this Department and individuals or Companies interested in the subject of the Mining Act, are herewith enclosed.

No Orders in Council or Departmental Orders have been passed under that Act.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. RUSSELL
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honorable,
The Provincial Secretary, Ontario.

(COPY.)

TORONTO, ONTARIO, May 12th, 1868.

HON. STEPHEN RICHARDS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—We are very desirous of getting an expression of opinion from your Department, in relation to our interest on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.

We have received "Patents" from the Crown for several locations of lands in the silver bearing locality of that section, which Patents were issued under the "Orders in Council," of 1866, and in which the clause reserving the gold and silver to the Crown, was omitted. From the law passed by the last Parliament, entitled the "Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868," it would appear that *all* lands whether patented before or since the said Act, are liable to a royalty of from two to ten per cent. on the the *gross* product of the Mine.

Having been informed by yourself that such was not the construction intended to be placed upon the Bill, we would respectfully ask you to put in writing, so that we can make such use of your decision, as in our judgment we may think most advantageous to our interest.

We would also ask your decision with reference to Moving or Shipping Ore, and also as to the jurisdiction of the inspector (should one be appointed for that district) over our Mining operations, and if not inconsistent with public interest, we would respectfully ask that you give us a decision at as early a period as convenient, in reference to lands for which we have made application, and paid the money into the "Crown Land Department," and for which the Patents have been and are now being withheld.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed,)

J. C. WITHERS,
Shuniah Mining Company.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, November, 1868.

Examined and certified a true Copy.

A. RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

(COPY.)

TORONTO, 15th June, 1868.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of 12th ult., I am authorized to state that no royalty will be claimed under the Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868, upon silver mined upon lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, for which Patents have been issued, containing no reservation of silver on silver mines.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed,)

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

To J. C. WITHERS, Esq.,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, November, 1868.

Examined and certified a true Copy,

A. RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

To His Excellency, Major General HENRY WILLIAM STISED, C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

The Memorial of the Committee appointed by the Mining Exchange of Toronto,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your memorialists having carefully examined the "Act respecting Gold and Silver Mines," passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, and reported thereon to the Mining Exchange, a resolution was passed by that body at its meeting of the 13th instant, requesting the Committee as undersigned to petition the Governor in Council to suspend action upon the Bill until the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament.

The Committee in accordance with the above resolution, humbly pray that your Excellency do suspend action in the said Bill, by not declaring the Mining divisions as provided in the Act above referred to, until after the next Session of the Provincial Legislature.

Your Memorialists make the above prayer for the following reason: That up to the time of the passing of the Act referred to, but little had been done towards the development of the Mines, either in Madoc or Algoma, and that the delay asked for would put the Government in possession of facts, relating to the productiveness of the Mines, and

aid the Government in forming a policy with regard to the Mines which may meet the unanimous support of the Province.

Your Memorialists, therefore humbly pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to suspend the operation of the Act above referred to.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.
Toronto, Ontario, March, 1868.

(Signed,)

JOSIAS BRAY, President.
WILLIAM KERSTEMAN.
HUGH P. SAVIGNY.
T. D. WEGAN.
HUGH MILLER.
WM. WHARIN.

} Committee.

S. C. DUNCAN CLARKE,
Secretary to the Toronto Mining Exchange.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 25th November, 1868.

Certified a true Copy,

A. RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

To His Excellency Major General HENRY WM. STISED, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council:—

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the district of Algoma, beg most respectfully to remonstrate, on the impolicy and injustice of imposing royalties on the produce of mines.

It is impolitic—for the result of such tax will be to discourage capitalists from investing their money in opening and working mines, and with no capitalists to purchase, the explorer ceases to be, either he turns to other pursuits, or seeks another country, the death of exploring and mining enterprise would diminish the demand for all agricultural produce, and thus stop the settlement of farming lands; and under such system, we would most confidently predict that the population of this District will decrease instead of increasing.

It is unjust—for the produce of a mine is just as much the result of the expenditure of the explorer and miner's capital, skill, and labor, as is the crop of wheat raised by the farmer; the only difference being, that, taking an average of one year with another, the farmer is certain to make a profit, whilst the experience of all the world shows that it is to be considered a rich mining country, when one mine out of every ten opened, pays a dividend. What is the value of a field until the farmer ploughs, and sows, and reaps? It is worthless. What is the value of mineral land until the explorer and miner have risked their money, labor and skill, in the very uncertain hope of a profitable return? It is worthless also. Should the necessities of the State require more taxation, we are willing to bear our fair share of the burthen, but if the produce of the miner's money, skill and labor is to be tithed, then tithe the results of the money, skill and labor of all others also. We pay our indirect taxation now the same as the farmer does, and if the Government levies Royalties on us, then let the Government also levy Royalties on the farmer's bushels of wheat. Most respectfully, your Excellency, but still most firmly and determinedly do we utter our protest against the unjust and impolitic taxation with which we are threatened. Should a Royalty be imposed now on the struggling copper mines of the south shore, Lake Superior, the struggle would soon be over, *for every mine would stop*. A population of some thirty thousand would be compelled to seek for homes elsewhere, and a fleet of magnificent steamers would next summer be lying idle and dismantled at their docks in Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago—impose a Royalty of only two per cent. even on the prosperous iron mines of the south shore, and it would diminish the produce of iron by at least one-third, disperse thousands of the inhabitants, and deprive quite a fleet of schooners of their freights. Of the thirty-seven copper mines working on the south shore of Lake Superior during 1867, only two paid a dividend; the assessments were \$2,335,000 Dividends

paid \$110,000, but taking into consideration the unusually low price of copper, it will be more just to give the total results of copper mining on the south shore of Lake Superior from its commencement in 1845 to the close of the year 1867.

Viz: }	Assessments on {	1845 to 1867, \$16,250,500.
	112 Mines.	
}	Dividends paid {	do. \$5,980,000.
	on 8 Mines.	

Excess of Assessments over Dividends, \$10,270,500.

Eight mines pay dividends out of one hundred and twelve that have been worked. Would it not be hard even if the receivers of the above dividends, after risking their capital so liberally in opening a new country should be compelled to pay Royalties? but how much harder for those who have \$10,270,500, giving no return. If they had to levy more assessments every year, in order to pay the Government tithes, of course they would not pay very long, for they would stop the mines.

It may be said these are the figures of copper mining, and no Royalty has yet been imposed on copper, but on gold and silver alone. Still, this only adds more weight to the above figures, for it is well known "take the world over" that money invested in copper mining gives a better return, than money employed in working silver mines; and money invested in mining for silver, gives a better return than it would if employed in working gold mines.

Some four years since there was intense excitement about silver and gold on the south shore of Lake Superior, an excitement, compared to which, our own on the discoveries at Fort William is almost nothing. Well, the American Government did not stop the sale of lands; did not raise the price of the lands; did not ask for Royalties; any one could purchase just at the usual price \$1.25 per acre. How deplorable the contrast between the "Gold and Silver Mining Act of Canada" and this liberal and enlightened policy of the American Government. Who can wonder that the stream of emigration ever flows to strengthen and enrich the United States.

We are astonished to find the Government claiming a right to reservations, even over lands for which Patents have been granted with the most explicit understanding that the Crown had abandoned all reservations.

It is impossible to live in Algoma without frequently contrasting the rapid progress on the American shores, with our own stationary position; but at last lodes have been discovered that are inviting the attention of capitalists, and there seemed good hope that a step in advance was about to be made, and we most respectfully urge upon your Excellency to give to our remonstrance your earnest consideration, and not allow any measures to be taken which would most certainly discourage the investment of capital in this District. There is much more that is objectionable in other details of the "Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868," and we would ask your Excellency not to allow this Act to come in force in the District of Algoma, or declare any portion of this District a "Mining Division," at the very least, not until there has been sufficient time allowed for further consideration of a matter of such vital importance to this District, and all who are interested in it.

The signatures may appear to be few in number, but we have only two days (before our last winter's mail leaves) to send our petition along the coast; but we do not hesitate to assert our belief, that every man in this District of Algoma would gladly sign this, our earnest appeal to your Excellency.

Sault Ste Marie, March, 30th, 1868.

(Signed,)

E. B. BORRON,

And two hundred and two others.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December, 1868.

Examined and certified a true Copy.

A. RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

To His Excellency, MAJOR GENERAL STISED, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned practical Miners and others,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

1. That we, your Petitioners, have heard with satisfaction that a Mining Act, called "The Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868" was passed by the Legislature of Ontario, at its last sitting; that we, your petitioners, were pleased with the passing of the said Act, not because we look upon it as a complete or sufficient measure, but because we consider it a step in the right direction, and an evidence to the country that the Government is not disposed to give up the valuable mineral lands of Ontario to the monopoly of a few capitalists and speculators who would take them up in large blocks, and thus prevent us, the practical miners and the people at large from developing the resources of our country.

2. Your Petitioners would respectfully draw the attention of your Excellency in Council to some portions of the Act, which, under the authority of the 41st clause thereof, your Excellency in Council has the power to alter; and, as your petitioners consider that the alterations hereinafter mentioned, are of the utmost importance, your petitioners humbly pray that the said Act may be altered by order in Council as follows, namely:—

(9th Clause.) That licensees may work their claims by proxy.

(13th Clause.) That the ground included in every quartz claim shall cover all dips, spurs and angles of the vein.

(18th Clause.) That all separate and distinct ledges, discovered beyond the limits allowed for ledges already taken up, be considered new discoveries.

(27th Clause.) That a fixed rate of Royalty not higher than two per cent. be placed upon bullion, as your petitioners consider that a sliding scale in the matter of Royalty would be most prejudicial to mining interests.

(28th Clause.) That laborers not owning or interested in crushing mills, be not subject to miner's license.

(30th to 36th Clause, inclusive.) That in the opinion of your petitioners, the requirements of these clauses will be found oppressive and unjust, and that all the requirements of the Government will be fulfilled by the mill-owner making a return under oath, of the quantity of bullion obtained from day to day, or from week to week, and setting apart such portion as may be equal to the Royalty exacted by the Government.

3. That your petitioners would respectfully suggest the appointment of Mining Boards, to be elected by the licensed miners of the District; the Mining Boards to act with the inspector as chairman in all cases where the disputants object to the inspector acting alone.

4. Your petitioners being, many of us, practical miners, who have mined in various countries throughout the world, humbly pray that the Government declare all Crown Lands mining districts under the said Act, and open to the prospector as soon as such mining divisions are declared, your petitioners have no doubt that a very large number of men will take advantage of the provisions of the said Act, and explore the mining regions throughout the Province.

5. Your petitioners would state that a large number of persons are awaiting the action of the Government in the declaration of Mining Districts, and as the mining season is short, they would respectfully urge the necessity for immediate action in the premises.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,)

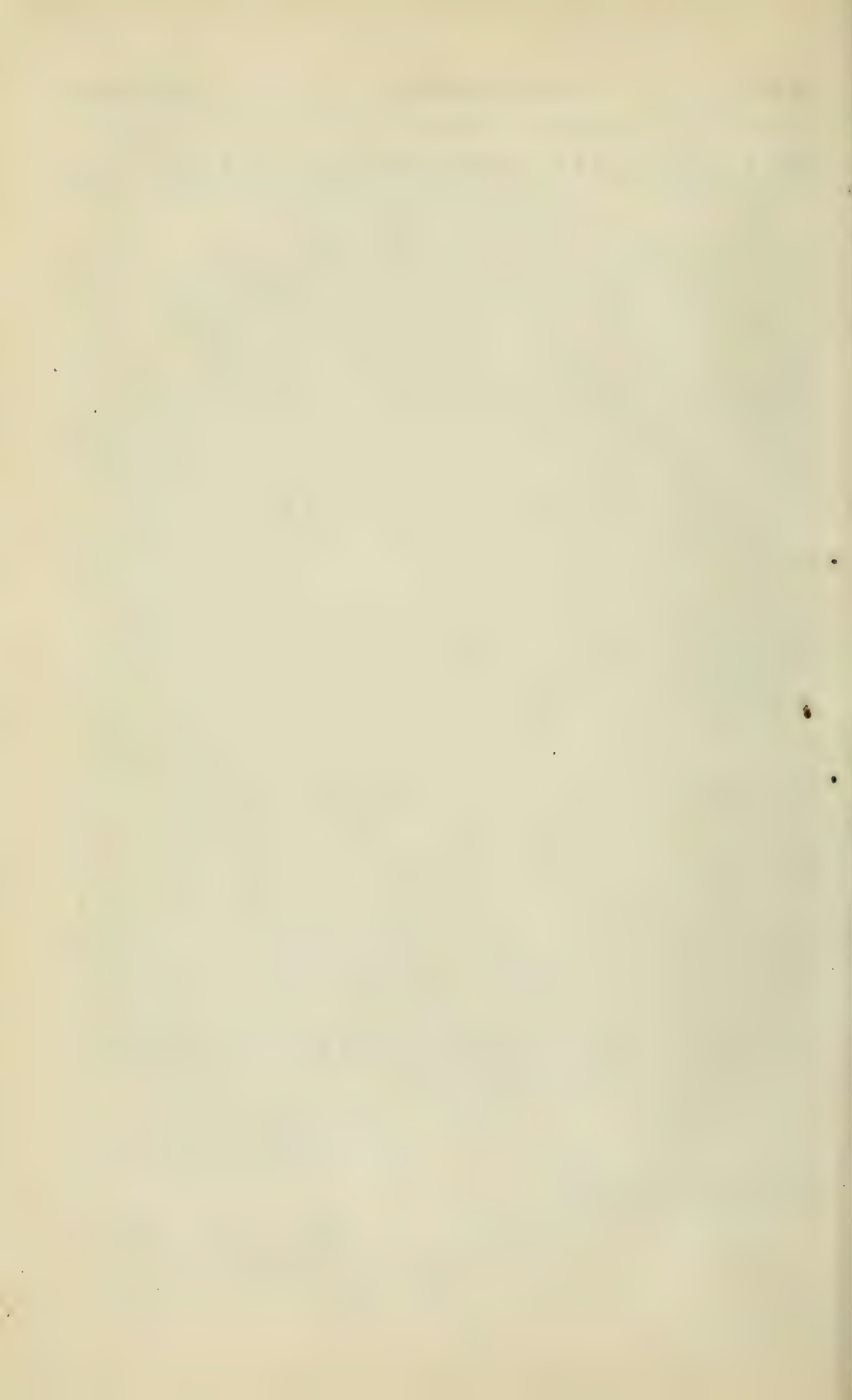
WILLIAM TAYLOR,

And twelve hundred and fourteen others,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, November, 1868.

Examined and certified a true Copy,

A. RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Correspondence that may have taken place between the Government of Ontario and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the order of Official Precedence. (To which is appended correspondence with respect to the saluting of Lieutenant-Governors).

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1868.

"COPY."

No. 675.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
Ottawa, 15th August, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, No. 524. to transmit to your Honour herewith, copies of two despatches from His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated respectively the 23rd and 24th ultimo (the former with an enclosure), and to request that you will have the goodness to cause these several documents to be published in the *Official Gazette* of the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. POWELL,
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

"COPY."

Canada. No. 164.

DOWNING STREET,
24th July, 1868.

MY LORD,—In consequence of the Confederation of the British Provinces, some revision of the former usage there about titles has become necessary, and I have the

honour to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the adoption of the following regulations :—

- 1st. The Governor-General of Canada to be styled "His Excellency."
- 2nd. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces to be styled "His Honour."
- 3rd. The Privy Councillors of Canada to be styled "Honourable," and for life.
- 4th. Senators of Canada to be "Honourable," but only during office, and the title not to be continued afterwards.
- 5th. Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be styled "Honourable," but only while in office, and the title not to be continued afterwards.
- 6th. Legislative Councillors in the Provinces not in future to have that title, but gentlemen who were Legislative Councillors at the time of the Union to retain their title of "Honourable" for life.
- 7th. The President of the Legislative Council in the Provinces to be styled "Honourable" during office.
- 8th. The Speakers of the House of Assembly in the Provinces to be styled "Honourable" during office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

—
"COPY."

Canada. No. 154.

DOWNING STREET,
23rd July, 1868.

MY LORD,—Adverting to the altered circumstances of Canada, which would render unsuitable the general table of precedence laid down in the book of Colonial Regulations, I have the honour to transmit to you, by the Queen's command, an amended table of precedence, which has received Her Majesty's approval, for the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,

Governor the Right Honourable Viscount MONCK,
&c., &c., &c.

—
"COPY."

Table of Precedence within the Dominion of Canada.

1. The Governor General or Officer administering the Government.
2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and Officers commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. " " Quebec.
5. " " Nova Scotia.
6. " " New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
9. The Speaker of the Senate.
10. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
11. Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.

12. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of *Admiral* in the *Royal Navy*, serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command, the relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's regulations.

13. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel, or superior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank, their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's regulations.

14. Members of the Senate.

15. Speaker of the House of Commons.

16. Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.

17. Members of the House of Commons.

18. Members of the Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.

19. Speaker of Legislative Council, within his Province.

20. Members of Legislative Council, within their Province.

21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly, within his Province.

22. Members of Legislative Assembly, within their Province.

"COPY."

No. 719.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 18th August, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 15th instant, addressed to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and enclosing copies of two despatches from His Grace the Secretary of State, relative to the order of precedence and titles to be adopted in the Dominion of Canada, I am directed to inform you that the tables in question will be duly inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* as desired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOS. C. PATTESON,

Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces, Ottawa.

"COPY."

No. 831.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
Ottawa, 11th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, No. 610. to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of No. 209. the Province of Ontario, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for 19th Oct., 1868. the Colonies, respecting salutes from Her Majesty's Ships and Forts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

"COPY."

Canada. No. 200.

DOWNING STREET,
19th October, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have had under my consideration your Lordship's despatch, No. 170, of the 9th September, submitting the question whether the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces within the Dominion of Canada are entitled to salutes from Her Majesty's ships and fortifications within their respective Provinces.

I have the honour to acquaint you that, under the circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, holding their commissions from the Governor-General, will not be entitled to salutes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Right Honourable Viscount MONCK,
&c., &c., &c.

"COPY."

No. 942.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th instant, transmitting a copy of a despatch from His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the saluting of Lieutenant-Governors by Her Majesty's ships and forts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOS. C. PATTESON,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretary of State
(Provinces), Ottawa.

"COPY."

No. 396.

BRIGADE OFFICE,
Toronto, November 20th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Major-General Commanding, to furnish you with a copy of correspondence received from the Horse Guards, relative to salutes to Lieutenant-Governors holding their Commissions from the Governor-General of Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CLIFFORD PARSONS,
Captain, Brigade-Major.

The Hon. M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary, Province of Ontario.

"COPY."

True Copies.

(Signed,)

CLIFFORD PARSONS,
Captain, B. M.

No. 3052.

D. 5202.

HORSE GUARDS, S. W.,

2nd November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, and to acquaint you that His Royal Highness concurs with the Duke of Buckingham in considering that the Lieutenant-Governors, holding their Commissions from the Governor General of Canada, are not entitled to salutes, and I am to request that you will communicate this decision through your command.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. PAULET,
A. G.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. A. WINDHAM, K. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c., Canada.

"COPY."

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM to Viscount MONCK.

DOWNING STREET,

19th October, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have had under my consideration your Lordship's despatch, No. 170 of the 9th September, submitting the question whether the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces within the Dominion of Canada, are entitled to salutes from H. M's Ships and Fortifications within their respective Provinces.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that under the circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant-Governors, holding their Commissions from the Governor-General, will not be entitled to salutes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

"COPY."

No. 998.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th Nov., 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, enclosing copies of correspondence relative to salutes from Her Majesty's ships and fortifications to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces within the Dominion of Canada.

The subject matter of the correspondence in question, with the decisions affecting it, had been brought under the notice of this Government some time since through the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. C. PATTESON,

Assistant-Secretary.

The Brigade-Major,
Brigade Office, Toronto.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the Petition presented to the late Parliament of Canada, by John S. Ross, M. P., from numerous Agriculturists, residing in the different Townships of the County of Dundas, praying for aid to deepen the Nation River ; also, Report of Committee upon said Petition, with all Correspondence appertaining thereto.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 1, 1868.

(No. 618).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary Patteson's letter of the 20th instant, covering a copy of an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, applying for a copy of a Petition presented to the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, praying for aid to deepen the "Nation" River, and of other documents relating thereto.

In reply, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Clerk of the House of Commons, accompanied by a copy of the Petition referred to in the Address, and of a Report, on the subject to which the Petition refers, made by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in the year 1864.

I have to add, that the Department of Public Works has been applied to for copies of all documents relating to the above subject that may be of record in that Department. These documents will be forwarded to you when received. In the meantime, I have thought it desirable to put you at once in possession of such of the documents as I have been able to procure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HECTOR H. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

(COPY).

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THE CLERK'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 25th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, in reply to your letter of yesterday, to inclose copy of a Petition presented by Mr. John S. Ross. to the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada, in 1866. No action was taken upon this Petition by the House after its being read.

I beg leave, however, to forward you also a certified copy of a Report of a Committee on the same subject, presented to that House in 1864, *i.e.*, two years before the presentation of Mr. Ross's Petition. This is, doubtless, the Report referred to in the Address of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. There was no evidence or correspondence attached to the Report, and the letter and instructions therein referred to are, doubtless, to be found in the Archives of the Department of Public Works of the late Province of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esquire, LL.D.,
Under Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the Corporation of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That the Townships of Mountain, Winchester and Finch, and a large part of the Counties of Prescott and Russell, are dependent upon the Nation River water-power, for milling and manufacturing purposes.

That, in consequence of the clearing of the Country, the supply of water to the said River, is yearly becoming less, and in seasons of drought, such as that of last year, it fails entirely, to the great damage and loss of the inhabitants.

That it has been ascertained by surveys and levels taken by a competent Civil Engineer, that water can be brought from the River St. Lawrence to the South Branch of the Nation River at Dixon's Corners, in the Township of Matilda.

That the expense of the excavation and other works necessary to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of the Nation River, would be much more than the resources of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry could bear.

Your Petitioners therefore, pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to grant a sum of money sufficient to construct the works required for the purpose above mentioned.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

(Signed,) J. F. PRINGLE,
County Clerk.

(Signed,) A. JAMES COCKBURN,
Warden.

Certified to be a true copy of the original, remaining of record in my office, as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Ottawa, 25th Nov., 1868,

I further certify that no proceedings were taken upon the said Petition by the said Legislative Assembly, after its having been read.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Clerk's Office, House of Commons
Ottawa, 25th Nov., 1868.

REPORT.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water in the Petite Nation River, from the River St. Lawrence, by means of a channel to be excavated from that river above the Galops Rapids, through the Townships of Edwardsburgh and Matilda, to the south branch of the Petite Nation River ; and also to enquire into the nature of certain obstructions in the said river in the Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Dundas, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent large tracts of land in the said Counties may be benefitted by the removal of the said obstructions, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report thereon to the House, beg leave to submit the following Report :—

The Petite Nation River, taking its rise in the Township of Augusta, traverses the Counties of Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Russell and Prescott, and after a course of upwards of 100 miles, falls into the Ottawa in the Township of Plantagenet.

It has long held a high place among the tributaries of the Ottawa as a “lumber” river ; but no improvements to promote the carrying on of that trade has ever been made by the Government.

The clearing up of the country drained by the Petite Nation River has tended to render the supply of water very unequal, subjecting it to freshets in the spring and on the approach of winter, and causing it to be so low in the summer and autumn as to interfere very injuriously with the working of the mills along its course.

The banks of the river being generally low, the current, owing to the existence of obstructions at certain points, sluggish, very large tracts of land bordering it are liable to be submerged at some periods of the year, and are completely without drainage at all seasons.

It has long been the opinion of those well acquainted with the locality, that a supply of water could be introduced from the St. Lawrence by making a cut from a point above the Galops Rapids to a branch of the Petite Nation River, the head of which approaches to within a very short distance of the St. Lawrence, and that such a cutting is feasible within reasonable limits of cost.

In the year 1857, some correspondence took place on the subject of this canal, or “Feeder,” between the Department of Public Works and John Pliny Chrysler, Esq., the then Member for the County of Dundas, and on the 12th November, in that year, Mr. Page, the Engineer of the Department, was instructed to make an examination of the ground along the line of the proposed Feeder, and to report as to the practicability and cost.

On 20th November, same year, Mr. Page wrote the Department :

“I find that the late heavy rains have so filled up the creeks and low grounds, that it would be next to impossible to travel through a tract of country so flat and extensive as that through which these streams pass, and certainly no correct idea could be formed of their ordinary capacity at this season ; while, if I mistake not, the improvements asked for are of such a nature as to require the best information on this and other matters of a like character. Such being believed to be the case, I have taken the liberty of again writing the gentlemen above alluded to, stating that however anxious the Commissioners are to have the necessary examination made, I fear that in order to do justice to the subject, it must be postponed until an opportunity is afforded of ascertaining what volumes of water it would be necessary to introduce, the probable expense of the work, and benefit likely to be derived from it, as well as ascertaining whether the adjoining property was likely to be improved or damaged, and in either case, the probable extent, etc.”

It does not appear from the copies of correspondence which the Committee have had before them that Mr. Page made any examination of the ground, or ever made any other report than the one above quoted from.

The obstructions already referred to, as causing the current of the river to be sluggish, and its capacity for draining the surrounding country imperfect, are found to exist mainly in the counties of Dundas and Prescott, and are of the nature of certain detached rocky bars or “rifts,” with stretches of deep water between them, the removal of which could not fail to greatly improve the river for lumbering purposes, and at the same time effect

the drainage of a large area of country, including lands still vested in the Crown, but as now circumstanced, of little or no value.

The Committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend that the instructions given to Mr. Page, in 1857, be renewed, and that he or some other skilled and competent engineer in the service of the Government, be ordered to make the examination, originally intended, with a view to reporting on the practicability and cost of supplying the Petite Nation river with water from the St. Lawrence, and also that examination of the river itself with a view to the removal of the obstructions referred be included in the instructions.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

W. SHANLY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 19,
House of Assembly,
Quebec, 25th June, 1864.

Certified to be a true copy of the original, remaining of record in my office, as late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Ottawa, 25th November, 1868.

RETURN.

To an Address, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor would cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, copies of all Correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Canada, touching the power of the Legislature of Ontario to enact laws punishing, by imprisonment, breaches of Provincial Laws, and generally touching the powers of the Legislature of Ontario,

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, Dec. 1, 1868.

OTTAWA, 17TH JUNE, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to your Excellency, herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a copy of an Order in Council, and of the memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Justice therein referred to, on the subject of the powers of disallowance of the Acts of the Local Legislatures possessed by the Government of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 9th of June, 1868.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, on the subject of the powers of disallowance of the Acts of the Local Legislatures possessed by the General Government of the Dominion, and submitting his views and recommendations respecting the course which should be pursued on all occasions when the Acts of the Local Legislatures shall be

transmitted to the Governor General, and they respectfully advise that the same be approved and adopted.

(Certified),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honourable the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Ottawa, June 8, 1868.

The undersigned begs to submit, for the consideration of your Excellency, that it is expedient to settle the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures.

That the same powers of disallowance as have always belonged to the Imperial Government, with respect to the Acts passed by the Colonial Legislatures, have been conferred by the Union Act on the Government of Canada. Of late years, Her Majesty's Government has not, as a general rule, interfered with the legislation of the Colonies having Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, except in the cases specially mentioned in the instructions to the Governor, or in matters of Imperial and not merely local interest.

Under the present Constitution of Canada the General Government will be called upon to consider the propriety of allowance or disallowance of Provincial Acts, much more frequently than Her Majesty's Government has been, with respect to Colonial enactments.

In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider, whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also, whether it be unconstitutional, whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on Local Legislatures, and in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent, whether it clashes with the Legislation of the General Parliament.

As it is of importance that the course of Local Legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law and general interest of the Dominion imperatively demand it, the undersigned recommends that the following course be pursued:—

That on the receipt by your Excellency of the Acts passed in any Province, they be referred to the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report as to those Acts which he considers free from objection of any kind, and if such report be approved of by your Excellency in Council, that such approval be forthwith communicated to the Provincial Government.

That he make a separate report, or separate reports, on those Acts which he may consider:—

1. As being altogether illegal or unconstitutional.
- * 2. As illegal or unconstitutional in part.
3. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction, as clashing with the Legislation of the General Parliament.

4. As affecting the interests of the Dominion generally.

And that in such report, or reports, he give his reasons for his opinions.

That where a measure is considered only partially defective, or where objectionable, as being prejudicial to the general interests of the Dominion, or as clashing with its Legislation, communication should be had with the Provincial Government with respect to such measure, and that in such case, the Act should not be disallowed, if the general interests permit such a course, until the Local Government has an opportunity of considering and discussing the objections taken, and the Local Legislature has also an opportunity of remedying the defects found to exist.

All which is respectively submitted.

(Signed),

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 22nd June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of a report made by the Honourable the Minister of Justice to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with respect to the proposed method of disallowing Acts passed by the Provincial Parliaments.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. C. PATTESON,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, JULY 9TH, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a certified copy of an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, respecting certain Acts passed by the Legislature of that Province, in the first Session thereof, which have been left to their operation.

A copy of the Schedule referred to in the Order in Council is also enclosed, together with (for facility of reference) a printed copy of the Order in Council of the 9th June last, and of the memorandum of the Minister of Justice therein mentioned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th July, 1868.

On a Memorandum, dated the 16th June, 1868, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, reporting with reference to the Imperial "British North America Act of 1867," and also to the Order in Council of the 9th of same month, on his memorandum relative to the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures, that he considers the Acts mentioned in the annexed Schedule, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, in the first Session thereof, to be free from objection of any kind, he therefore recommends that the same be respectively left to their operation.

The Committee advise that the Acts mentioned in the annexed Schedule be left to their operation accordingly.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honourable the Secretary of State for Provinces.

&c., &c., &c.

SCHEDULE.

Chap. 1.—An Act respecting the Statutes.

" 2.—An Act respecting the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

- “ 3.—An Act to establish a Consolidated Revenue Fund for the Province of Ontario.
- “ 4.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for the defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1868, for making good certain sums expended for the public service in 1867, and for other purposes.
- “ 7.—An Act to repeal Cap. 110, of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, entitled “An Act respecting Inspectors of Public Asylums, Hospitals, Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, and of all Common Gaols and other Prisons,” so far as relates to Public Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, Reformatories and other Prisons, except the Provincial Penitentiary in this Province, and to the inspection of such Public Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, Reformatories and other Prisons.
- “ 8.—An Act to secure Free Grants and Homesteads to actual settlers on the public land.
- “ 9.—An Act respecting voluntary conveyances.
- “ 10.—An Act to amend the Act 29th Victoria, Cap. 24, intituled “An Act respecting Registrars, Registry Offices and the Registration of Instruments relating to lands in Upper Canada.
- “ 11.—An Act to remove doubts as to the authority of certain Commissioners to take Affidavits and Bail.
- “ 12.—An Act for the better protection of Game in the Province of Ontario.
- “ 14.—An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.
- “ 15.—An Act to incorporate the Ontario College of Picton.
- “ 16.—An Act to vest certain real estate in the Rector and Church Wardens of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Port Hope, with authority to raise money upon the security of the same, for the completion of a new Church thereon, and for other purposes.
- “ 18.—An Act respecting the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.
- “ 21.—An Act to provide for the inspection of Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols and Reformatories in this Province.
- “ 22.—An Act respecting Proceedings in Judges’ Chambers at Common Law.
- “ 23.—An Act to amend the Act, Cap. 35 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled “An Act respecting Attorneys-at-Law.”
- “ 24.—An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act.
- “ 25.—An Act as to Executions against goods and lands.
- “ 26.—An Act respecting Overholding Tenants.
- “ 27.—An Act to amend the law relating to purchasers of Reversions.
- “ 28.—An Act to amend the law of Auctions of Estates.
- “ 31.—An Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of roads and other works in Upper Canada.
- “ 33.—An Act to protect Butter and Cheese Manufacturers.
- “ 34.—An Act to authorize and regulate the use of Traction Engines on high ways.
- “ 35.—An Act to provide for the organization of the Territorial District of Muskoka,
- “ 36.—An Act to impose a tax upon all Patented Lands, situated in the Provisional District of Algoma, and to provide means for the collection thereof.
- “ 37.—An Act respecting Dentistry.
- “ 39.—An Act to amend the Charter of the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.
- “ 43.—An Act to extend the Cobourg, Peterboro’ and Marmora Railway.
- “ 46.—An Act respecting the collection of certain Taxes, in the County of Hastings.
- “ 47.—An Act to legalize a certain By-Law, and certain Debentures of the County of Simcoe.
- “ 48.—An Act to amend Cap. 61, of the 24th Victoria, entitled “An Act to Consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough, and to authorize the Issue of Debentures on the security of Town Property and for other purposes.”
- “ 49.—An Act for the collection of Taxes for the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

- “ 50.—An Act to legalize a certain By-Law and certain Debentures of the Corporation of the Township of Bayham.
- “ 51.—An Act to Incorporate the Island of Point au Pelee, in Lake Erie, as a separate Municipality of the County of Essex.
- “ 57.—An Act to Incorporate the Bishop Strachan School.
- “ 58.—An Act respecting the London Collegiate Institute, and to change its name to Hellmuth College.
- “ 59.—An Act to Incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association,
- “ 60.—An Act to Incorporate the sisters of L'Hotel Dieu, for the Diocese of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario.
- “ 61.—An Act to Incorporate the Temporal Committee of Saint Andrew's Church, in the city of Ottawa, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee.
- “ 62.—An Act for the incorporation of the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, of Toronto.
- “ 63.—An Act to incorporate the Toronto Trust Company.
- “ 68.—An Act to incorporate the Royal Niagara Hotel Company.
- “ 69.—An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.
- “ 70.—An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, in the Town of Chatham, to sell lands held by them for the use of the congregation, and for other purposes.
- “ 71.—An Act respecting the grant of certain lands, in the Town of Woodstock, to certain Trustees, for the purposes of a Burial Ground for the members of the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Woodstock and its vicinity, to change the Trustees thereof, and to provide for the appointment of their successors.
- “ 72.—An Act to place the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Parsonage property, in the Township of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth, under the direction and provisions of the Model Deed of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connection with the English Conference, for the better management thereof.
- “ 74.—An Act to make valid Commissions for taking affidavits and bail informally issued, and acts done in pursuance thereof.
- “ 75.—An Act to give effect to an Indenture, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1868, and made between Edmond Allen Meredith and Anne Frances Meredith, his wife, of the first part; Mary Louisa Nauton, of the second part; Lewis William Ord and Sarah Harriette Ord, his wife, of the third part; William Charles Gwynne and Frederick William Jarvis, of the fourth part; and James Henderson, the younger, of the fifth part.
- “ 76.—An Act to vest the estate of the late George Paxton in Trustees.
- “ 77.—An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Canada, entitled “An Act to vest certain real estate of the late John Knatchbull Roche in the hands of Trustees.”
- “ 78. An Act to confirm the conveyance by John Saxton Campbell, formerly of the City of Quebec, merchant, acting by his Attorney, David Ramsay Stewart, to Thomas Eyre, late of the Town of Cobourg, Esquire, of Lots Numbers 25 and 26, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Hamilton, and to declare that the said conveyance vested in the said Thomas Eyre all the estate which the said John Saxton Campbell had, at the time of his death, in the said lands.
- “ 79.—An Act to authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit John Whitley as a member of the said Society, and as a Barrister-at-Law.

(Signed), JOHN A. MACDONALD.

the Local Legislatures possessed by the Government of the Dominion, of which order written and printed copies have been duly communicated to you, I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the consideration of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a certified copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relative to certain Acts of the Legislature of that Province, passed during its first Session, which appear to be objectionable and to require amendment or explanation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th July, 1868.

On a memorandum dated the 1st July, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, having reference to the following Acts, passed by Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its late Session, and reporting thereon as follows:

That the Second Section of Cap. 6, is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares, that wilfully false statement made before the Commissioner authorized to be appointed under the Act, is a misdemeanor, punishable in the same manner as wilful and corrupt perjury.

That this is Legislation respecting the criminal law, which appertains solely to the Parliament of the Dominion, and he recommends that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to this clause, suggesting that it should be repealed next Session, and no action taken upon it meanwhile.

That the 40th Section of this Act, is in his opinion, liable to the same objection, 31 Vic. Cap. 19. and the same course is recommended.

That the 82nd and 83rd Sections of this Act, are objectionable for the same 31 Vic. Cap. 20. reason.

31 Vic. Cap. 29. That the 50th Section of this Act is objectionable for the same reason.

That the 12th Section of this Act, provides a qualification at all the Parliamentary 31 Vic. Cap. 30. Elections.

That this clause, if it is meant to include the elections to the Parliament of Canada, is beyond the power of the Local Legislature.

That the 41st Section of the Union Act, provides that all the laws of the several Provinces, relating to Parliamentary Elections in force at the time of the Union, shall remain in force until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides.

That if the clause in question, is intended merely to apply to elections for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, it is inaccurate in expression.

That to avoid confusion, the Union Act confines the name of *Parliament* to the General Legislature. The Provincial Legislative bodies are styled uniformly as *Legislatures*.

He recommends that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to this section, and suggests that the same should be amended, so as to limit it expressly to elections for the Legislature of Ontario.

The Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

(Certified,)

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces, &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 9TH NOV., 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a certified copy of an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, respecting certain Acts therein mentioned, passed during the last Session of the Legislature of that Province, which have been left to their operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 6th November, 1868.

Upon a report dated the second November, 1868, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, stating, that after full consideration, he is of opinion, that the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its last Session, 31st Victoria, should, in addition to those mentioned in his report of the 16th June last, be left to their operation :—

An Act for the Incorporation of the Erie and Niagara Extension Railway Company.
31 Vic. Cap. 14.

An Act to amend Cap. 52 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled
31 Vic. Cap. 32. "An Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies."

31 Vic. Cap. 40. An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 41. An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 42. An Act to incorporate the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company.

An Act for the conversion of the ordinary Bonds and old Stock of the Brockville and
31 Vic. Cap. 44. Ottawa Railway into reduced Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act, entitled An Act to incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger
31 Vic. Cap. 45. Railway Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 52. An Act to grant certain powers to the Toronto Mutual Insurance Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 53. An Act for incorporating the Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

An Act to grant certain powers to the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance

31 Vic. Cap. 54. Association.

An Act to grant certain powers to the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance

31 Vic. Cap. 55. Company.

An Act to extend the powers of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance

31 Vic. Cap. 56. Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 65. An Act respecting the Grand River Navigation Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 66. An Act to incorporate the Rama Timber Transport Company.

31 Vic. Cap. 73. An Act to incorporate the Gananoque Water Power Company.

An Act to authorize the Crescent Petroleum Association of New York and Canada

31 Vic. Cap. 73. to hold and dispose of certain lands.

The Committee recommend that the Acts above mentioned be left to their operation.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

OTTAWA, 9th NOV., 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a certified copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relative to certain Acts therein mentioned, passed by

the Legislature of that Province during its last session, which appear to be objectionable, in whole or in part, and to require repeal or amendment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 5th November, 1868.

On a Report dated the 2nd November, 1868, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, stating that with reference to his report of the 1st July last, he now further reports as to the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its last Session, viz:—31st Victoria, Cap. 17.

That the 1st Section Cap. 17, which continues the Bankruptcy Act, passed by the late Province of Canada, being 7th Victoria, Cap. 10, and the 3rd Section which extends the period limited by the 4th Clause of the 29th and 30th Vic., Cap. 14, for the continuation of the operation of certain Savings Banks, are objectionable, as they profess to deal with the subjects of Bankruptcy and Savings Banks, which, by the British North America Act, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

(31st Vic., Cap. 38, entitled An Act to Incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company).

That this Act is objectionable, inasmuch as it Incorporates a Company for the purpose of the construction of a Bridge beyond the limits of the Province of Ontario.

It is especially desirable, that this Act should be repealed, inasmuch as its promoters, having ascertained the invalidity of the Act in question, procured another Act of Incorporation from the Parliament of Canada, at its last Session, being 31st Vic., Cap. 37. The same parties have therefore two Acts of Incorporation, and might set up pretensions to build two bridges under them.

31st Vic., Cap. 64, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade in the town of Guelph."

That it may be doubted whether this Act is not altogether *ultra vires*, as it incorporates a Company for the purpose of promoting and extending the Trade and Commerce of the Province, and as Legislation relating to the regulation of Trade and Commerce, is expressly committed to the Parliament of the Dominion by the Union Act.

The undersigned, however, would have recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, were it not for the 22nd and 23rd clauses, the first of which is an express provision affecting the regulation of Trade and Commerce, and the second concerns the Criminal Law, both of which subjects are evidently beyond the powers of the Local Legislature.

That the 6th Clause of Cap. 5, is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares counter-31 Vic. Cap. 5. feiting or imitation of stamps or stamped paper, for the purposes of that Act to be forgery, which is Legislation respecting the Criminal Law.

He, the Minister of Justice, recommends that the attention of the Local Government be called to the above, in order that the several clauses may be repealed during the coming meeting of the Legislature of Ontario.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

(Certified),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for a return shewing the number of persons who have located in the respective Townships, under the provisions of the Free Grant System, together with the additional number of acres, (if any), purchased by such locatees.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
December 2nd, 1868.

(9947.)

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 2nd Decr., 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, shewing the number of persons who have located in the respective townships, under the provisions of the Free Grant System, together with the additional number of acres, (if any), purchased by such locatees.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number located.	Number of acres purchased.
Muskoka	10	35
Draper	44	426
Macaulay	53	224
Watt	83	479
Foley	18	7
McDougall	60	538
Humphrey	59	544
Stephenson	102	252
Brunel	27	178
Chandos	2	None.
Cardiff	1	None.
Anstruther	8	None.
Monmouth	4	None.
	471	

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 1st December, 1868.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Separate Return of the number of incomplete Locations.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of applicants
Muskoka.....	7
Draper.....	24
Macaulay.....	17
Watt.....	35
Stephenson.....	28
Brunel.....	18
Monck.....	110
	239

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 1st December, 1868.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for a Return of the Principal and Interest Due on Crown, Clergy, Grammar and Common School Lands, respectively; the Principal and Interest to be given in separate columns.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
3rd December, 1868.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE ON LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

BRANT.

TOWNSHIP.	CROWN.		CLERGY.		COMMON SCHOOL.		GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TOTAL.	Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
A. Burford.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
B. Oakland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,505 99	.....
									389 69		
			1,142 99	1053 69						2,185 90	

BRUCE.

A. Arran.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,804 49	26,715 00	.....	.....	58,519 40	.....
B. Culross.....	27,499 77	23,108 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,607 77	.....
C. Brant.....	930 71	223 00	.....	.....	39,176 15	33,600 00	.....	.....	73,776 15	.....
D. Kincardine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,888 00	23,185 00	.....	.....	62,073 00	.....
E. Saugeen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,504 50	18,060 00	.....	.....	39,564 50	.....
F. Kintosh.....	25,013 90	21,304 00	.....	.....	55,835 65	46,901 00	.....	.....	102,736 65	.....
G. Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,440 70	36,120 00	.....	.....	74,919 88	.....
H. Greenock.....	40,717 88	34,202 00	.....	.....	79,679 30	64,830 00	.....	.....	144,509 30	.....
I. Elderslie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Bruce.....	20,169 38	16,931 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,094 38	.....
K. Carriak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	114,822 64	95,771 60	.....	.....	215,319 70	254,411 60	.....	.....	779,824 34	.....

CARLETON.

A. North Gower.....	.....	.....	1,633 85	1,589 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,382 85	.....
B. Fitzroy.....	91 60	63 60	683 35	651 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,408 95	.....
C. Genthorn.....	150 98	154 60	443 36	401 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189 78	.....
D. Huntley.....	141 00	162 60	710 37	601 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,465 57	.....
E. Nepean.....	.....	.....	407 60	172 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	579 60	.....

F. Gloucester G. March H. Osceola I. Torbolton J. Marlborough	312 10|	276 09	3,256 63|	2,999 09|	.....	.....	.....	6,843 10|
	76 35	75 60	254 35	144 09	.....	.....	.....	579 35
	53 00	53 00	124 02	134 92	.....	.....	.....	2,278 04
	64 60	51 00	314 70	374 07	.....	.....	.....	919 75
	344 70	25 00	4,221 81	2,443 96	.....	.....	.....	8,335 51
	1835 33	1,079 00	12,450 17	10,798 00	.....	.....	.....	26,632 50
DUNDAS.								
A. Mountain B. Matilda C. Winchester D. Williamsburg	.....	.....	872 51	339 90	.....	.....	.....	1,412 47
	.....	.....	804 16	474 53	.....	.....	.....	1,338 63
	.....	.....	502 69	354 20	.....	.....	.....	1,856 90
	.....	.....	1,028 34	1,465 20	.....	.....	.....	2,433 54
	.....	.....	3,297 65	2,773 99	.....	.....	.....	6,041 64
TORRHAM.								
A. Hope B. Carwright C. Cayen D. Clark E. Manvers	.....	.....	61 50	128 60	.....	.....	.....	181 50
	.....	.....	14 40	10 15	.....	.....	.....	24 55
	145 04	128 84	1,470 85	946 32	.....	.....	.....	2,691 65
	150 00	83 25	1,423 60	506 70	.....	.....	.....	1,940 45
	48 09	43 92	1,406 06	1,335 20	.....	.....	.....	3,033 12
	343 04	253 01	4,150 75	3,181 36	.....	.....	.....	7,931 17
ESSSEX.								
A. Colchester B. Tilbury (West) C. Rochester D. Malden E. Maidstone F. Mersea G. Gasfield H. Sandwich	37 45	58 47	1,242 69	651 85	.....	.....	.....	2,034 47
	2,035 45	337 00	440 00	211 20	.....	.....	.....	3,023 65
	641 33	278 96	81 00	3 15	.....	.....	.....	1,607 44
	.....	.....	1,430 80	243 76	.....	.....	.....	1,404 56
	785 05	435 50	1,106 48	419 94	.....	.....	.....	2,849 48
	194 40	58 32	1,183 44	500 55	.....	.....	.....	1,926 71
	68 99	57 87	887 20	154 39	.....	.....	.....	1,433 57
	.....	.....	403 70	922 35	.....	.....	.....	1,756 65
	3,825 48	1,226 12	7,042 42	2,937 11	.....	.....	.....	15,031 13

STATEMENT of Amount Due on Lands in the Province of Ontario, on 31st December, 1868.—*Continued.*

ELGIN.

TOWNSHIP.	CROWN.		CLERGY.		COMMON SCHOOL.		GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TOTAL.	Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
A. Aldenburgh	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
B. Dunwich	1,148 00	77 50	1,448 00	1,477 87	2,475 25	2,325 05	4,316 40	2,925 77	6,907 85	25,604 41	
C. Eglam			2,988 00	2,475 25	2,988 00	2,475 25	4,316 40	2,925 77	6,907 85		
D. Yarmouth			1,508 00	2,475 25	1,508 00	2,475 25	4,316 40	2,925 77	6,907 85		
E. Dorchester (South)			312 50	928 12	312 50	928 12	2,475 25	2,475 25	3,679 50		
F. Southwold			1,218 13	974 48	1,218 13	974 48	713 49	2,192 58	2,192 58		
G. Malahide			629 25	713 49	629 25	713 49		1,412 74	1,412 74		
	1,148 00	77 50	10,651 03	13,107 91							

FRONTENAC.

A. Hinchinbrooke	2,721 15	1,306 85	1,137 32	780 00					5,945 32		
B. Olden	2,243 13	1,005 64	1,114 42	580 00					5,004 19		
C. Oso	5,309 50	2,809 41	554 50	185 00					9,353 50		
D. Palmerston	2,409 80	1,232 20	272 00	112 75					4,026 75		
E. Portland	80 00	45 80	472 20	246 00					844 00		
F. Kamabee	427 40	447 31	130 00	27 43					1,432 13		
G. Charnodon	918 00	258 40							1,176 40		
H. Kingston			414 26	130 00					504 20		
I. Bedford	440 43	263 00	1,001 25	916 00					8,990 03		
J. Pilsburgh			67 00	30 38					97 98		
K. Stratton	108 80	71 52	130 00	99 07					489 39		
L. Lobbrough	1,112 73	635 00	194 00	69 95					2,061 58		
M. Barre	5,370 52	3,222 23							8,592 78		
	22,151 00	11,381 26	5,617 40	3,225 69			3,869 35	2,320 00	48,565 40		

GLENGARRY.

A. Chantliffburg	148 89	50 60	.....	.....	.....	199 40
B. Kenyon	2,839 94	2,935 38	.....	.....	.....	5,805 29
C. Jamieson	1,453 80	1,277 25	.....	.....	.....	2,731 05
D. Laethel	886 47	1,011 80	.....	.....	.....	1,821 47
	5,270 21	5,278 01	.....	.....	.....	10,557 22

GRENVILLE.

A. Augusta.....	4,822 94	4,228 93	.....	.....	.....	9,051 87
B. Edwardsburgh.....	3,381 90	4,275 02	.....	.....	.....	7,656 92
C. Oxford	3,197 40	4,262 46	.....	.....	247 00	8,324 62
D. South Gower	1,528 32	1,638 09	.....	.....	.....	3,166 32
E. Wolford.....	1,985 41	1,519 19	.....	.....	.....	3,504 60
	137 76	15,423 40	.....	.....	247 00	31,704 33

GREY.

A. Sullivan.....	105 00	51 25	52,488 50	45,398 92	.....	98,087 61
B. Sydenham	3,576 25	2,175 06	9,756 10	4,871 13	.....	20,379 33
C. Melancton	5,073 30	400 46	14,967 82	10,894 88	.....	29,282 87
D. Glencly	31,574 68	27,368 16	34,300 32	29,472 40	.....	64,815 53
E. Osprey .....	.....	.....	4,751 85	3,460 78	.....	58,812 81
F. Normanby	6,562 35	5,857 35	3,929 83	.....	.....	32,232 63
G. Euphrasia	13,056 55	11,668 01	13,610 81	11,563 91	.....	20,883 23
H. Holland	2,924 55	2,501 94	.....	.....	.....	49,229 31
I. Collingwood	293 40	253 76	.....	.....	.....	13,624 30
J. St. Vincent	17,792 73	15,945 28	.....	.....	.....	2,782 16
K. Ardenesia .....	.....	.....	41,938 50	35,227 92	.....	33,733 01
L. Bendinck .....	.....	.....	53,364 94	44,116 48	.....	77,166 42
M. Permont	1,008 75	730 69	8,491 58	7,126 00	.....	37,481 42
N. Parly .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,416 33
O. Preston	77,397 76	66,420 05	19,038 71	273,689 42	67,562 12	115,193 13
	.....	.....	12,278 83	226,113 27	48,636 00	782,146 13

STATEMENT of Amounts Due on Lands in the Province of Ontario, on 31st December, 1868.—Continued.

HURON.

TOWNSHIP.	CROWN.		CHURCH.		COMMON SCHOOL.		GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TOTAL.	Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Prin. bal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
A. Ashfield	1,000 00	87 25	1,087 25	1,143 33	11,231 39	10,988 96	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
B. Goy	2,617 45	2,221 54	4,839 00	.....	25,735 25	22,335 74	.....	.....	25,565 86	25,565 86	
C. Howick	28,143 25	22,430 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,981 69	52,981 69	
D. Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,338 10	17,935 39	.....	.....	50,629 50	50,629 50	
E. Turnberry	255 00	.....	.....	.....	18,471 40	14,735 64	.....	.....	37,263 30	37,263 30	
F. Wawanosh	32,312 32	25,463 03	57,775 35	2,142 10	14,325 29	12,922 49	.....	.....	33,267 04	33,267 04	
			3,413 13	3,255 65	89,332 26	77,367 91	.....	.....	31,993 66	31,993 66	
							.....	.....	231,580 36	231,580 36	

HALTON.

A. Esplanade	1,894 25	.....	1,894 25	1,945 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,188 25	3,188 25	
B. Trafalgar	1,394 50	.....	1,394 50	1,445 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730 50	2,730 50	
C. Nelson	500 00	.....	500 00	607 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147 03	1,147 03	
D. Nassagaweya	1,075 70	.....	1,075 70	1,275 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348 70	2,348 70	
			4,810 45	4,623 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,434 45	9,434 45	

HASTINGS.

A. Lincoln	1,211 20	521 00	1,732 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,331 40	5,331 40	
B. Cumberland .....	.....	121 17	121 17	5,143 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,145 45	11,145 45	
C. Tudor	347 37	4,305 92	4,653 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,495 19	13,495 19	
D. Bangor	352 03	627 04	979 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,569 04	1,569 04	

STATEMENT of Amounts due on Lands in the Province of Ontario.—Continued.

L A N A R K—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	CROWN.		CLERGY.		COMMON SCHOOL.		GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TOTAL.	Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Brought forward</i>									3,351 77		
H. Montague	924 00	117 60	1,652 77	1,453 00					1,625 08		
I. Bathurst	346 70	166 00	670 38	442 00					1,931 31		
J. Drummond	82 25	33 60	384 06	325 00					426 00		
K. Elmsley, N.			233 63	218 00					685 00		
L. Lavant	404 00	212 00	48 60	21 40					3,878 08		
M. South Hurbrooke	1,437 08	563 60	530 00	418 00					2,728 66		
N. Lanark	480 80	250 12	1,402 17	835 57							
	7,036 67	4,081 12	12,449 63	9,556 67						34,172 89	

L E E D S.

A. Leeds	472 00	225 00	2,171 93	2,216 12					5,085 05		
B. Crosby (N.)	120 00	51 05	3,075 08	1,883 78					5,129 91		
C. Burgess (S.)	84 00	31 24	878 52	746 33					1,740 69		
D. Pastard	181 50	34 40	2,983 20	1,262 65					4,461 86		
E. Yonge			3,925 65	2,361 65					6,287 30		
F. Crosby (S.)			1,340 52	891 92					2,202 44		
G. Elmsley (S.)			1,478 55	533 00					2,408 55		
H. Kitley			792 32	608 00					1,400 32		
I. Escoff.			755 65	725 00					1,480 65		
J. Elizabethdown			992 30	528 60					1,520 30		
K. Lansdowne	171 60	73 00	1,568 77	1,425 60					3,237 77		
	1,028 50	414 69	19,961 99	13,549 05						34,954 24	

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

A. Richmond	185 92	114 10	1,144 79	622 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,006 97
B. Kalata	5,286 15	2,641 85	895 54	373 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,068 15
C. Brimston .....	.....	.....	265 78	110 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	315 78
D. Camden (E.) .....	.....	.....	1,976 61	1,497 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,474 08
E. Sheffield .....	.....	.....	1,144 79	594 85	.....	.....	6,029 14	3,620 00	12,078 76
F. Angelsea	1,209 00	.....	476 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675 64
.....	6,672 07	3,464 96	5,568 43	3,593 76	.....	.....	6,029 14	3,620 00	28,649 78

LAMBTON.

A. Brooke	2,511 51	1,465 35	653 30	399 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,929 26
B. Plympton .....	.....	.....	112 06	100 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 68
C. Euphonia	150 00	79 04	509 70	139 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	839 42
D. Warwick	1,163 50	674 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,837 91
E. Moore	75 06	42 53	92 50	163 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	318 85
F. Somalia .....	.....	.....	491 00	317 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	808 28
G. Enickillon .....	.....	.....	977 00	342 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319 18
H. Service .....	.....	.....	148 00	143 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	251 37
I. Dawn	632 00	135 35	644 35	134 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,034 18
.....	4,592 01	2,383 67	5,754 06	2,144 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,910 53

MIDDLESEX.

A. Moss .....	.....	.....	323 86	335 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	659 61
B. Westminster .....	.....	.....	849 03	1,425 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,274 50
C. Lobo .....	.....	.....	253 40	416 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	675 55
D. Canadoc .....	.....	.....	423 36	539 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025 80
E. Donchester .....	.....	.....	1,750 97	1,444 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,194 82
F. Ekfril .....	.....	.....	438 00	559 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	997 30
G. Akelaide .....	.....	.....	1,883 60	1,214 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,098 26
.....	.....	.....	5,997 37	6,675 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,673 02

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A. Alnwick .....	.....	.....	515 95	301 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	820 90
B. Brighton .....	.....	.....	2,840 30	1,769 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,609 71
C. Crumbe .....	.....	.....	1,847 60	994 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,841 61
D. Haldimand .....	.....	.....	1,927 24	1,327 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255 10
E. Hamilton .....	.....	.....	293 28	222 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	555 48
F. Murray .....	.....	.....	2,177 50	1,465 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,213 00
G. Percy .....	.....	.....	2,155 25	1,438 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,023 26
H. Seymour .....	.....	.....	5,644 73	6,911 52	.....	.....	2,637 23	1,264 00	15,755 55
.....	.....	.....	17,529 61	13,399 37	.....	.....	2,637 23	1,264 00	35,035 21

P R I N T I N G.									
<i>Z.</i> Roach	122 21	135 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 16	.....
<i>Z.</i> Scott	128 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	736 60	.....
<i>Z.</i> Trench	128 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,052 51	.....
<i>Z.</i> Cambridge	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 35	.....
<i>Z.</i> Wiley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 60	.....
	60,654 04	6,503 26	7,206 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,471 42	.....
P R I N T I N G.									
<i>A.</i> Alfred	1,184 00	200 00	1,384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,506 73	.....
<i>B.</i> Crockett	400 00	200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,751 64	.....
<i>C.</i> Hawkebury, E. .....	.....	.....	1,424 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,570 50	.....
<i>C.</i> Hawkebury, W. .....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 35	.....
<i>D.</i> Phauloyne	772 38	600 00	1,372 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,912 36	.....
	2,354 02	2,000 00	6,254 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,740 58	.....
P R I N T I N G.									
<i>A.</i> Alford .....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049 02	.....
<i>B.</i> Arnold .....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	609 38	.....
<i>C.</i> Gillis .....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,895 91	.....
<i>D.</i> Hallowell .....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 42	.....
<i>E.</i> Mansel .....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,331 05	.....
<i>F.</i> Sepulchre .....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,322 18	.....
	.....	.....	7,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,117 86	.....
P R I N T I N G.									
<i>A.</i> Belmore .....	.....	.....	6,128 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,795 19	.....
<i>B.</i> Mather .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 85	.....
<i>C.</i> Harvey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350 87	.....
<i>D.</i> Palmer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,107 50	.....
<i>E.</i> Lang .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,839 39	.....
<i>F.</i> O'Connell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,478 00	.....
<i>G.</i> Asch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,334 50	.....
<i>H.</i> Langdon, N. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630 20	.....
<i>I.</i> Toner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,630 30	.....
<i>J.</i> Brough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 20	.....
<i>K.</i> Smith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,089 22	.....
	4,555 75	2,478 00	13,771 10	14,032 00	.....	.....	.....	35,236 83	.....

STATEMENT of Amounts Due on Lands in the Province of Ontario, on 31st December, 1868.—Continued.

P E E L.

TOWNSHIP.	CROWN.		CHURCH.		COMMON SCHOOL.		GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TOTAL.	Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
A. Allion	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
B. Chelton .....	.....	.....	523 50	418 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 50	.....
C. Chinguacousy .....	.....	.....	2,569 85	1,240 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,830 85	.....
D. Toronto .....	.....	.....	1,143 00	1,221 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,469 00	.....
	.....	.....	1,493 76	1,113 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,519 76	.....
	.....	.....	5,636 11	4,025 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,761 11	
P E R T H.											
A. Elton	10,610 10	8,568 10	.....	.....	15,680 65	13,406 40	.....	.....	48,265 25	.....
B. Mornington .....	.....	.....	54,252 95	35,806 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,059 27	.....
C. Wallace	13,133 06	9,655 20	.....	.....	12,789 95	9,400 48	.....	.....	44,978 69	.....
	23,743 16	18,223 30	54,252 95	35,806 32	28,470 60	22,806 88	.....	.....	.....	183,303 21	
B U S S E L.											
A. Clarence	1,459 28	1,704 10	2,009 65	1,687 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,350 69	.....
B. Cumberland	546 40	859 60	1,913 69	1,559 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,239 75	.....
C. Cambridge	256 00	243 00	881 13	453 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508 15	.....
D. Tassell	255 67	138 50	1,559 00	922 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,895 97	.....
	3,416 75	2,903 20	6,342 80	4,023 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,204 56	
B E N N E T W.											
A. Adenstone	11,859 46	7,939 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,789 40	.....
B. Griffith	1,552 81	651 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,203 81	.....

C. Alice	10,520 33	5,019 99				15,539 33	
D. North Algona.....	650 80	155 30				806 10	
E. Bithfield	1,501 44	730 09				2,231 46	
F. Bagel	4,581 40	2,748 06				7,329 26	
G. Ironley	10,906 42	6,433 09				17,339 42	
H. Broughton	2,700 27	1,824 05				4,524 23	
I. Cranian	6,543 72	3,155 49				9,728 72	
J. McNab	579 60	585 00				1,065 00	
K. Radcliffe	1,922 86	210 60				1,441 00	
L. Brudenell	8,942 57	4,825 05				12,807 97	
M. Wilberforce	10,788 93	7,147 09				18,515 05	
N. Wenthurst	993 30	849 09				2,875 70	
O. Stafford	2,159 73	1,555 03				3,714 73	
P. Pembroke			299 47	288 03		597 47	
Q. Ross			743 39	548 63		1,296 50	
R. Rolph	1,838 63	899 03				2,698 60	
S. Petawawa	5,077 63	2,427 09				7,484 60	
T. Natawachan	340 86	152 03				702 80	
U. Lyndoch	905 89	211 09				1,176 80	
V. Ross	351 47	273 09				624 47	
W. McNab		555 82		421 03		1,016 82	
X. Horton	73 00	61 60		1,025 00		1,835 00	
Y. Buchanan	1,028 00	368 00				1,336 00	
	84,442 56	48,249 36		2,290 00		138,480 15	

S I M C O E.

A. Adiala	294 72	553 63	1,901 25	1,840 00		4,294 97	
B. Simidale	2,418 63	1,682 10	3,267 67	2,480 29		9,572 07	
C. Tiny	1,572 00	1,641 33	3,635 70	2,950 30		9,550 80	
D. Mauchedash	409 42	823 63				785 00	
E. Mahur	2,077 64	1,924 38	2,604 65	1,728 00		8,092 50	
F. Imisli	129 00	73 60	718 59	739 00		1,799 59	
G. To-sawinto	667 49	328 43	703 06	579 00		2,068 40	
H. Flos	7,379 39	3,169 63	4,482 43	1,655 55		16,017 00	
I. Morrison	5,789 39	3,816 10				9,605 00	
J. Oro	40 68	4 95	2,092 68	1,145 00		4,221 95	
K. Gilla	1,697 69	731 00	7,914 34	4,160 39		14,423 40	
L. Nottawasaga	975 25	255 75	2,541 10	1,936 59		5,780 60	
M. Tecumseth	492 60	11 03	180 60	235 00		981 00	
N. Essa	434 00	285 40	1,933 40	721 60		3,374 40	
O. Vespra	793 00	192 20	1,246 75	800 00		2,961 95	
P. Tay	555 00	141 60	1,243 15	1,814 60		3,453 75	
Q. Mono	210 60	176 00	1,228 00	720 00		2,834 00	
R. Medonte	252 00	150 80	2,210 00	1,133 00		3,745 80	
S. Gwillimbury (W)	195 00	147 26	462 25	580 85		1,385 37	
T. Muskoka	2,688 10	805 00				3,583 10	
	27,993 07	14,141 86	41,253 21	25,242 91		108,631 05	

STATEMENT of Amounts Due on Lands in the Province of Ontario, on 31st December, 1868.—Continued.

S T O R M O N T.

TOWNSHIP.	CROWN.		CLERGY.		COMMON SCHOOLS.		GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
A. Finch			2,100 22	1,121 05					3,221 27		
B. Osabuck			848 97	511 59					1,360 56		
C. Roxborough			2,132 21	1,290 08					3,422 29		
			5,141 55	3,038 12						8,179 67	
V I C T O R I A.											
A. Somerville	4,353 95	2,010 00	2,044 30	975 00					9,394 25		
B. Ryde	161 06	45 00							210 00		
C. Verulam	728 89	321 00	2,255 61	1,350 00					4,055 50		
D. Ops	253 48	153 00	47 60	275 10					1,130 48		
E. Oakley	80 00	21 00							101 00		
F. Macdoug	2,470 40	993 00							3,463 40		
G. Lutterworth	4,005 65	1,360 00							5,365 65		
H. Mariposa	463 00	3 10							466 10		
I. Penden	382 66	114 00	1,278 21	684 00					2,795 57		
J. Emily	73 37	62 00	2,053 00	1,750 00					3,993 77		
K. Hindon	80 00	15 00							95 00		
L. Eldon	2,835 16	1,733 00	2,652 35	981 00					7,572 51		
M. Draper	1,191 06	425 00							1,617 06		
N. Laxton	6,988 20	3,352 00							10,340 20		
O. Beasley	204 70	81 00	198 00	77 60					563 70		
P. Carden	11,162 19	5,352 00							16,514 19		
Q. Patton	1,337 55	649 00							1,987 55		
R. Fitch	2,537 40	1,333 00							3,870 40		
S. Ainslie	2,518 63	1,298 00							3,816 63		
	42,154 06	20,127 60	10,330 81	6,036 60						78,757 49	

W E N T W O R T H.									
A. Ancaster	1,263 00	536 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,136 00	.....
B. Beverly	916 58	990 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,906 58	.....
C. Glandford	57 73	48 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 75	.....
D. Flamborough, W.	487 43	1,052 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049 03	.....
E. Flamborough, E.	110 60	113 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 00	.....
F. Binbrook	324 72	602 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926 72	.....
.....	3,536 14	3,767 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,353 14	.....
W E L L E S L E Y.									
A. Maryborough	53,763 45	57,570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,333 45	.....
B. Arthur	16,661 50	10,410 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,365 00	.....
C. Amaranth	6,643 86	4,333 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,692 00	.....
D. Erin	28,187 24	21,693 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,973 00	.....
E. Luther	528 45	610 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,724 96	.....
F. Ramosa	60,114 00	73,153 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148 79	.....
G. Peel	20,241 42	30,360 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,251 46	.....
H. Minto	186,172 01	170,715 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,155 00	.....
I. Puslinch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,891 52	.....
.....	81,557 68	67,336 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512,651 46	.....
W A T E R L O O.									
A. Wellesley (Eastern and Western Divisions)	53,023 31	26,432 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,656 59	.....
V O R E.									
A. East Gwillimbury	322 23	273 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259 94	.....
B. North Gwillimbury	391 50	327 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 70	.....
C. Georgina	164 00	151 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,408 00	.....
D. Markham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,432 30	.....
E. Scarboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317 00	.....
F. Vaughan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,772 63	.....
G. York	877 70	777 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,621 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,072 94	.....

STATEMENT of Amounts Due on Lands in the Province of Ontario, on 31st December, 1868.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	CROWN.		CLERGY.		COMMON SCHOOL.		GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		TOTAL.	Total Due in the County.	REMARKS.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
1. Brant	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
2. Bruce	114,322 64	95,771 00	1,122 90	1,053 30	315,319 70	294,411 00				2,185 90	
3. Carlton	1,855 52	1,559 69	12,562 17	10,798 69						779,824 34	
4. Chatham			3,267 65	2,773 99						26,862 50	
5. Durham	333 64	253 01	4,150 75	3,481 37						6,041 64	
6. Essex	3,825 48	1,253 12	7,642 42	2,937 11						7,931 17	
7. Gloucest.	1,118 08	757 50	19,651 00	13,107 51						15,031 13	
8. Frontenac	22,151 60	11,281 28	5,617 49	3,223 60			3,869 35	2,320 00		23,664 41	
9. Glengary			3,219 21	5,278 01			320 00	247 00		48,566 40	
10. Grenville	130 00	137 78	14,915 97	15,923 69			57,562 12	49,636 00		10,557 22	
11. Huron	77,267 76	65,429 07	12,278 80	10,998 71	273,669 42	226,113 27				31,704 33	Nothing Due.
12. Haldimand	32,242 32	25,463 66	3,416 12	3,255 65	89,322 26	77,867 94				782,146 13	
13. Halton			5,911 45	4,623 60						231,580 36	
14. Hastings	35,371 73	14,619 51	33,615 22	3,967 24						9,434 45	
15. Kent	9,519 63	4,773 88	8,632 18	3,862 41						115,984 50	
16. Lanark	7,688 07	4,081 12	13,449 68	9,556 67						26,194 10	
17. Leeds	1,628 50	474 69	19,931 69	13,549 66						34,172 89	
18. Lennox & Addington	6,672 67	3,461 49	5,568 48	3,408 10			6,029 14	3,630 00		34,954 24	
19. Lincoln	4,562 61	2,288 67	2,783 66	2,114 83						28,649 78	
20. Middlesex			4,111 37	4,851 62						12,910 53	Nothing Due.
21. Northumberland			17,539 61	13,594 37			2,637 23	1,264 00		8,943 02	
22. Norfolk	440 69	184 86	16,466 86	16,164 89			18,981 88	15,322 60		35,035 21	
23. Oxford			4,273 59	2,790 56			2,417 50	2,175 00		67,500 34	
24. Ontario	10,534 80	6,931 50	7,503 56	6,685 76						11,656 59	
25. Prescott	2,403 62	2,654 56	6,286 37	5,696 03						31,471 42	
26. Prince Edward			7,530 85	5,131 00						15,740 58	
27. Peterborough	4,555 73	2,878 09	13,771 10	14,032 00						13,111 86	
28. Peel			5,666 11	4,695 00						35,236 83	
29. Perth	23,743 16	18,223 30	54,252 67	35,806 32	28,470 60	22,806 88				9,761 11	
30. Russell	2,415 75	2,906 24	6,242 89	4,628 81						183,303 21	
31. Renfrew	84,442 56	48,259 50	3,488 29	2,230 00						17,294 56	
										138,480 15	

32. Simcoe	27,993 07	14,141 86	41,253 21	25,242 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,631 05
33. Stormont .....	.....	.....	5,141 55	3,038 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,179 67
34. Victoria	42,194 08	20,127 00	10,339 81	6,096 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,757 49
35. Wentworth .....	.....	.....	3,596 14	3,757 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,353 14
36. Welland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nothing Due.
36. Wellington	81,557 68	67,606 32	186,172 31	176,715 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512,051 46
37. Waterloo .....	.....	.....	53,023 81	29,632 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,656 59
38. York	877 70	757 90	6,102 68	5,334 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,072 94
	599,825 43	415,675 56	623,212 42	506,527 54	706,791 98	581,199 09	101,817 22	73,584 00	.....	3,608,633 24

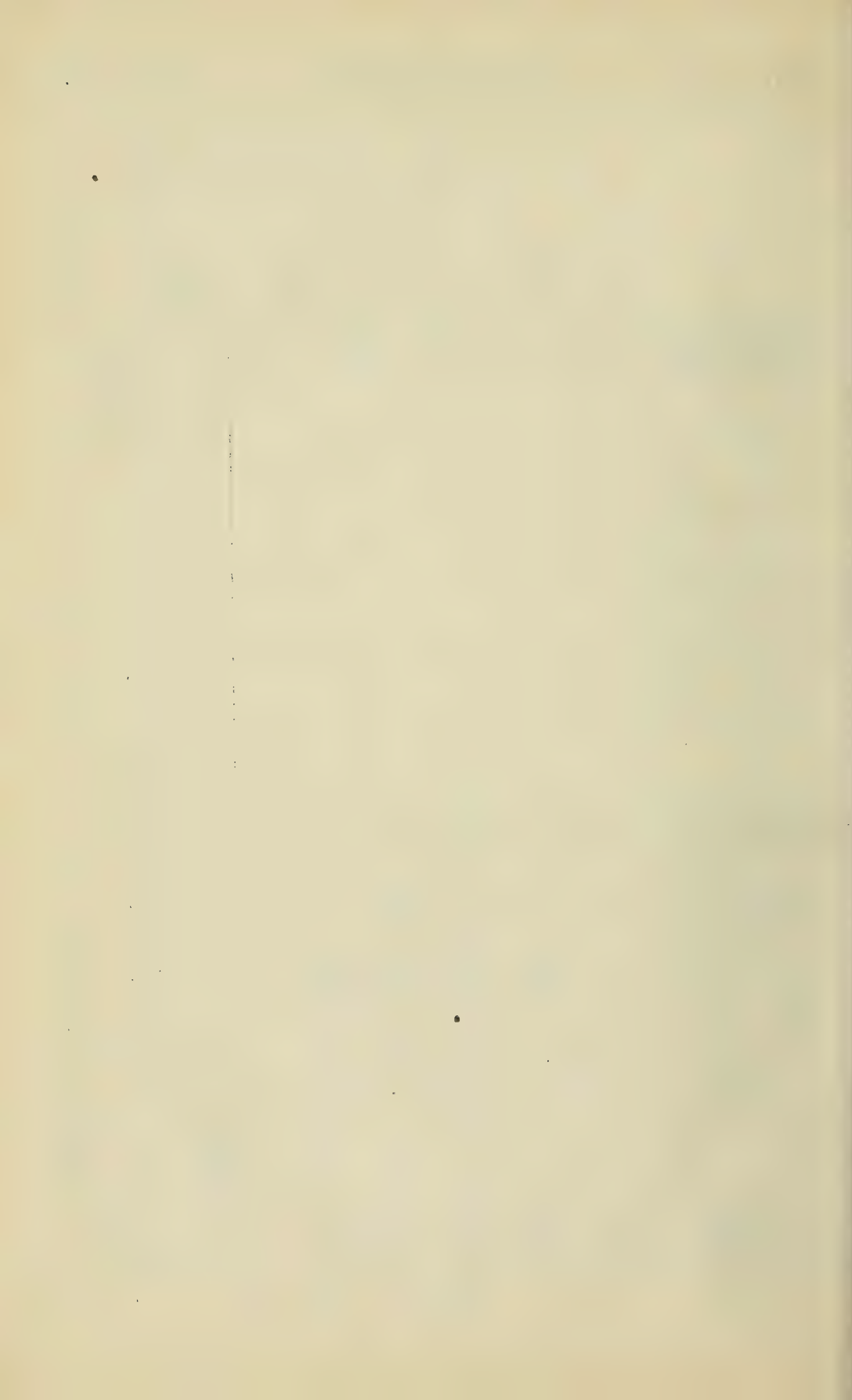
S U M M A R Y .

	Principal	Interest	\$	cts.
CROWN LANDS	Principal	Interest	599,825 43	415,675 56
	Principal	Interest	623,212 42	506,527 54
CHEERY LANDS	Principal	Interest	706,791 98	581,199 09
	Principal	Interest	101,817 22	73,584 00
CAMPION SCHOOL LANDS	Principal	Interest	175,401 22	3,608,633 24
GRAHAM SCHOOL LANDS	Principal	Interest .....	.....	.....

Total Principal	\$2,031,647 05
Total Interest	1,576,986 19
	\$3,608,633 24

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 3rd December, 1868.

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for a copy of any Petition or Report made to the Government by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, touching the affairs of the said Institution.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1868.

*To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B.,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

The Petition of the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That the Hospital is sufficiently commodious for the reception and treatment of, at least, two hundred and fifty in-door patients.

That there are beds and bedding for about one hundred and twenty patients, and it would require \$2,000 to purchase additional bedding for one hundred and thirty beds, to make up the complement to two hundred and fifty beds. That the average number of in-door patients, from the opening of the Hospital in 1856, to the present time, has been about $85\frac{1}{10}$. That there are, at the present time, in the Hospital, sixty-seven patients, of whom twenty-five are free or non-paying patients, and forty-two are paying patients.

That the general yearly income of the Hospital for several years past, has been about \$19,000; for the year 1866, it was \$20,445 07, composed of the following items:

Rents and interest	-	-	-	-	\$5,482 20
Government Grant,	-	-	-	-	11,200 00
Payment by patients	-	-	-	-	2,561 38
Fees from Medical Students, and other small resources,	-	-	-	-	1,201 49
					<hr/> \$20,445 07

That the income for the present year has been, and to the end of the year, may be anticipated to be as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Rents and interest,	-	-	-	-	\$4,212 15
Government Grant,	-	-	-	-	11,200 00
Students' fees,	-	-	-	-	878 00
Payment of mortgage,	-	-	-	-	532 97
Pay patients,	-	-	-	-	496 05
					<hr/> \$17,319 17

Estimated receipts to 1st January, 1869.

Rents and interest, - - - -	\$1,300 00	
Students' fees, (none.) - - - -		
Pay patients, - - - -	700 00	
		<u>2,000 00</u>
		\$19,319 17

Of this amount there has yet to be received,

Students' fees, - - - -	160 00	
Pay patients - - - -	496 05	
		<u>\$656 05</u>
<i>Less</i>		
Disbursements by Steward, for articles not included in tenders for supplies, and amount of corporation for taxes - - - -	470 07	
		<u>185 98</u>
		\$19,505 15

Disbursements to 1st November, 1868.

Hospital expenses, - - - -	\$3,344 20	
Salaries and wages, - - - -	1,347 14	
Medicines, - - - -	682 17	
Insurance, - - - -	361 90	
Interest on debentures, - - - -	4,460 00	
Bedding, - - - -	200 00	
Repairs, - - - -	1,427 10	
Hospital and office furniture, - - - -	112 50	
Acct. Debenture debt, - - - -	838 40	
Repayment of loan, J. McDonald, Esq., - - - -	431 31	
Contingencies, - - - -	898 35	
		<u>14,103 70</u>

Estimated disbursements to 1st January, 1869.

Hospital expenses, - - - -	\$2,000 00	
Salaries and wages at present rates, - - - -	390 00	
Medicines, including amount owing, - - - -	300 00	
Insurance, - - - -	33 80	
Interest on Debenture debt, - - - -	520 00	
Contingencies, including repairs - - - -	250 00	
Due for pay patients and Students' fees, - - - -	185 98	
Cash in Bank, - - - -	1,444 82	
		<u>5,124 60</u>
		\$19,227 67

At the present rate of expenditure, the available means may be sufficient until the beginning of the year 1869.

That the expense of maintaining efficiently two hundred and fifty patients for a year, will be as follows:—

Hospital expenditure, being at the rate of 37½ cents per day for each patient, - - - -	\$25,000 00
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Salaries and Wages.

Secretary and Treasurer, per annum, - - -	\$1,200 00	
Medical Superintendent, - - -	1,200 00	
Steward, - - -	600 00	
Matron, - - -	400 00	
2 Orderlies, at \$10 per month, - - -	240 00	
3 Yard-men, 1 at \$12, 2 at \$10 per month, -	384 00	
21 Nurses, day and night, at \$8 " -	2,016 00	
4 Laundry maids, 1 at \$9, 3 at \$8 per month, -	396 00	
1 Cook at \$9, 1 assistant at \$8 per month, -	204 00	
2 Housemaids, at \$8 per month, - - -	192 00	
		6,832 00
Medicines, - - -	- - -	2,000 00
Insurance, - - -	- - -	362 00
Contingencies, - - -	- - -	2,000 00
Repairs to building, - - -	- - -	1,000 00
Renewal of bedding, - - -	- - -	1,000 00
		<u>\$38,194 00</u>

The expense of maintaining one hundred and twenty-five patients for a year will be as follows:—

Hospital expenditure, being at the rate of $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day for each patient, - - -	\$12,924 00
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Salaries and Wages.

Secretary and Treasurer, per annum, . -	\$1,000 00	
Medical Superintendent, - - -	1,000 00	
Steward, - - -	400 00	
Matron, - - -	300 00	
2 Orderlies, at \$10 per month, - - -	240 00	
11 Nurses, day and night, at \$8 per month, -	1,056 00	
3 Laundry maids, 1 at \$9, 2 at \$8 per month, -	300 00	
1 Cook at \$9, 1 assistant at \$8 per month, -	204 00	
2 Housemaids, at \$8 per month, - - -	192 00	
		4,692 00
Medicines, - - -	- - -	1,400 00
Insurance, - - -	- - -	362 00
Contingencies, - - -	- - -	2,000 00
Repairs of building, - - -	- - -	1,000 00
Renewal of bedding, - - -	- - -	700 00
		<u>\$23,078 00</u>

That this sum might be provided for conveniently by some method to be approved of by the wisdom and discretion of your Excellency, and with hardly any appreciable burden on the country, or on the section of it from which it may be raised.

That the sum of \$23,078, which is the estimate for one hundred and twenty-five patients, less the sum of say \$7,600, the amount of private income, may be granted to your petitioners, and that any demand beyond this sum shall only be paid by the Crown, upon duly certified vouchers, that there is a greater number of patients in hospital than one hundred and twenty-five; and that such payment shall be made for the additional patients at the rate per month of \$88 for every ten, and so in proportion for any greater number beyond one hundred and twenty-five, and upon its being satisfactorily shown that the funds of the Hospital have been carefully administered, and are insufficient, by reason of such increase of patients, to meet the enlarged demand.

That the sum of \$39,000, as appears by the supplies, was granted last year for Hos-

pitals and charities, of which \$26,880 was devoted to Hospitals, and of this the sum of \$11,200 was granted to the Toronto Hospital.

That if this sum of \$26,880 be increased to \$50,000, it will create a burden on the country of only the fifty-third part of a cent in the dollar, on the assessed value of real and personal property, taking the year 1866 as the standard, and which for that year amounted to \$264,496,744; but the returns for the year 1867 will, no doubt, if published, shew a larger assessed valuation.

But if it be thought advisable to apportion the Province into certain districts, for Hospital purposes and assessment, the area which might be properly assigned for the Toronto division, might extend from and include, the County of Northumberland on the east, and the County of Peel on the west, embracing the whole of the country to the north of this section.

The returns for the year 1866 shew the assessed value of real and personal property in this area to be as follows :—

Northumberland and Durham.....	\$10,196,648
Ontario	7,472,085
Peel	6,632,292
Peterborough	2,293,553
Simcoe	5,249,724
York	13,561,816

CITIES AND TOWNS SEPARATED FROM COUNTRY.

Toronto.....	23,298,049
Cobourg	1,316,483
Peterborough	1,193,374
Port Hope.....	1,123,090
Total	\$72,337,114

To raise the sum of \$38,194, which is the estimate for 250 patients, the rate upon this area would be the nineteenth part of a cent on the dollar, and so in proportion for any smaller sum which may be allowed for a reduced number of patients. The objection which may fairly be raised to these sectional Hospitals, is, that patients beyond the assigned limits will constantly be claiming to be admitted, and perhaps they can scarcely be excluded; for it would be almost cruelty to reject any one who was sick, and required relief, merely because he was not a resident of the area; and this will be found to be the case, chiefly when there are difficult cases to be dealt with, and at those places where there is no skilful medical staff to treat them.

It will also frequently happen that emigrants on their transit, and travellers and others who are within any particular section, for merely temporary purposes, may require the benefit of an hospital, and it can scarcely be said that any one of any of these classes is properly a charge upon the section where he happens for the time to be, and entitled to participate in the Hospital provision for that section. Yet such cases must be provided for; but the conclusion is, that Hospital establishments can be best and most satisfactorily conducted and maintained by making them public charities, and providing for them by a Provincial, and not merely by a local taxation.

Your petitioners beg further to shew that for the year 1867, no Legislative grant was made to the Hospital; they believe that the allowance for the first half of that year, the Dominion Legislature will still make good, and they humbly pray that the remaining half of the allowance, for the latter half of that year, may be granted a part of this sum. Your petitioners would desire to lay out in erecting a building, quite isolated from the main Hospital, and in fitting it up, and furnishing it for the reception of patients affected with small-pox and other dangerous contagious diseases, the want of which has been so fatally felt on several occasions.

Your petitioners desire, also, to call attention to the great necessity there is for an Hospital for incurables,—for those who are neither proper inmates of a curative establishment, nor fitted for ordinary Houses of Indigence or Refuge. They are unfit for an Hos-

pital adapted and intended for curable cases ; yet they occupy the beds which should be devoted to a wholly different class of patients. In all hospitals, such persons will occasionally gain admittance, and even although received at first as curable, it is afterwards found they are beyond the power of cure ; yet they cannot be turned out, friendless, houseless, and in poverty ; but still they are in the place where they are doing the greatest possible harm, excluding those who would really benefit by admission, without receiving the benefit they would derive in an asylum in which food and clothing are principally supplied. These incurables are not proper objects, either for places for the cure of the destitute and helpless, because they require the constant attendance of the physician : and medical aid and expenditure are not the chief, but a merely accessorial part of the relief there administered.

While the Hospital can furnish medicine and medical attendance, it cannot rightly give house-room, food or clothing ; and while the Poor House can give these three, it cannot rightly supply the medicine and medical attendance so constantly required by the patient. A building especially adapted for this unfortunate class, distinguished as incurables, becomes, then, a necessary part of a well arranged system of public charity.

Your petitioners also pray that provision may be made for the payment of the present outstanding debenture debt of the Hospital, amounting to \$58,000.

The debt was incurred in erecting and fitting up the Hospital ; for a considerable part of this sum, which has been for some time overdue, your petitioners are obliged to pay the yearly rate of eight per cent, because they are unable to dispose of their property to pay the debt.

The interest which is paid is	-	-	-	-	\$4320
The interest at six per cent is	-	-	-	-	3480
					<hr/>
There is therefore a sum of	-	-	-	-	\$840

annually lost to the Hospital and to the public by this excessive payment, which would be saved, if the property of the Hospital were in that convertible form that it could be disposed of in discharge of the debt.

Your petitioners are quite willing that the amount of interest which would be saved by the payment of the debt, should be deducted from any payment or allowance which may be made by the Legislature to the Hospital, in addition to the deduction also of six per cent. interest upon the capital sum ; in this manner the public will gain directly to the extent so saved, instead of its going, as it has done for some time past, and as it still does, into the hands of the private creditors. The allowance to the Hospital will thus be annually \$4320 less than it has hitherto been.

This sum of \$58,000 can therefore be profitably paid off, and it may perhaps be thought expedient that it should be paid off, for there seems to be no object in continuing this debt, when it is in reality a charge upon the Government, and not a mere private establishment. The Hospital was endowed by the Crown, and is, in fact, maintained by yearly public donations. The property, which is held by the Trustees, is really public, not private property. It is of no consequence whether the property be vested in the Crown or in your petitioners, as Trustees ; it is, in any case, practically public property and a public charity. Any diminution of the funds of the Hospital, in paying the excessive interest before mentioned, is a direct additional burden upon the public, and the saving of the same, must, in like manner, be a direct public gain.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that provision may be made for paying off the debenture debt of \$58,000 ; that the half-yearly allowance for 1867, amounting to \$5,600, may be granted to your petitioners ; that some means may be taken to provide for the erection and endowment of an Hospital for incurables ; and that more adequate provision may be made for the present Toronto General Hospital, to maintain it in efficiency, and according to the wants and necessities of the country.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

ADAM WILSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, 30th November, 1868.

TORONTO HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital have presented the following report on the condition of this institution, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

To His Excellency Major General HENRY WILLIAM STISED, C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c. :

The Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital beg leave to report that when they met in the month of May last, for the purpose of organization after the appointment of the three new Government members, the affairs of the Hospital were in the following condition:—

The Hospital was closed, the Steward alone being in charge as care-taker, from the time the patients were removed from it last fall.

The unpaid debts for groceries and other necessities, medicines,	
wages, firing, repairs, and insurance were - - -	\$4872 42
And the arrears of interest on debentures amounted to - -	2640 00

Making a total of - - -	\$7512 42
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which has since been paid.

The assets, which the Trustees believed they would have had at their disposal this year, were:—

The grant of the Ontario Legislature, - - - -	\$11,200 00
The half-yearly allowance for 1867, which it was supposed would have been voted by the Dominion Legislature, - - -	5600 00
Rents and interest receivable, - - - -	\$5181 98
Less interest on debentures, - - - -	4320 00
	<hr/>
	861 98
Cash on hand, - - - -	575 82
	<hr/>
Total, - - - -	\$18,237 80
Deduct payment, as above, - - - -	7512 42
	<hr/>

Leaving the sum of - - -	\$10,725 38
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to be applied in maintaining the Hospital for the residue of the year, and which would have been about sufficient for the purpose.

The Dominion Legislature did not, however, vote the half-yearly sum on which reliance was placed; that amount must therefore be deducted, viz., \$5,600.

Leaving only for the services of this year - - -	\$5125 38
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But from this has also to be withdrawn the further sum for repairs already under contract, - - -	\$839
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And further repairs estimated for, which must be done to preserve the building from actual destruction, say 461	1300 00
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Leaving in hand for strictly Hospital purposes only, - -	\$3825 38
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To ascertain the extent of repairs required, the Trustees visited the building and

found it, in many places, so seriously affected by settling of the floors of the basement, the decay of the galleries from wet, the want of paint in many places, the bad condition of the drainage, the leakage of the roof, and in some other respects, that they were compelled to provide for these demands at once. The general strength and condition of the Hospital are quite satisfactory, but it is manifest that so many small defects in different parts of the building would very shortly have damaged the whole structure.

The Trustees have arranged for the usual yearly supplies of provisions, groceries and other necessities, at prices procured by tender.

The Trustees also consulted with many of the leading professional gentlemen of the city, as to the best and most economical method of conducting the Hospital. These gentlemen have, with great kindness, afforded us every information for our guidance.

From these communications and suggestions, the Trustees are of opinion there should be, as heretofore, one experienced medical man permanently engaged as resident physician; a matron, to have charge of the servants and nurses, and to carry out the directions of the house physician; a steward to procure, take charge of, and distribute the supplies; and a proper staff of respectable women, for nurses, to be well paid for their constant and trying services.

The Hospital, when open, will be visited daily at a stated hour by one or more of the medical staff who are placed in charge, and by at least one of the Trustees.

No incurable cases should be received or retained in the Hospital, for it is strictly a curative establishment. If necessary, another building, and perhaps under a special management, and of course supported by a distinct fund, should be procured as an asylum for that class.

There should be an isolated building for the treatment of small-pox and other contagious complaints, under the care of servants and others, who should not, while engaged there, have any communication with the General Hospital.

The Trustees have much to do, and but little to do it all with, for the sum of \$3825.38 will not go far, after paying salaries and wages, in doing much for the sick. It will be necessary to provide, in the first place, for those serious infectious diseases which are rarely quite extinct in large towns; and secondly, for cases of severe illness or injury among the destitute; and thirdly, for cases of general sickness, so far as the funds will extend; but the Hospital, except in this limited manner, cannot, we fear, be made more serviceable, during this year, under present circumstances.

The Trustees regret to make this representation, but it is due to the public to be informed precisely how their charities are administered.

It is a reproach that such an establishment, with ample accommodation, in which all classes are interested, cannot be maintained in such a country for the want of a few thousand dollars. The conclusion is forced upon us, that there is something radically wrong in the present system of Hospital management, and that a different scheme must be provided for their future maintenance. The sick, as a class, are entitled to quite as much consideration as the insane or the deaf and dumb, and it is very plain that if it be worth while to educate people at an enormous public cost, it is worth while to take care of them when they are educated and are struck down by sickness. It is a duty which we owe to the community not to suffer dangerous infectious diseases to remain among the healthy; their removal and treatment should, in most cases, be at the public expense. The basis of such a system must be public support, continuous, regular, always ready for the emergency, and bearing equally upon all; not private alms, inconstant, irregular, too late for the occasion, and pressing too heavily on the liberal, while many who are as able to give, go free.

The present method of yearly legislative grants is not quite satisfactory. Some permanent self-working plan might be devised, to be corrected or amended by legislation, when necessary.

The only way to provide efficiently for such establishments will, it is believed, be found to be by a public tax, the most beneficial and benevolent purpose for which a tax can be raised. No one will begrudge it, so long as all are made to contribute, because all will share in its benefits. The poor or friendless, by Hospital care, and the wealthy by the removal from their neighbourhood of those who are afflicted with contagious complaints, or by taking the benefit of Hospital treatment in any case, which can be better attended to at such a place. The probable cost of such a system may be ascertained

pretty nearly from the statistical returns made to Parliament. Some of these details are here stated. The general expenditure of the Hospitals for the year 1866, was as follows:—

	Expenditure.	Number of Patients.	Aggregate No. of Days in Hospital.	Cost per day.	Annual cost of each patient.	No. of out-door patients.
Toronto General Hospital.....	\$16,663 00	595	33,854	\$0 50	\$28 00	3,902
Kingston General Hospital.....	6,024 00	567	17,701	0 34	10 12	883
Hamilton General Hospital.....	6,635 00	506	27,155	0 24	13 00	158
London General Hospital.....	6,750 00	205	5,386	1 06	33 00	818
Ottawa General Hospital.....	2,000 00	100	3,237	0 62	20 00	
Hotel Dieu, Hospital and Orphanage and Asylum, Kingston. (The above is the Hospital Branch).....	.					
The Orphanage Branch shews.....		218	3,729			
The general expenditure of the two is...	2,049 00	48	11,750	0 13	8 00	
Sisters of Charity, Ottawa.....	5,292 00	247	6,392	0 83	26 00	320
Lying-in-Hospital, Toronto.....	1,156 00	88	2,548	0 45	13 14	
	\$46,569 00					

The general expenditure of the Hospitals being - - - \$46,569 00

The following deduction should be made from it, for private
income, receipts from paying patients and other small
resources, amounting to about say - - - 18,569 00

Leaving the sum of about - - - \$28,000 00

to be raised annually for the sick, on the present very limited and insufficient scale, without including any extraordinary charge which must be provided for at times, such as bedding and furniture for the Hospital here, which had to be procured in 1866, and which cost \$5782, but which were paid for from a fund of \$6988.28, raised by our citizens to meet a most pressing necessity.

It may, perhaps, be that as much as \$50,000 should be raised annually to afford the proper quantum of relief that is required, and that should be given.

To raise this sum on the assessed value of the real and personal property of the Province, which was in 1866 \$264,496,744, will take about the fifty-third part of a cent in the dollar.

To give effect to a well-arranged Hospital system, these establishments should be set free from debt, which would
require for Toronto - - - - - \$58,000 00

For Hamilton, - - - - - 5,000 00

And for the Sisters of Charity at Ottawa, if it be a public
General Hospital, - - - - - 2,000 00

In all - - - - - \$65,000 00

This would permit the whole private resources of these charities to be used for the purposes of their creation. That this might be done with advantage will appear from the following statement of assets of this Hospital:—

The value of the Hospital building, adapted for 300 patients, - \$95,000 00

Furniture, which cost \$7,000, value say, - - - 4,500 00

Yearly income of \$5181.98 capitalized, - - - 86,366 00

Property on hand to be leased, probable rental will be \$14,000
per annum, capitalized, - - - 23,333 00

209,199 00

Debenture debt, - - - - - 58,000 00

Surplus of assets over all charges, - - - - - \$151,199 00

If a different arrangement be made for the support of Hospitals, so that hereafter they may be sustained by a rate to be levied annually, the question will be, what shall be done with the present debt? Shall it be paid off by an immediate sale of property, or shall the property be retained, and the debts be discharged from the tax to be raised? The way to determine this is to ascertain which course will be the most beneficial to the Hospital, or, what is the same thing, to the country, for what is to the interest of the one must be to the interest of the other.

If the Hospital be supported, it is not of the least consequence to the Trustees from what fund the support comes. It is of very little consequence whether the property which they now hold is in their own name or in the name of the Crown; it is in either case, public property, and must be dealt with and accounted for as such by whatever body or functionary it may be held.

If the property be worth what its present estimate represents, and if there be no prospect of a further increase to it, it will be better to sell off as much of it as may be necessary and pay the debt at once; but if it be likely to rise in value, and to bring an increased rent at the expiration of the present leases, which are all at valuation rents, then, as these leases will mostly fall in, in the course of about seven years, and such a term is a short time in the lifetime of a corporation, it will be better to retain the property, and to receive the income as it arises.

That the current rents will be improved very much by the future valuations to be made, no one can doubt, when the present low rentals, and the favourable situation of the properties are considered. Under these circumstances, it is manifestly better to preserve the property than to sell it; but the Trustees speak in no selfish spirit in saying so. They will be equally satisfied whichever course may be adopted; they are only anxious that the wisest decision shall be come to.

The assessment before mentioned for Hospitals might be raised over the whole Province, and be distributed among them according to the number of patients they maintained, and the extent of service they respectively rendered; or a certain area might be assigned to the support of a particular Hospital, and be taxed for that hospital only. The only objection to this latter plan is, that some one or more of the Hospitals would be resorted to from the reputation of the medical faculty attending them, by persons not residents of the area which supported them, and it would, therefore, not be fair that any such locality should, at its own expense, be obliged to provide for the sick of another locality without any kind of compensation.

At the present time, it is notorious, that what is called the Toronto Hospital and which is therefore supposed to be the Hospital for Toronto, is not the Hospital for this place, but is the receptacle for the sick poor from all parts of the country, who flock to it because there is no such place for them in their own localities, and this is no doubt the case with the Kingston and the other Hospitals before mentioned. It would be better to declare them to be, what already they practically are, public General Hospitals, and to provide for them accordingly. The incidental advantages of Hospital practice, and of what is called "walking the hospital," are not to be lost sight of in the consideration of this subject, for unquestionably the practitioner becomes more experienced, and the students better instructed in their profession by the variety of ailments exhibited, and the convenient gathering together of them in one place for treatment. The skill and knowledge so obtained react for the general good: for the medical man who becomes more expert, or more scientific, becomes better qualified to serve the public. This kind of institution is an essential part of a student's education, and many of them, since the closing of our Hospital, have been obliged to go elsewhere in search of that teaching which they cannot acquire here.

Municipalities which raised by voluntary assessment the magnificent sum of \$676,740, and which paid nearly as much more in other ways for education alone in 1866, should not, and, it is believed, would not, object to contribute the comparatively small sum that would be required for the maintenance, and even if necessary, for the erection of Hospitals for the care and cure of the sick whom we have with us always. But we are bound to act from duty, and not merely from benevolent impulse, and our duty to the sick is contained in that sublime saying and in the passage connected with it—"I was sick and ye visit-

ed me,"—a saying which every one should remember, but especially those among us who have assumed the responsibility of ministering to this class.

The Trustees have fully stated the situation of the Toronto Hospital, and they have shewn the inadequacy of their means to maintain it as it should be ; they have also respectfully suggested their views for remodelling the Hospitals of the Province, because that which is conceived is necessary for this Hospital, it is probably just as expedient should be extended to all the other Hospitals.

The Trustees will do all they can with the funds at their command, in carrying out the trust reposed in them, but they would consider it a calamity if, after opening the Hospital, they should have to close it again ; and as there is a risk of this happening in consequence of the refusal of the Dominion Legislature to grant the \$5,600 which was justly due to the Hospital, and had been counted on, the Trustees will be glad to be informed whether the Government will be able or disposed to aid this charity in the present year to the extent of about \$5,600, in case it may become necessary for the Trustees to make the request.

The Trustees sincerely hope that this may be the last year that such an establishment will have to appeal for relief in this manner, and that all the Hospitals of the Province may be ranked hereafter among those public charities which it is considered to be an honor as well as a duty to maintain.

(Signed,)

ADAM WILSON.

Chairman, T. G. H.

Toronto, 8th June, 1868.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Judges, on the subject of the Law of Evidence.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, Dec. 8th, 1868.

(Copy.)

(Circular to Judges of Superior Courts.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, Nov. 20, 1868.

SIR,—Having some time since addressed a circular to the several County Judges of Ontario, requesting their opinion of the expediency of permitting parties to be witnesses in their own favour in suits at law, may I request that you will be good enough to favour me briefly with your views on that question, as legislation will probably be proposed with that object during the present Session.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) J. S. MACDONALD.

Judge's Opinions on Changes proposed in the Law of Evidence:
* * * * *

CHIEF JUSTICE DRAPER.—The question is confined, as I understand, to civil proceedings.

It may be safely assumed that if each party to a cause would, in the terms of the oath which is administered to witnesses, speak "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," an invaluable aid would be afforded to the administration of justice, for though they may not know the whole material facts of a case, they must, in the majority of cases, know much which is either not so well known to, and which in many cases is wholly unknown to other persons.

This being conceded, an obvious inquiry suggests itself. Why are parties excluded from being witnesses in their own favour? The answer appears to be, because of the danger of their suppressing the truth, or asserting falsehood, or doing both, on account of

the interest they have in the result of the question raised, and in their liability to costs if they fail, and in some instances, a certain amount of shame or disgrace if their action or defence proves unsuccessful.

It is feared that such consideration will overpower all others, religious or moral, or the apprehension of punishment for wilful false statements. I apprehend this to be the most weighty objection to the admission of such parties as witnesses. Stated in another form, it comes to this: That among litigants in our Courts, in matters affecting their property and civil rights, there are many persons who for their own advantage would wilfully disregard the moral obligations to speak the truth, even though it has the higher sanction of a Divine command, and is enforced by the solemnity of an oath.

Though this apprehension is in form confined to litigants, it in fact involves to some extent a consideration of the general character of the whole community, of the influence of religion, of moral feeling and of the fear of punishment, on the mass, and whether those who disregard all or any of these influences are sufficiently numerous to render it necessary for the common good to refuse a change in the law, which is otherwise assumed to be advantageous.

It may be fairly asked whether any truly conscientious man would defend or bring a suit when he knows himself to be in the wrong. Would there be in the mind of such a man any difference in substance between the obtaining or withholding from his neighbour anything justly his neighbour's, and the committing a crime (i.e.), perjury, involving similar results.

The criterion of right and wrong to the mind of an unconscientious man is, whether his act is contrary to the letter of the law—not whether it is morally unjust. Is there no danger that a man who would knowingly perpetrate injustice through legal forms, would not be restrained from criminal falsehood in sustaining his action or defence, unless by the fear of punishment? and that is too often an ineffectual check.

I do not undervalue the influence that being solemnly sworn has upon the minds of some who would willingly assert what they know to be false, but for the fact of their being under oath, and I have known instances in which such persons have tried to evade kissing the book, in order, as they imagined, to escape the penalties of perjury. I have also known instances in which witnesses, to whom the usual oath had been administered, gave untrue testimony, because, according to their opinion, the book upon which they were sworn was not one which imposed upon them any religious obligation. Persons of such low morality would, it may be feared, go farther if their personal interests were involved, if they were parties, not merely witnesses.

By the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., ch. 99, suitors in England were made competent and compellable to give evidence in cases brought or defended by them, subject to an exception applicable to husbands and wives; and there is high authority asserting “that according to the concurrent testimony of the Bench, the profession and the public, the new law is found to work admirably, and to contribute in an eminent degree to the administration of justice.”

In the same year (1851), our Law of Evidence, which had been previously amended and put upon the footing of the Imperial statute 6 and 7 Vict., ch. 85, was further changed by adopting the provisions of the Imperial statute 14 and 15 Vict. Our Act received the Royal Assent in August, 1851, and was repealed on the 10th November, 1852.

While it was in force I tried several cases in which one or other or both the parties gave evidence in their own behalf. I freely admit that in some of them the testimony so given had a material influence in bringing about a right determination, but in others there was unquestionably wilful and corrupt perjury committed. Such, also, I have reason to know, was the experience of some of my brother Judges. In some cases, the falsehood was so palpable that it resulted in the immediate committal of the offender, and led me, with others, to a strong conviction that the change in the law had been premature. The Legislature evidently adopted the same opinion, and the law was placed on the footing on which it now stands, under the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, ch. 32.

I do not venture to assert that a longer trial might not have modified the opinion I then formed, nor can I deny that it has often since caused me a mortifying feeling to reflect that causes should exist in this Province which made it imprudent or unsafe to adopt

a system which has been so successful in England. I cannot, however, even now, say that the course pursued by our Legislature in repealing the Act of 1851 was not, in my humble judgment, a wise, even necessary, course. Its propriety has been to some extent vindicated by the tacit acquiescence of the people themselves, as well as by another circumstance which I will call to your observation.

Our law has for many years allowed either party in a suit to make his opponent a witness. In my judicial experience I have rarely known this power resorted to, and I feel almost impelled to the conclusion that suitors in general apprehend greater danger from the influence of interest and adverse feeling, than they anticipate advantage from making a witness of their opponent; in other words, that they doubt the influence of an oath to procure a statement or admission of that which they themselves assert to be true. Far be it from me to advance this as conclusive, but it does, I think, afford some proof of the estimate in which some part of our population hold the moral integrity of those with whom they are dealing.

There is also another fact with which all those who have any judicial experience are familiar—the practice of pleading false pleas for the mere object of postponing the payment of an honest debt. On the score of moral honesty, no defence for this practice can be set up, and yet it is of every day occurrence. Nor can it be said that it has not at least indirect legislative countenance. By the statute 20 Vict., ch. 57, the Legislature of Canada, among other things, put a check upon frivolous and fictitious defences to actions on bills and promissory notes. In effect, it restrained the defendant from appearing and pleading on such a suit without leave of a Judge, to be obtained either upon payment of the sum demanded into Court, or on filing affidavits satisfactory to the Judge, disclosing a legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it necessary for the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Judge might deem necessary to support the application. This statute was to take effect from the first day of July, 1858. That time was extended to 1860 by the 22 Vict., ch. 10, which recited that it was *inexpedient* that the summary remedy should come into effect so soon. In the year following, these provisions were wholly repealed by an Act which recited that it was *desirable* to repeal them. Apparently one of these Acts affirms the inexpediency of taking away—the other that it is desirable to affirm—the right of parties to break their contracts to pay according to the tenor and effect of their bills or notes, and to set up frivolous and fictitious defences to just demands. In this respect we have not followed the example of England, and to this extent we are content to rest upon lower moral ground.

The question at last, and it is a grave one, seems to be reduced to this: In the present state of our society, does the admitted advantage of the suggested changes in the law of evidence, counterbalance the danger of its giving rise to frequent perjury? It is for the Legislature to answer it.

So far as actual experience of the working of the Act of 1851 went, it was in my view unfavourable.

CHIEF JUSTICE HAGARTY.—The proposed change in the law of evidence is perfect in theory and unassailable, in my opinion, on logical grounds. But I feel compelled to state, that the result of my experience, now ranging over a period of over twenty-five years, and especially my recollections of the period when the evidence of parties was admissible in their own behalf, is opposed to the suggested change. Occasionally it might have a beneficial effect, but the general result would, I conceive, be injurious and not in furtherance of justice. I am not considering the effect of the evidence of the parties on minds trained and educated to weigh evidence, but on the ordinary juries of the country. The result would, on the whole, be, in my judgment, practically unfavorable to the due decisions of causes by juries.

Should the proposed change however be effected, there ought to be a restriction when the claim is urged against the estate of a deceased person, and the admission of the claimant as a witness might be most mischievous.

Again, if the change be made, it ought not to follow the English Act, in disqualifying the parties in cases where adultery is charged.

CHIEF JUSTICE RICHARDS.—The result of my experience in relation to the present law of evidence as to the admission of the parties to the cause to give evidence is, that though in some cases it might have been desirable that the party should have been admitted to give evidence for himself, yet, on the whole, I think for a time, a change in the law will be the cause of much perjury, and produce a good deal of embarrassment to jurors. After educating jurors to be astute and to distrust statements merely because they are made on oath, you may be able to elicit the truth in some cases more completely than you get it now.

The question for the consideration of the Legislature is, whether the evil which will result from the change in this country with the class of jurors we have here, will be outweighed by the good which may be expected to arise from it. As a matter of opinion I doubt if it will.

MR. JUSTICE JOSEPH C. MORRISON.—In reply to your note of to-day, in reference to the expediency of permitting parties to be witnesses in their own behalf in suits at law, I regret I have not leisure during term to give my views at length. I can only say generally, that I have frequently thought of the subject, but I could not satisfy myself that the advantages to be derived from the change would countervail the evils and disadvantages.

It is conceded that in England the system works well, but in my opinion the circumstances of the two countries are very different. I also see a wide distinction between the trial of a case before an equity judge and one at law before a jury. I am inclined against the change at present.

MR. JUSTICE ADAM WILSON.—My opinion is very strongly in favour of admitting parties to suits to be witnesses in their behalf. They are prevented from being such witnesses now, on the alleged ground of interest, which the law supposes must influence them so much as to unfit them for speaking the truth. The presumption of this natural tendency to perjury where interest prevails, is not only grossly untrue, but it is controverted as the law now stands, in so many instances, that it is astonishing the law has remained so long in its barbarous condition, and particularly when the example of the well working of the amended law in England has been for so many years before us.

Where a father or mother is a witness for a child, or a child for the parent, or a brother for a sister, or servant for a master, or an intimate friend for another, or a person who has expectations depending on the favorable result of a suit, there is interest sufficient to bias their testimony, but they are not excluded from giving it, the interest affecting only their credibility, not their qualification; and this should be the rule universally.

If a suitor is so prone to commit perjury when he is put into the witness box, it is surely very improper that one litigant should have it in his power to place the other in that dreadful situation.

It ought to be considered too, for how many purposes the party may use his own testimony. In every application in the course of a cause, the party's own affidavit is received in his favour,—for particulars, to set aside proceedings, to postpone a trial, for a new trial, to stay the execution, and to have satisfaction entered.

If there be any meaning in the rule, these affidavits should not be tolerated, but they are not only received; in some cases the Court requires that the party shall make an affidavit to answer some matter alleged, as, that he has been paid the debt, or a part of it, or to explain some charge which has been made against him.

In the Division Court, the parties may be examined. In insolvency, the debtor is subject to be called upon before the arbitrators; the submission frequently is that the parties may be examined; and in every reference, the arbitrators usually call upon the parties to state their case,—the effect of which is, that these statements are considered to be almost equivalent to sworn declarations, to be answered by the other party.

It does not follow that there is perjury committed because one party tells a different story from the other. Scarcely any two men, however truthful and conscientious they may be, will tell the same facts or occurrence in the same manner correspondent through-

out. The best of human testimony has been described, when there are different sources of it, as agreeing substantially, but differing circumstantially.

Under the present defective state of the law, I look upon every case as decided upon maimed and imperfect evidence, the dishonest man gaining because he knows his adversary has his mouth closed. I introduced into the Legislature Bills on this subject, but was unfortunately not able to carry them.

The action for seduction affords a good illustration of the working of the law, and of the absurdity of the rule respecting the interest of witnesses. The young woman, who is the real plaintiff, walks into the box and gives her evidence, because some person brings the action for her, and this is allowed, while the defendant is disqualified from saying a word in his defence.

I would carry the law further than it has yet been adopted in England, by allowing parties in every civil action, and the wives also, of parties to the suit, to be witnesses in the cause for or against either party, and in all indictments for nuisances, and libels, and for perjury, the defendants should be allowed to tender themselves as witnesses, and perhaps, for rape also.

I beg to refer to the 4th edition of Taylor on evidence, 1137, and the following page for important information on this subject, and to the debates in Parliament, when the Imperial Statutes 6 and 7 Victoria, chapter 85 : 9 and 10 Victoria, chapter 95 : 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 99 : 16 and 17 Victoria, chapter 83 were passed. I had collected the statements of those who spoke, the effect of which was that the amendment was imperatively required, that the law had worked well (after it had been modified), and that those judges who were most fearful of the experiment or who had been the most opposed to it were entirely satisfied with the beneficial change that had been made. An unanswerable argument against the opponents of amelioration is, that perjury has not increased in England since parties have been admitted as witnesses — and how many hundreds of them must be examined there every year. I do sincerely hope the law may be amended to adapt it to the exigencies of society and the rules of common sense.

MR. JUSTICE JOHN WILSON.—I think the time has now come when it may be safely tried. There will, no doubt, at first be a good deal of reckless swearing, but that will cure itself, in two ways. First—in the loss of character which will always follow a corrupt course ; and, Secondly—in its uselessness in attaining the object aimed at.

You will not fail to see that this plan is but coming back to the simplest mode of procedure. Two have a dispute, they meet before a Judge. Of what do you complain ? Tell me, but tell me the very truth, under the most solemn assurance. It is so told. What is your answer ? is the question to the opposite party. Tell me the truth, as the other has told it. If the whole truth is told the case is ripe for decision. But either party may be able to vouch the truth by witnesses.

I am much more in favour of this system than I was.

JUDGE PRINCE, SAULT STE. MARIE.—In reply to your "circular" of the 22nd September (received only last week) about the project of allowing parties to suits to be sworn and to testify as witnesses in their own behalf, &c., &c., &c. I am of the opinion that it *will* be proper and expedient to make that change in the law of evidence. They are already permitted to do so, to no very inconsiderable extent, in Chancery, and the system has never, to my knowledge, (and my practice in equity was very considerable in the English Courts from 1821 to 1833, and not inconsiderable in the Courts of Canada from 1833 to 1859) been found fault with. If a man be honest he will not claim or sue for that which is not honestly due to him. If he be dishonest the examination by his opponent's Counsel (assuming such Counsel to be equal to the task) would expose the injustice of the claim ; and so, *vice versa*.

I quite approve of such changes in the law of evidence as are likely to be proposed. The civil law of Rome allowed parties to give their evidence as is now proposed—to a

very large extent ; Justinian, in his Pandects, approved of it ; and how much more ought it to be sanctioned in the present age, wherein commerce and the business of mankind with the whole human race is a thousand times more extensive and complicated than it was 2,000 years ago.

JUDGE JONES, BRANTFORD.—I am of opinion that the proposed change in the law of evidence would be an improvement on the present law, for these, among other reasons:

1st. It would often prevent a failure of justice by allowing parties to testify in their own behalf, as sometimes there is no other witness that could speak of the facts to be proved.

2nd. It would often prevent the expense and delay of sending a distance for a witness, when the party requiring him knows and can testify to the facts to be proved.

3rd. The law now admits the evidence of interested witnesses, and it would only be extending the application of the same principle to allow parties to suits to testify on their own behalf.

4th. The parties to the suit are generally better cognizant of the facts that require to be proved before the court and jury than any one else. To shut out their statements therefore, is to deprive those who have to determine the case, of a portion of the evidence that might assist them in coming to a proper decision.

5th. It is true that the proposed change of the law might, in some cases, lead to perjury, but in admitting the evidence of any interested or friendly witness, there is always more or less inducement to commit perjury. If we reject a plaintiff's or defendant's evidence for that reason, on the same ground we should exclude the evidence of their near relations, clerks, servants or intimate friend.

6th. It does not follow that because the evidence of parties to the suit is admitted, that the jury must necessarily decide according to their testimony. They would have to weigh their credibility of the evidence the same as they now have to do in regard to any interested witness.

7th. My own practice in the Division Court, when I think the justice of the case requires it, is to examine the parties to the suit on their own behalf. From the experience thus acquired, I would approve of extending the practice to all civil cases in the County and Superior Courts.

8th. The fact that the change now proposed has been the law in England for some years, is, I think, a strong reason for our introducing it here. The practical working of the law there has, I think, been satisfactory ; and every jurist will admit that our laws in regard to evidence, should, as far as practicable, conform to theirs.

JUDGE ARMSTRONG, OTTAWA.—I must say that I do not think it would be any improvement. When the study and practice of the law engaged the most profound and philosophical minds amongst British jurists, such a thing was never recommended, and although it is at present allowed in England, I fear that it would, if introduced into this country, lead to a great deal of perjury. From my experience of thirty-six years, I prefer to have the law in that respect as it is at present.

JUDGE HUGHES, ST. THOMAS.—My own experience is, that manifest injustice has been and is often done by a party not being permitted to give his own explanation of matters with which the parties alone are conversant.

It would be always competent for the court or the jury to deal with the credibility of either party, or to determine which statement is more likely to be the truth. There will be cases of course in which this cannot be done, but in my experience I find men generally truthful, and because this is so, I think it unwise and unfair to continue a system which is generally unjust, because there are exceptions to this rule.

It is a very baseless objection frequently brought against our adopting the English law of evidence, in this respect, that the people of Canada are more untruthful or uncon-

scientious than Englishmen, for my own part I think the people of this Province are as capable of being trusted upon their oath, and as worthy of credibility as the people of any other country, and although in my experience I find the people of certain professing his-
torians less reliable in this respect than others, I think on the whole the people are quite worthy of credit as a rule, and their not being so in cases where they are interested is the exception.

It has been frequently remarked to me that there is a great deal of false swearing in the Division Courts; but in my experience, having watched it narrowly for fourteen years, whilst I admit efforts to cloak up the truth in some cases, I find that the truth generally comes out quite satisfactorily to the judge and all concerned in getting at the facts of a case.

Whilst on this subject may I be permitted to suggest, that in my opinion the Act Con. Stat. of U. C., cap. 33, sec. 1, is manifestly unjust and partial towards certain religious denominations, because Quakers, Menonists, or Tunkers and Moravians are not the only denominations, or people who have conscientious and religious convictions against the taking of an oath. Separatists and those who have once been but may not be still Quakers or Moravians, and individuals unconnected with any of those bodies, often have scruples in common with Quakers and others upon this subject. I think therefore that no matter what a man's religious sect may be, every man who has conscientious objections (*upon religious grounds only*) to taking an oath, be he Quaker, Tunker, or Moravian, or what not, should be allowed to affirm, upon the court being satisfied as to the sincerity of the objection (*upon religious grounds*) and that without reference to the sect to which he may belong, for one sect has no more right to have the exceptional benefit of the law more than another, or a sect more than an individual.

A provision of this sort is embodied in the English Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, section 22, but was not enacted as part of our Common Law Procedure Act, and why not I never could understand, but I think it might well be substituted for the first section of the Statute I have first alluded to. As in my experience the present arbitrary exceptions in favour of particular named sects, has led to hardships and injustice.

JUDGE LEGGATT, WINDSOR.—In my opinion there can be no objection whatever to the introduction of a Statute enabling parties to suits to testify in their own behalf. I think the arguments adduced by those opposed to the late Sir Henry Smith's Bill introduced last session in our local Legislative Assembly with reference to this subject, were neither sound nor convincing. I am of opinion that the religious and moral tone of the people of this country will compare very favorably with that of any other nation or community. It is true that along the frontier there may be a class of people from the neighbouring Republic, whose ideas of the obligation of an oath are of a very questionable character, but wherever this class of people may be found they are the exception to the rule. After all, it is the amount of credibility to be attached to a man's oath that is to be considered, whether he be swearing in his own behalf or for another. If parties to suits are allowed to testify in their own behalf, there will always be circumstances connected with every suit which will show which of the parties is telling the truth. When a party offers his own evidence in a case, the question will naturally arise, who is he? Where does he live? and what is his reputation for veracity in the neighborhood of his home. If it stands high his evidence will carry all the more weight with it. When a person gives evidence in a case in which he is not interested, it is a matter of indifference to him whether he is believed or not, but if the law allows him to give evidence in his own behalf in his own suit, it will be of vital importance to him that he should be believed, and it will therefore be an additional inducement for every member of the community to strive to attain and retain a reputation for truth and honesty. No one knows how soon he may be obliged to seek redress, or be forced to defend himself in a Court of Law; in such an event if he does not tender his own testimony, the presumption will be against him, and if he does testify in his own behalf, he ought to have so lived that his oath would be believed. I am of opinion that the proposed change would be a great improvement to our present law of evidence.

JUDGE STEVENSON, HALDIMAND.—I beg to reply, that I am of opinion, that it is not expedient that parties should be privileged to do so. In disputed cases, the truth as to the matters in controversy is in most instances within the personal knowledge of both parties, and the law which enables either one to call upon the other to give testimony to such matters, affords, in my judgment, as ample means of ascertaining the facts, as would be had if the law were so changed as to enable each to give evidence in his own behalf. In any statement which a party would deny if called at the instance of the opposite party for the purpose mentioned, he would be very likely to deny in opposition to his adversary's assertion of it, each party testifying as his own witness at the same time that any fact he would admit under such circumstances may be disclosed by his evidence taken in accordance with the present statute. I think, nevertheless, that in order to secure the proper object of this proceeding, when one party is required to disclose facts in the interest of the other, he should not be entitled to give evidence otherwise than as to these, and to make statements apart from them in proof of his own case, which statements, if not called, he would under our present law have to establish by independent testimony. Such a privilege must evidently tend to prevent his being called for the purpose mentioned, and if called, unless the evidence of both parties be admitted, must under their positions be unequal. To use the opinion of Sir John Robinson, C. J., "it is clear that there will be little value in the privilege which the late Act has granted to the respective parties in a cause of calling the opposing party, if it must follow as a consequence, that the party so called is made a witness in his own favour for all purposes."—18 U. C. G. B. Rep. 306.

It is to be admitted, that cases in litigation must occur, where the facts will not be within the knowledge of both parties, as that of a claimant against the representative of a person deceased, in respect of matters transacted in life-time, in which case the only evidence that could be adduced may be that of the claimant only, and it may be, that such not being admitted persons are prevented in many instances from recovering just demands; but it is to be observed upon the other hand, that admitting a party's testimony under the circumstances mentioned, will have equal effect in exposing opposite interest, to misstatements made wilfully, or as may be through misapprehension of the facts.

It is my experience, that opposite statements have usually occurred where the testimony of both plaintiff and defendant have been taken, the contradiction generally arising, I believe, from conscientious difference as to facts in question, but no doubt in many instances from wilful misrepresentation on the one side or the other, and as such would be the probable effect of the change proposed as mentioned in the Attorney General's circular, the determination of cases would remain for the most part dependent, as now, on other testimony, while to immoral persons, a strong temptation to mistake the truth and prevaricate, would arise from the motives of self-interest and the opportunity to serve it. As the result of these, it has been expressed by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, that during the time the stats. 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 66 was in force, it certainly was found, that perjury was committed to an alarming extent by parties to suits, who offered themselves as witnesses in their own behalf under its provisions.—11 U. C. C. P. Rep. p. 150."

For these reasons, my opinion is against the admissibility of parties as witnesses in their own behalf.

This opinion is nevertheless expressed with much diffidence, being at variance with that of so enlightened an author as Mr. Taylor in his work on evidence (p. 1,088), and with that said by him to exist among eminent lawyers of Great Britain on the same subject, and as I believe, with that of professional gentlemen of high standing in this Province.

JUDGE MILLER, MILTON.—In reference to the proposed change in the law of evidence, I beg to say, that the result of my professional experience was a strong conviction in favour of the expediency of the change proposed; and as to what weight should be given to the supposed increase of perjury which would be the effect of such change. I may say that I generally found that a litigant, who would commit perjury in his own behalf, had he the opportunity, was generally able to get, and did get, some other person to do it for him. I must admit, however, that my official experience (which has not been long,) has not strengthened my previous conviction of the expediency of this change. But the doubts which I have found

arising in my mind lately, to disturb the opinion I had formed on the subject, I think may be accounted for as follows: In the Division Court, the Judges are compelled, in nearly one half the cases tried before them, to exercise the power given them by the D. C. A., to examine the parties, in order to get at the real facts in dispute; in this way they are continually having experiences of the working of the law of evidences as the proposed change would establish it. And the lesson taught by such experience is, that it requires much more care on the part of the Judge to dispose of a case when the parties are sworn, than when they are not: thus, with the difficulty to which he often finds in deciding between the conflicting testimony of the parties, no doubt makes the Judge at times, think it would be better not to call the parties. But the objection is after all, only personal, while the fact that the Judge finds he cannot do justice in many cases without calling the parties, is a strong argument in favour of the position that they should be allowed to give evidence in all cases.

JUDGE SHERWOOD, BELLEVILLE.—My experience compels me to say, that it would not be expedient to allow parties to a suit to be sworn, and give testimony as witnesses in their own behalf. I recollect no case where I have allowed it in the Division Court, that their statements were not in direct opposition, and the result was, that the case turned upon other testimony.

JUDGE WELLS, CHATHAM, Begs to say, that his experience leads him to the conclusion, that such a provision would be *premature* in the present transition state of society. Though he must qualify this by saying, that for the last eighteen years, during which he has exercised the duties of his present office, he had to do with a *border population more or less*, who cannot probably be taken to be a fair specimen, in point of morality and intelligence, of the *people of the Province generally*.

He strongly approves of the *jurisdiction* of the *Division Court* being raised to \$200 if not higher. He moreover highly approves of the contemplated changes in the Sittings of County Courts and Quarter Sessions. The *Spring* and *Autumn* Sittings of these Courts have always appeared to him quite unnecessary, in view of the almost simultaneous holdings of the *Nisi Prius* and Assize Courts during these periods.

As he is invited to give his opinions generally as to other reforms he may consider desirable in reference to the administration of justice, he begs to reiterate his opinions expressed twenty years ago, that it is desirable to *increase the number of Judges* in the Higher Courts—to decentralize the Courts as in the Province of Quebec—and above all, to reform the *Law Society*, that *fatal incubus of the profession*, so as to give to it more of a *responsible* and representative character. With *sixty* (30) applicants for call to the Bar this next Michaelmas term, and with seven hundred (700) practitioners already admitted, the time would seem to have arrived to give the profession in the outside Counties more direct influence over their corporate affairs, than they have hitherto possessed.

JUDGE ROBINSON, SARNIA.—In reply to your questions as to admitting the evidence of parties to a suit, I cannot say that I think it an easy matter to give a decided answer. I have generally found, that where the parties are sworn, their evidence is point-blank contradictory of one another; so that where there are witnesses, I have refused to hear the parties, as they generally neutralize one another's evidence, leaving the case at last to be decided according to the testimony of the witnesses. Still, it may be said that a man has a natural right to tell his story, and that he should not be deprived of this right in a court of justice. As there must be many cases in which the parties themselves are the only persons cognizant of the facts, it is clear that where they are silenced, there must be a failure of justice. On the whole, I think it would be well to make the change asked for. It must be remembered that under the present system, a dishonest party escapes the exposure that a well-conducted cross-examination would so often produce.

JUDGE MALLOCK, BROCKVILLE.—In answer to your circular of the 22nd September last, as to the proposed legislation for effecting a change in the law of evidence, by permitting parties to suits to be sworn and testify as witnesses in their own behalf, I have very great doubts as to the expediency of such a change. My experience as to swearing both parties has not been great; for in the Division Courts, when I had the discretionary power of doing so, I have generally, with some few exceptions, only sworn one, selecting the one who from his character, or from circumstances arising at the time, I had the most confidence in that he would speak the truth.

The business of this country is so much on credit; and there are so many small dealers and traders; and those who trade with them for any length of time on credit are apt to consider their accounts larger than they should be; and some when sued are inclined to trump up set-offs, by turning neighbourly acts of kindness into acts of indebtedness, which would, I fear, in the event of such a change, lead to a great deal of false swearing. It may be argued in favor of the change, that it would lessen the number of witnesses necessary to attend the courts, but I think such will not be the case; conscientious parties would be unwilling to be sworn in their own behalf when they could establish their claim by witnesses; and as the credibility of the parties when sworn would be in question, witnesses would be brought to impeach the character of the parties as well as of the witnesses.

It would not be pleasant in the Division Courts, where both parties are sworn and contradict each other, for the judge to have to say, I believe the one and disbelieve the other. Still that would not be a sufficient reason against the change, as the judge, as well as juries, should be prepared to act fearlessly and impartially. In my opinion, I think the law had better remain as it is, especially in the Division Courts.

JUDGE MALLOCK, PERTH.—It was always my opinion, and after twenty-six years of experience in my official capacity it is still, that it would not be advisable to change the law of evidence so as to enable parties to all suits to offer themselves as witnesses in their own behalf. I have no doubt that in large commercial transactions the change might be beneficial, as it has been in England, but in a new country like ours, where there is so much buying, selling and trading on credit, giving rise to the majority of cases in the Division Courts, I would not extend the law beyond what it is in these Courts.

JUDGE BURROWES, NAPANEE.—At the time when the admission of parties as witnesses for themselves was mooted last year, it occurred to me to put this question to a practical test. By the Division Court Act, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, cap. 19, section 102, power is given to the judge to require the plaintiff or defendant to be examined on oath; and I have during the past year availed myself of this power in nearly every contested case heard before me. The evidence of parties has been found by me to be a great assistance in eliciting the truth. Occasionally a defendant has declined to be sworn, and thus being unwilling to support his contention on oath has lost his cause; but mostly the parties are willing to testify, and in my experience have given their evidence with sincerity. I have found occasionally a conflict of testimony arising from adverse interests and different views seeming to be honestly entertained, but no instance of perjury has arisen before me. It will be apparent, that in deciding a contested cause, the evidence of two persons who must necessarily know the truth of the matter is an element of great importance, and should not be rejected without good reason. In many cases these parties are the sole depositories of the knowledge of the truth, and a failure of justice has often occurred for want of their testimony. No good reason has been assigned for the rejection of parties as witnesses, except the danger of increasing perjury, and this my experience has shown to be less than what is usually apprehended. I am therefore of opinion that the proposed alteration in the law of evidence is expedient.

JUDGE LAWDER, ST. CATHARINES.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 22nd September last, and in reply have to say that I think it would not be expedient to change the law of evidence, for in my experience I have almost invariably found, that parties are disposed to bolster up their cases by their oaths, especially in the Division Court, where no rigid cross-examination can be had.

Even at the last Division Court here, a plaintiff called defendant in two suits and failed in recovering. From the well-known character of plaintiff, I am satisfied both his claims were good, and he is now applying for new trials.

JUDGE HORTON, LONDON.—As the law permitting parties to suits to be sworn as witnesses in their own cases has been now for some years in force in England, and so far as I know, meets with the approval of the Bench and Bar in that country, I feel some difficulty in expressing an opinion unfavourable to the reception of such evidence in this Province. I think, however, that a party to a suit should not be permitted, as a matter of course, to know that he may give evidence for himself, as it would in many cases give him time to frame a plausible though untrue statement, and would have the effect of giving an artful, dishonest party a great advantage over a more simple-minded opponent, and a wide door for perjury would thus be left open.

In my opinion, after the evidence on each side is exhausted, the presiding Judge might at his discretion be allowed to call the parties to corroborate the evidence already given when he thinks it *conducive to the ends of justice*, as he may now do in the Division Court as provided by Section 102. This discretion the judges would probably not feel called upon to exercise very often, and the parties not knowing beforehand that they would be required to give evidence, would be taken by surprise and would not have time to concoct false evidence.

JUDGE WILSON, SIMCOE.—My first appointment to office in this Province was as a Commissioner of the Court of Bequests, in the year 1833, since which time I have been intimately connected with the administration of justice both officially and professionally, and I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, founded upon a practical experience of over thirty-five years, that a change in the law which would permit parties to suits to be sworn and to testify as witnesses on their own behalf, would have a powerful tendency to promote the discovery of truth and to further the administration of justice. The argument that such a change in the law might lead to an increase in the crime of perjury is, in my opinion, not only unsound in principle, but to a great extent is also fallacious, and should not be allowed to prevent this much needed reform in our laws as affecting evidence.

JUDGE BOSWELL, COBOURG.—Upon the question of admitting parties to be witnesses in their own cases, I will endeavour to state very concisely what my experience has been, and the views entertained by me, founded on that experience.

1st. It has not been my practice to swear parties as a matter of course. The clause in the Division Courts Act being permission only, I have rather desired to try questions as much as possible by the same rules of evidence as are operative in the courts of superior jurisdiction.

2nd. When a party makes a statement which he fails to substantiate by other proof, I generally ask him if he is prepared to swear to his statement. If he says he is, then I ask his opponent whether he is willing to take his statement on oath; and if he objects, I ask him further, whether he is prepared to contradict it on oath. If he states his readiness to do so, then, as a rule, I abstain from swearing either party, for I have never known an instance in which a party, having once made a statement of facts in open court, would not corroborate it on oath.

3rd. In some few instances, however, I have known parties to admit facts under oath which make strongly against them, or even entirely defeat their cases. I have

therefore found it to be the safer way, if a party is sworn at all, to ask him no questions, and to receive no statement from him, until the oath is administered.

4th. The permissive power to swear parties in the Division Courts should not, I think, be dispensed with.

5th. But making it compulsory to hear the parties under oath, if they desired it, might in the Division Courts, as the judges have almost always to decide upon the facts, and consequently upon the credibility of the witnesses, very frequently lead to much embarrassment, and I much doubt whether it would essentially assist in arriving at the truth.

6th. A permissive power, as it exists in the Division Courts, could not, of course, be adopted in the Superior Courts. But it is possible that when counsel are always employed, and witnesses rigidly examined, the proposed change might sometimes afford means for the discovery of truth.

7th. Arguments in favor of the measure, founded upon the practice of Courts of Common Law, of hearing parties to the suit upon affidavit, on collateral matters, and in Courts of Equity on the main questions at issue, are, I think, of much force, but are so obvious that I deem it unnecessary to do more than allude to them.

8th. I have no doubt whatever, that the proposed change would be conducive to much false swearing. It may however be argued, that a party who supports his case by his own false testimony, is no worse than one who stands by and takes advantage of a false impression made on a jury, and certainly he is no worse than one who supports his case by the false testimony of others. But in the latter cases the depravity is generally concerted, and therefore, in a moral point of view, is not so detrimental.

9th. If therefore the question is discussed as one of ethics, the arguments against the change have the greater weight.

10th. If the proposed measure be considered simply on its claims as an useful addition to the machinery of Courts of Justice in the discharge of their peculiar functions of developing the truth, I am not prepared to say that even in this case, it would lead to unminged good.

11th. It would doubtless give more labour to the Courts, and in some instances would, by the contradicting statements of parties, rather add to than lessen, the obscurity in which the truth is frequently involved.

12th. Upon the whole question my opinion is, that the measure is not called for by any ascertained beneficial results to be produced from it. The good and the evil seem to be so nicely balanced, that I look upon it as of little importance whether the change be made or not.

JUDGE BURNHAM, WHITBY.—I have to report for the information of the Attorney General, that my official experience for several years has effectually dispelled all prejudice from my mind against the admission of that class of witnesses, and I am now fully persuaded, that not only should parties to suits be allowed to give evidence in their own behalf, but their wives also, and every body who knows any thing about the question being litigated. No one should be excluded from the witness box, not even for his religious opinions. I have in the course of my official experience found great advantages arise from the examination of parties to suits, and I am satisfied the system would work equally well in all Courts, especially where there is a jury. Great advances have been made of late years in England towards the establishment of the true principle as to the admission of evidence, viz.: that all witnesses ought to be listened to, and that it is for those who hear them to weigh the value of their testimony, and I hope it will not be long before there is still greater improvement, in the way of sweeping away disabilities on the ground of interest in the Court of the suit. I firmly believe the time has come when this important question should be set right by legislation. There is really nothing new to be said about it in the way of argument: the only obstacle to the establishment of a rational law on the subject is, the general unwillingness to disturb the existing state of things in connection with a question on which a great deal of prejudice exists.

JUDGE MACQUEEN, WOODSTOCK.—I am of opinion, that it is expedient at present to change the law of evidence, so as to permit parties to suits to be sworn and to testify as witnesses on their own behalf.

The establishment of such a rule would, I am afraid, fail to subserve the public good ; for although it may be admitted that society is constantly being educated, yet my experience fails to prove to me that it is growing in truthfulness. I think, therefore, that the proposed rule instead of being beneficial would have a contrary effect, by allowing a loose mode of conducting the ordinary affairs of life, and thereby afford too much temptation to commit perjury.

Such a change in the law of evidence would, I think, be a "perilous innovation" particularly if applied to the Division Courts where the test of truth, namely, a rigid cross examination, is seldom attainable.

*JUDGE SCOTT, BRAMPTON.—I have no doubt that, in many instances, the testimony of the parties to suits, would lead to a more certain and satisfactory administration of justice. On the other hand, I think it would tend very much to increase perjury and unjust actions and defences, and upon the whole, the good effects of the change contemplated would, in my opinion, be fully counterbalanced by the evil results. It is but proper to add, that I have not had sufficient experience to enable me to speak confidently upon the subject, or to entitle my opinion to much weight.

JUDGE DENNISTOUN, PETERBOROUGH.—In my opinion, founded on my professional experience of nineteen years, it would be very inexpedient to change our law of evidence, by permitting parties to suits to be sworn and to testify as witnesses on their own behalf.

JUDGE DANIELL, L'ORIGINAL.—As to the proposed change in the law of evidence, my official experience satisfies me of its inexpediency. In the trial of causes in the Division Court, I have several times examined parties on their own behalf, and the result in almost every case was extremely unsatisfactory. In a few cases, I examined both plaintiff and defendants : in these, without an exception, the one contradicted the other. When the plaintiff proved a debt due from the defendant, the defendant either swore that he never contracted the debt, or that he paid it. I became so satisfied of the impropriety of calling parties to testify in their own behalf, that I discontinued it altogether. I have known parties sued as makers of promissory notes called, and being sworn, stated they never made or even saw the notes sued upon, knowing at the time there was no person present to contradict them. In the same cases, it was subsequently proved that these persons not only made the notes, but several times before being sued promised to pay them. In one of these cases the defendant, I am informed, absconded for fear of being prosecuted for perjury. In making the above statements, I do not wish to be understood as saying, that every person sworn in his own behalf testified to what was untrue. There are some exceptions, but I have almost invariably found the party called, prove his claim or defence. I cannot say much from my professional experience, I seldom had occasion to examine a client or to call an opposite party. I do know cases, however, in the Superior Courts, where parties made statements on their own behalf which were found by most conclusive evidence to be untrue. I fear if the law is altered as proposed, in the great majority of cases we shall only have two witnesses, the plaintiff and defendant, the result of which can be easily foreseen by any person having either professional or official experience in trying suits and causes in our law courts.

JUDGE FAIRFIELD, PICTON.—I have seen many able arguments both for and against the proposition, and in Courts of record where suits are conducted by Counsel who have skill for a searching cross-examination, and where both parties can be produced in court, the

measure might, in many instances have the effect of eliciting the truth more perfectly than it is now possible without their testimony; but it would open to the dishonest and unprincipled, a wide door for perjury, and enable such to defeat or evade many a just claim. If both parties were in court, the evidence of one could be set off against the other, and the jury decide whom to believe; but take the case of a foreign plaintiff who may have ample testimony in this Province, independent of himself, to establish his claim, he must, nevertheless, appear in court in person, at an expense of half or more of his claim, or be at the mercy of a rogue who would go into the box and swear that he never owed the debt, or had paid it.

Take also the case of executors suing for claims due their testator, the debtor might get rid in the same way of an honest debt due the testator in his lifetime, because his representatives from ignorance of the facts could not contradict him. In the case first instanced the creditor might, and in the other must, be at the mercy of the debtor.

In the Division Courts, where the suits are mostly brought and defended by the parties in person, power is now given under the Division Court Act to swear one or both parties in the suit, and my rule is, where I find it advisable to swear either of the parties I swear both, and generally find, if not a direct contradiction, such a colouring of the facts on the one side or the other, as amounts to a very serious conflict in their testimony, and I am frequently left as much in the dark as if neither had given testimony. With rare exceptions in such cases, one or the other commits perjury, by stating more than the truth, or omitting to tell all he knows. My opinion on the whole is against any alteration in the law.

JUDGE DEACON, PEMBROKE.—I practised law at Perth in the County of Lanark, from October, 1844 to October, 1866, (where my appointment as judge took effect), and during those twenty-two years had abundant opportunities of observing the working of the laws of evidence, especially during the period from the 30th August 1851, to the 10th November, 1852, while the Acts 12th Viet. Chap. 70 and 14th and 15th Viet., chap. 66, Sect. 1, were in force, and allowed parties to testify on their own behalf.

In the spring of 1856, I received a circular from a Committee of the House of Assembly of Canada, proposing an enquiry (almost similar in terms to your own above), to which I replied as follows:—

“They should *not* be admitted when offering themselves voluntarily on their own behalf, in the present moral state of society, when it is hardly too much to say—nine out of every ten persons imagine, that every advantage which the letter of the law will enable them to take may be righteously taken, and when, as is well known, there are in every country so many who unhesitatingly and unscrupulously secure their own interests, or attempt to do so, by doing whatever they may conceive the law will not or cannot readily and surely punish them for. I do not think it would be right to present so great a temptation to perjury, nor, as the effect would be in many cases, to throw the honest and conscientious man at the mercy of his unprincipled opponent. If there is any one period in a man's life, when more than at another, the temptation to perjure himself or at all events to strain, conceal, distort or discolour the truth in some way or other, is peculiarly keen and strong, it is when after having embarked in or been dragged into a law suit; the crisis of that suit arrives at the trial, and the fear of loss, desire to conquer, or dread and mortification of defeat are presented to his excited passions or disturbed feelings, in the short but important space of time occupied by the trial.

The law did not, while in force, work beneficially in my judgment. For one just cause in which its provisions may have secured success, I am strongly inclined to believe it was the cause of a dozen unjust ones being prosecuted that never should have been brought at all, nor would have been thought of but for it. The law, as it now stands, answers in my opinion, all that the due and salutary administration of justice requires, so far as examining the parties is concerned.

I have seen nothing in either my professional or official experience since May, 1856, to induce me to change, in any degree, the views I then expressed; on the contrary, I have been and am still thoroughly convinced of the soundness of those views, and earnestly trust the Legislature will *not* make the proposed change. Whatever may be thought of

such a law (allowing parties to suits such privileges) in other countries, or however well or ill it may work elsewhere, it must be very well known that in the Province of Ontario the great bulk of its merchants and traders purchase their goods and contract their liabilities out of the Province—in Montreal, New York, Liverpool, Manchester and other places—and that these merchants and traders do not *always* honestly meet their engagements, but, *not seldom* render it necessary for their foreign creditors to take unpleasant proceedings against them. Now, if the law were to be so changed as to enable defendants in such cases to step into the witness box and swear to any trumped up defence that might be ingeniously contrived, the necessity would be thrown upon the foreign suitor in most of the cases, to be always present at the trial, so as to rebut by his oath any defence of this kind—an attendance on the part of the foreigner which would in many cases be impracticable, and in others would cost more than, perhaps, the claim was worth. I have sued for and recovered many claims for Montreal and New York clients (and just claims too) which might have been defeated if the law had allowed the defendants to swear for themselves. Many suits are also brought in Ontario against British subjects and others, out of the jurisdiction, and if the proposed change should be effected, the plaintiff could always then prove his own case and succeed, unless the opposite party appeared. No matter how inconvenient or injurious it might be to such party to have to come to the trial and rebut plaintiff's evidence. Again, multitudes of suits are brought by merchants against farmers and tradesmen, in which usually the plaintiff would be ready to swear to the entire correctness of his account, with all its charges of extra interest and the like, and in many instances the farmer or tradesman from ignorance or other cause, would be unable on his oath, to distinguish what would be correct and just, from the items of a contrary character, in the account. And I have seen cases in the Division Courts, wherein under the 102nd section of the Division Court Act, both plaintiff and defendant were sworn and contradicted each other so flatly, that no light whatever was obtained from the clash, nor anything but an unpleasant impression that one or other of the parties was grievously mistaken or had committed perjury, rendering it necessary, in my opinion, for a Division Court Judge to be very careful in employing the powers given by that section, and leading to the conviction, that that section contained about as much legislation in that direction as was at all useful or desirable. Perhaps the Legislature might try the experiment of extending a provision similar to that to the other Courts of Law and Equity, and see how far the Judges would be inclined to go in requiring either plaintiff or defendant in a cause to be examined on his own behalf.

JUDGE GOWAN, BARRIE—First. That my official experience as Judge of the County of Simcoe extends over twenty-six years, and that the business of the Courts over which I preside (always large) has for the last half of the period named been, with two exceptions I believe, larger than that of any other County in Upper Canada.

2nd. The power to swear the parties in suits in the Division Courts, which the Judge *may* use, I have occasionally exercised, and my experience will not enable me to bear *strong* testimony in favour of that mode of attaining the truth, and I certainly do not think it would advance the ends of justice if adopted in Courts where issues of fact are decided by juries.

3rd. In reference to the question of allowing parties voluntarily to offer themselves and be sworn as witnesses in their own behalf, I do not think it would tend to the discovery of truth or the furtherance of justice. On the contrary, I think such a change in the law of Upper Canada would be a great evil, and in my opinion likely to produce a fearful amount of perjury and injustice, and in my judgment such a change would also impair the value of certain kinds of personal property and materially interfere with business operations in a new country like this, where, to a certain extent, the "credit system" is almost a necessity.

JUDGE PRINGLE, CORNWALL.—I have the honour to state, that from both professional and official experience, I am decidedly opposed to the proposed change in the law of evidence. Every facility is now given in all the Courts for the examination of either

plaintiff or defendant by the opposite party, and in the Division Courts the Judge has power to examine either or both the litigants, if he thinks it conducive to the ends of justice to do so. I cannot see that anything further is required, and I am satisfied that the evils consequent upon allowing the careless or the unscrupulous or the dishonest to be witnesses on their own behalf, would by far counterbalance any benefit that could possibly arise from the change proposed.

JUDGE JARVIS, CORNWALL.—I beg to state, that my experience as Judge of the District and County Courts for a period of forty-three years, compels me to say, that I am of opinion, that the proposed change is *not* expedient. By the present law one party to a suit may place his opponent in the witness box; and by the Division Court Act the Judge has power to cause either party to be sworn. I have never made a party to a suit a witness unless for the purpose of disclosing evidence against his own interest; and I have seldom found that it has produced any satisfactory result. A dishonest man, who has made up his mind to resist the payment of a just debt, will generally evade making any admissions; and if his own evidence is to be received he will not hesitate in bringing an action on a false claim: an honest man will do neither. It may be urged that the honest suitor will be believed in preference to the dishonest one, but the dishonest man is not always one openly so—he has more tact to conceal the evil intent.

Experience proves how difficult it is to destroy the testimony of a witness on account of the badness of his general character for truth; there are most generally persons to be found who will swear that they will believe him on oath.

The proposed measure will greatly increase litigation; executors will greatly feel the disadvantages attending it, as they will be quite unable to give any evidence in the matter in dispute. It is incumbent on every person to have a witness to every contract he may make; and I do not see the necessity of legislating for the benefit of negligent people.

The great objection to the proposed measure is, the inducement it will hold out to commit perjury. The difficulties in the way of procuring a conviction of that charge is so great, that it is not desirable to place bad men in a position in which they may commit it with impunity. Non-residents will be able to set the law at defiance. Persons charged with crime should not be permitted to give evidence in their own defence. They are sufficiently protected as the law now stands. We scarcely ever hear of an innocent person being convicted, and the Royal clemency will always be extended in such cases.

JUDGE SMITH, LINDSAY.—In answer to your circular, dated 26th September last, as to the propriety of permitting parties to suits to be sworn and testify as witnesses in their own behalf, I have the honor to state, that I sometimes permit it in trials C., c. 19, s. 102. in the Division Court, but not often; more however because the Legislature has not yet thought proper, to give them the right to do so, than on any other ground, and I am of opinion that it is desirable to permit it in all cases, and that the contemplated change should be made.

JUDGE MILLER, GALT.—In reply to your circular of the 22nd September last, I must say that I am in favor of permitting parties to suit to give evidence as witnesses on their own behalf.

JUDGE LOGIE, HAMILTON.—In reply to your circular, asking for my opinion as to the expediency of admitting parties to suits as witnesses on their own behalf, I shall confine my remarks to my own practice, and to the result of my own experience.

Under Section 102 of the Division Courts Act, I have been in the practice of swearing parties to suits when necessary, under certain restrictions. I invariably refuse to swear the parties when the matters in dispute can be proved by other independent testimony.

In general I refuse to allow the parties to be sworn when the matter in dispute is such that one or the other of them must necessarily commit perjury if they were to state under oath what they profess their readiness to swear to. But in all other cases where there are no witnesses to prove the transaction, or where the witnesses have left the country, I admit the parties to the suit as witnesses.

Subject to the restrictions specified I find, that the power conferred upon Judges by the Division Courts Act has operated beneficially, and has been conducive to the ends of justice; at the same time, I have not formed a very decided opinion as to the expediency of extending to parties the right to appear as witnesses on their own behalf. Some years ago my opinion would have been decidedly against conferring that right, but from my own experience in the Division Courts my views on the subject have materially changed, and I now think it desirable to give a trial to the proposed change in the law of evidence.

JUDGE BOYD, TORONTO.—I would now state, that I am very strenuously opposed to the change in the law of evidence, whereby parties to suits should be admitted as witnesses on their own behalf. I have come to this conclusion entirely from personal experience in the Division Courts and County Courts of this County. I have heard and read the arguments advanced by those desiring the change, but in my opinion it would not be advantageous or advisable, or tend to further the ends of justice or morality.

